Courier-Journal Photo

A MEMBER of the Chicago City Council, the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., right, talks with Joseph A. Carroll, Lincoln Ridge, Ky., president of the fifth district of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. Carey addressed the fifth district group here yesterday.

Negro Advances by Ike Are Promised K.N.E.A.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., attorney and member of the Chicago City Council, yesterday urged Negroes to:

1. Put their best foot forward.
2. Dream of empire.

Mr. Carey addressed the annual meeting of the fifth district of the Kentucky Negro Education Association at Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church.

America lends itself to high professions and low practices in race relations, Mr. Carey said. 'Know what your rights are and how far to go with them," he said. "Be informed, insistent, and restrained. The way to get your rights is not to break up the joint and bellow about your rights."

Mr. Carey, a Republican, campaigned in 29 cities recently on behalf of President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. He spoke on a coast-to-coast radio program with Eisenhower Monday night.

Mr. Carey told his audience more will be done for civil rights and to make the Negro "first-class citizens" under Eisenhower than under the leadership of any other president.

But the fact that the Negro vote in this week's election "went largely" to Adlai E. Stevenson means that, "in terms of sheer politics, Eisenhower owes Negroes less than any American president since Lincoln." Carey said.

Elect Paine College Man To Ga. County Board Of Education

AUGUSTA, Ga. (NNPA)—For the first time since the Reconstruction era, a colored man was elected to a public office in Richmond county as a member of the board of education here.

The new board member is W. C. Ervin, business manager of Paine college. He defeated former City Councilman R. Atkinson Sr., 921 to 352.

The city's third ward, in which the two contested a vacant school board seat, has 1,624 registered colored voters against 342 white voters.

Martin Jenkins Asks South To Open Colleges

Southern Regional Educational Board Hears Morgan Prexy

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, has appealed to governors and leading educators of fourteen Southern states to "voluntarily open up educational opportunities to colored citizens in the South."

Later in a statement to the press, however, the Morgan president indicated he doubts that facilities will be equalized vountarily because of conservative Southern leadership and predicted a continued need for legal action to get adequate facilities for colored students.

Dr. Jenkins' appeal was made at the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Educational Board here Monday, Nov. 17, at the New International House. Governors from twelve of the fourteen Southern states with membership on the board attended, in addition to their board appointed educators from each of the states.

'Separate, Equal' Hit

In his appeal, the Morgan president referred specifically to action taken earlier by the board which approved "memoranda of agreement" providing "cooperative educational and research programs among existing institutions offering study in the fields of pulp and paper, marine sciences, petroleum sciences, city planning and forestry."

Pointing out that not a single colored student in any of the Southern states was studying in the fields covered by the "memoranda" since their schools offered no such courses, Dr. Jenkins called it "obviously impossible for separate and equal facilities to exist in those fields."

"The only way to afford opportunities for preparation in such fields to colored students is to admit them to existing institutions," he said.

12 Schools Open

Colored students are now enrolled in graduate and professional schools in twelve of the seventeen Southern states, he continued, emphasizing that "not only has there been no difficulty, but colored students generally have been accepted enthusiastically by their fellow students and faculty members."

Expressing the belief that "private opinions of the majority of the members of the board favoring such development may find public expression difficult," Dr. Jenkins declared:

"I appeal to the leadership of the South represented by the membership of this board to voluntarily open up opportunities to colored citizens, in order that they may make the contributions of which they are capable to the South and to the nation."

The Morgan State College president was appointed to the board in 1951 by Maryland's Governor Theodore R. McKeldin

New College Trend Seen In Future

GREENSBORO, N. C. (ANP)—A new trend in the fight for the admission of Negro students to white colleges and universities in the South for graduate work seems to be shaping up.

When the applicants meet in the entrance requirements for courses not offered in their state in Negro institutions, white college officials seem much more inclined now to admit such applicants so as to avoid a court suit.

This new attitude, of course, is due to recent federal court decisions to the effect that if state supported Negro educational institutions in the South do not offer the courses Negroes desire, they must be admitted to state supported white institutions offering such courses to white students.

This new trend explains in part the reason James Edward Thomas, of Wilmington, N. C., will ask for a voluntarily non-suit against the University of North Carolina when his suit comes up for trial later this month.

Thomas is seeking admission to the Medical School of UNC. He filed his suit against President Gordon Gray and other UNC officials, charging that when he sought to enter the school in 1948, he was told that all classes were filled. Later he re-applied and was told the matter would be taken up by the board of trustees. He claimed that the board took no action on the case.

The case is scheduled for trial during the Durham terms of the Middle District Court set to open Sept. 22.

Meanwhile, another discrimination suit scheduled for trial at the Sept 22 term may be postponed and tried during the special term. This case involves Preston Weaver Sr., of Chapel Hill, against the Chapel Hill school board, charging that Negro students were forced to use the inadequate facilities of segregated schools.

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LEVEL OF EDUCATION IS RISING IN NATION

One Of 3 Over 25 Years Has High Schooling

WASHINGTON, June 22.—(AP) —Americans as awhole have more education than ever before in the nation's history, the Census Bureau said Sunday.

The bureau pinpointed the rising level of educational attainment with data compiled in taking the 1950 census.

Among the 84,675,000 Americans aged 25 or more, it said, seven out of ten had finished elementary school, one out of three had finished high school and one out of 16 was a college graduate.

The younger people generaly had more schooling than their elders: For example, 18 per cent of those inthe 25-29 age group had completed at least a year in college, although for many of them the war had meant an interruption in schooling.

The lesser educational opportunities in the old days showed up in this:

The average person of 65 or more, who prabably received most of his schooling about two generations ago, was an elementary school graduate. In the 40 to 44-year group, which was going to school about one generation ago, the average person had completed two years of high school.

In the 25-29 group, which mostly finished schooling in the recent past, the average person was a high school graduate.

COLLEGE GIRLS END MASON-DIXON TOUR

20 Sarah Lawrence Students on Bi-Racial Trip Find South More Relaxed on Negroes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 8 — Twenty social science students of Sarah Lawrence College crossed the Mason Dixon line last month to study social, economic and public health conditions—and faced the usual racial problem—Two of the girls were Negroes.

With an awareness of realities encouraged by Sarah Lawrence's progressive curriculum, the researchers and their three faculty advisers neither shunned nor openly challenged the racial issue. They simply made it another of the attitudes they wanted to explore.

Guided by Edward C. Solomon, director of field work and Professor of Sociology; Bert James Loewenberg, Professor of American History, and Edith Yalden-Thomson, Professor of Economics, the girls embarked Nov. 17 in a chartered bus on an eight-day, 2,200-mile tour. It featured a study of Southern history, farming and mining methods, labor relations, college life and educational programs, public health, artisanship, square dancing and folk singing—and how the two Negro students would fare with their white companions and with southern whites.

The travelers found lodgings at a motor court, a hotel and at colleges. They ate box lunches and dined in restaurants, at colleges and at a private home in Charlottesville, Va. They sat together at theatre performances. The mixed group was warmly received, with few exceptions, and the students returned with a conviction that racial prejudices have eased considerably in the last ten or fifteen years. But, they conceded, there were a number of "incidents."

Motor Court Obliges

At Charlottesville a motor court operator first said that regulations forbade his acceptance of the Negroes. He relented, however, and said he would provide lodgings if the group would refrain from "mixed pairings."

When the girls were assigned to double rooms, the proprietor was asked if he wished to inspect the sleeping arrangements. He said with a wink that he was tired and was going to bed. The Negro girls shared cabins with white schoolmates that night.

There was the "hot chocolate incident at Ashville, N. C. Half of the group was invited to stay overnight at Montreat College but Montreat, operated by the Presbyterian Church of the South, could not under its rules accommodate the Negro girls in its dormitories. Montreat officials suggested that, after the group bound for Warren Wilson College left for the night, a nightcap of hot chocolate would be served to the remaining guests.

The Sarah Lawrence advisers explained that this plan would involve a compromise of the visitors' anti-discrimination principles. The hosts, with understanding, put their cups and saucers back on the shelf.

Faculty advisers, discussing the junket, acknowledged that discrimination might have confronted the group to a greater degree were it not for painstaking preparations.

"A raft of correspondence and $100 in telephone calls went into our six weeks of planning," Professor Solomon said. "The owners of five hotels in Knoxville advised us they could not accommodate the colored girls if they were avowed 'American Negroes,' but that they would be accepted as 'foreign students.' We declined to employ this euphemism. A sixth hotel not only welcomed the entire party but permitted mixed pairing of roommates and urged that we 'send them more business like this.'"

Candor in Criticisms

In their post-trip critique the girls exchanged observations on the racial issue with utmost candor—just as they do in class. Three other Sarah Lawrence students, believed by college authorities to have been inspired by an off-campus Communist influence, had spread reports before the journey that segregation was to be enforced at stopovers. The contrary was true and members of the field party discussed the problem abstractly and exhaustively before, during and after the event.

When members of the party, upon their return, gathered at Mr. Solomon's Bronxville home to discuss their findings, the two Negro girls were asked for their reactions to the racial attitudes of Southerners.

Martie Branche, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George C. Branche of Roxbury, Mass., said: "I did not fear, but was prepared for, unpleasantness. As a matter of fact, I believe the racial question faded from the forefront of our thoughts soon after the journey began, except as it was studied from a social science viewpoint. My trip was a happy and informative one."

Joan Berry, daughter of Mrs. Mary Berry, Toronto, Canada, pointed out that mixed sleeping arrangements were permitted in the Sarah Lawrence dormitories and that discrimination was not practiced in Canada.

"I did not anticipate trouble on our Southern trip, and found little or none," she added. "As a matter of fact, I never gave it a thought until the question was raised by my friends. There were too many other things to observe and think about."

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Charge Kindergarten Pupils Segregated

DETROIT — Charges that the Ecorse, Mich. school board is segregating colored children in a separate and inferior school was filed Thursday in Circuit Court on the behalf of 17 kindergarten pupils.

The children are represented by Herman D. Stallings, attorney.

Circuit Judge Arthur Webster promised the attorney that he would rule on issuing a temporary injunction after hearing from the school attorneys.

Planned Last Month

The State Department of Public Instruction advised the Ecorse board of education last month to abolish an "optional attendance area" by which "children were sorted out on a basis of color."

Stallings charged that Ecorse has ignored the State order and that the colored children have been removed from School No. 3 and placed in all all-colored kindergarten at the Claude J. Miller School. The children's education is "impeded," the suit charged.

The teacher, identified only as "Jane Doe," was accused of "taking the white children off in a corner and whispering" when colored children appeared in the Nov. 3 kindergarten.

Ecorse is near River Rouge Mich. where the State FEP law was enacted Nov. 4 by the voters of the town.

Cathedral's Beauvoir School Will Admit Negro Children

Nursery grades in Beauvoir Elementary School of the National Cathedral will be open to Negro applicants, beginning with the September term in 1953.

The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, yesterday made this announcement to the parents of students now attending Beauvoir. He stated all applicants will be subject to the same admission qualifications and conditions.

On Tuesday, the governing board of Beauvoir School voted to accept Negro applications next year in the beginning level of the school. Previously, the Chapter of the Cathedral Foundation unanimously adopted this resolution:

"That the Chapter communicate to the Governerning Board of Beauvoir School its convictions that education under the auspices of Cathedral Foundation should be available tol children of all races on equal terms and therefore its earnest hope that the board will open the lower grades of that school to Negro applicants for the scool year beginning September, 1953."

Bishop Dun said this resolution has been sent to the Governing Boards of St. Alban's School for Boys and the National Cathedral School for Girls, with a recommendation that they "look forward to adoption of a like poyicy" at a date not later than the time any Negro pupils in Beauvoir would become academically eligible for admission.

The final policy decision in the two upper schools, Bishop Dun stressed, will be the responibility of their governing boards.

Beauvoir offers oone year of nursery school, kindergarten and grades one throught three. Nursery school tuition is now $350, with $125 extra for participation in the school lunch program.

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Catholic Schools Are An Integral Part Of American Education

By The Most Rev. Matthew F. Brady, Bishop of Manchester
(Episcopal Chairman, Department of Education, N.C.W.C.)

American Education from the beginning was deeply religious because the "Founding Fathers" were deeply religious men who believed in God, eternity, heaven and hell. By the tradition we are a Christian people and a religious people. The last 100 years have seen what is now the complete separation of religious truth and education in our public school system. The reasons for this are now immaterial and the situation is an accomplished fact. Religious schools continued to exist however, under various religious denominations, but, of course, not tax-supported.

The most extensive of these systems is the Catholic school system. It owes its existence to the conviction that God and religion are integral parts of education and should permeate the complete course of education. Its purpose is to prepare children for the ultimate end of life: eternal life with God. For want of a better purpose, the tax-supported public school according to proponents prepares the child for "good citizenship" alone. These aims are seemingly conflicting but in reality the difference is one of scope rather than one of opposition.

* * *

THE LIFE that is directed to God must be a good life and a good life cannot do aught but characterize the good citizen. He is taught to be loyal to God and to country, to be law-abiding, to regulate his personal actions and his social relations by the Ten Commandments and the divine command, "Love thy neighbor." It is an oft-quoted adage that a good Catholic must of necessity be a good American. American education ought to welcome into its fold a system of schools, no matter what the religious denomination, which, while exercising its constitutional rights of religious freedom gives to the child the added sanction of religion and morality to his preparation for good citizenship. These schools at least equal the highest standards in curriculum and method attained by public schools.

Catholics are erroneously considered as the opponents of the public school system. On the contrary, they have great admiration for it. They simply consider it incompelte and inadequate because of its lack of religious teaching and training. The public school does not educate the complete child, soul as well as mind and body. It is not the school for the Catholic child.

* * *

CATHOLICS do not stand on this question of integrating religion and education. Witness the hundreds of denominational religious schools in our midst! A brief glance at contemporary life is causing thinking Americans to realize the necessity of the stabilizing influence of religion and begin to seek ways of bringing it into our educational system. Thoughtful educators realize it also and are seeking a means of accomplishing it with heretofore scant success. "Released Time," recently sanctioned by the Supreme Court, is a hopeful sign; but it is not completely satisfactory since such instruction does not adequately permeate life and the entre curriculum of studies, as it must if it is to fulfill its proper function. The attempts to introduce "moral and spiritual values" is admirable as far as it goes; but these "values" suffer for want of any sanction other than that of popular acceptance, which is an erroneous basi for moral sanction. Many "va ues" that are fundamenta lin moral life must be omitted in order that they may be acceptable to all.

There is no logical reason which prevents two systems of education—or a dozen, for that matter—to exist side by side provided that they fulfill their purpose and promote the welfare of society. They exist at present. American education is not exclusively the public school system and should not be solely identified with it. For even graver reasons it should not be identified with government. The proper function of government is to protect rights of citizens and to promote their happiness, to foster and encourage but not to control the agencies necessary to the social life of the nation. We have unity in diversity and unity without uniformity.

* * *

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM has been accused by certain educational organizations and certain educators of being a "divisive" element in American education. Difference seems to mean "divisive" to them and the word carries an implied sting that we justly resent. Differences in the political field, the social field, the economic field, the religious field, do not make for "divisiveness" in the harmony and unity of American life. Why should they in the educational field? A Democrat does not label a Republican "divisive"—though he might like to; industrialists do not consider labor unions "divisive"; some 250 different religious sects do not give us a divided America. Nature is composed of innumerable diversities and humanity no less yet there is a general unity in each sphere. What are the high priests of education trying to establish? "Divisiveness"?

Fortunately, the great body of Americans do not attach to the pronouncements from "ivory towers" the same seriousness and importance with which they are uttered. We readily grant that the most outspoken Apostle of "divisiveness" is communism. Are our educators simply seeking wider fields in ambition for greater power and control, or are they simply dragging a red herring to distract the awakening American public from the excesses and extravagances of "progressive education" "Divisiveness" bids fair to go the same shamefaced way of Know-Nothingsm and the Ku Klux Klan. In the meantime, because we are hurt in the implied questioning of our love of America and its institutions we rush to our pens —and yes, to our knees to pray for the continuance of our unity and happy way of life.

Universities Asked To Prepare Students For Foreign Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Four universities have been asked to put into their curriculum courses especially adapted for preparing students for careers in the Foreign Service of the United States.

The requests were made last Friday by Representative Jacob K Jovits, Republican-Liberal, of New York. They were addressed by Dr Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Rufus Clement, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) University.

Mr. Javits was prompted to make his request by an article in the December issue of the Foreign Service Journal emphasizing the opportunities for colored personnel in the Foreign Services.

In identical letters to the four university presidents, Mr. Javits said this article indicates that colored personnel in the Foreign Service "is not nearly enough considering the opportunities and that a real effort should be made to equip more Negroes to become entitled to these opportunities."

He asked the four university presidents:

"1. Would you consider special courses if this has not already been done to equip Negro students for careers in the Foreign Service?

"2. That guidance personnel make such recruiting an important part of their program and assist especially in it."

Continuing his letter, Mr. Javits said:

"This whole program is of particular importance now in view of the fact that so much of our foreign policy will be concerned qualified Negro applicants seeking jobs in the Foreign Service rather than discrimination against Negro applicants by the Department.

"We have encouraged and received lists of outstanding Negro leaders from Negro organizations to be considered for appointment in the Department. We have these names in our current files for consideration. They are not applicants for positions in the Foreign Service, however, but are suggested as possible outstanding candidates for consideration of any position available for which they are found qualified."

with the growing activity and the new nationalism of hundreds of millions of colored people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. I could think of a more impressive demonstration of our democracy than would be afforded by a truly representative participation of Negro citizens in foreign service posts.

"I am sure that the Department of State would welcome cooperation with you on this subject and urge that you should not hesitate to take the matter up with the Department of State as this will undoubtedly assist you in following the recommendations I have made. I would be glad to arrange such appointments for you at your request."

In his letter, Mr. Javits said Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Secretary of State for Administration had advised him as long ago as July 21, 1950, as follows:

"Unfortunately we have had few Negroes to prepare themselves sufficiently for the Foreign Service and therefore not a large number have been successful candidates. The Department welcomes applications from Negro candidates with a positive view of appointment of well prepared and well qualified candidates.

"In my opinion the articles in the Pittsburgh Courier did not bring out that the fundamental reason for the proportionately small number of Negroes in the Foreign Service is the result of the very few

Education Chief Predicts Greater College Growth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—(AP)— In spite of declining enrollments, Earl James McGrath, United States education commissioner, says "the end is not in sight" for expansion of American colleges.

McGrath says the United States Office of Education figures that for the college year now starting total enrollment will be 2,150,000 students as compared with 2,225,000 last year. Fall enrollment is expected to total 1,950,000 compared with 2,116,000 a year ago.

In an interview, the education commission attributed the drop principally to two factors:

(1) World War II veterans are completing the training period for which the government provides them aid.

(2) The low birth rate of the 1930's is being reflected in fewer children reaching college age.

He noted that the drop in enrollment of veterans will soon be offset by entry of men who have served in Korea but said the low birth rate of the '30's will be reflected for another four or five years.

Korean veterans were not eligible for any education or training benefits until August 20, and McGrath said they probably will not begin to enter colleges in appreciable numbers until Midwinter.

In connection with his statement that the end is not in sight in the growth of colleges, McGrath said he had no fears that college-trained men and women not be absorbed in profitable jobs. Some educators contend the saturation point has been reached.

McGrath frequently has commented on the current shortage of engineers, teachers, doctors and scientists.

He said in the interview: "The impressive fact is that the American people believe in more education for the children."

Between 1900 and 1950, while the population of the United States was doubling—from 75,000,000 to 150,000,000—student enrollment in higher education increased more than tenfold. In 1899-1900 enrollment was 237,592. In 1949-50 it was 2,659,021.

Percentages Up

If World War II veterans were excluded from the 1950 enrollment figure, the increase would be something like seven times.

McGrath said that in 1930 only 11 per cent of the nation's boys and girls in the college-age group —18 to 20 years—were in college while in 1951 there were 20 per cent, excluding veterans.

The interest evidenced in higher education, he added, is reflected in the fact that in 1940 the population in the 25-to-29-year age group had an average of only 10.3 years of schooling and in 1950 the same age group averaged 12.1 years.

McGrath said the growing junior or community college movement should result in a large percentage completing at least the equivalent of freshman and sophomore college years. The nmber of junior colleges increased from 456 in 1930-40 to 483 in 1949-50.

The commissioner said he thought the system of higher education in this nation was highly desirable, with both tax-supported and private institutions.

He asserted, however, that greater efforts must be made to provide free tuition and scholarships for boys and girls who do not have the means to go to college.

He said studies by the Office of Education show that boys and girls in numbers equivalent to the 2,000,000 enrolled in colleges, and who are equally capable, are not able to further their education because of financial reasons.

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Students Told To Pattern Life After Basic Principles

On Tuesday February 26, Professor William Mason Cooper, Director of Extension and Registrar of Hampton Institute, addressed the faculty and student body of Savannah State College.

Professor Cooper told the students that they should pattern their lives on three basic principles: (1) be very good in your chosen life work, (2) practice good health habits, (3) cultivate friendship and keep friendly relations with people on all levels of the social ladder.

The educator told the students that they should live well and plan what they are to do with the next thirty years of their life. He also indicated that it is necessary for Negro men and women to do a job just a little better than anyone They must excell if they are to keep abreast of the time in which they live. The world does not tolerate excuses, stated Professor Cooper.

The American educator told the assembly that two thirds of the people in the world could not read and write their own language, and three-fourth are hungry. Therefore, a great challenge is offered men and women of productive capacity in all areas of life.

In alluding to his experience at Copenhagen, Denmark, as a member of a five man delegation of the United States to participate in promulgating of methods and means to promote adult education in the present world order, Professor Cooper pointed out the men and women, representing thirty-five nations possesed a long for brotherhood to be the dominant force enacted among mankind. He stated that those people showed a desire to understand each others point of view, and reach agreements on various issues would give equal opportunity to all.

Other program participants were: Rev. A. J. Hargrett, College Minister who gave the Invocation; selection, College Choir, directed by Professor L. Allen Pyke, Introduction of Speaker, Dean William J Holloway; address Professor William M. Cooper; Response, President W. K. Payne.

Teach Students Rapid Reading

EAST LANSING, Mich. — (INS) Reading instructors at Michigan State College have decided that one of the chief reasons fo scholastic failure of many college students is their inability to read well.

In an attempt to remedy this situation, Michigan State has begun a campaign to teach and perfect the techniques of rapid reading.

More than 600 students each year are taking special reading courses in which enrollment is voluntary and they receive no college credit.

Many of these students have raised their college grades significantly after acquiring better reading skill, and the demand for this training is growing so rapidly that more students are applying than can be accommodated.

The clsses are based on the theory that almost everyone is a poor reader when measured against potential capabilities. Byron H. Van Roekel, reading service director, said:

"We believe that some persons could learn to read as rapidly as 1,500 words a minute with the right kind of training. That's an average size book in two hours."

In addition to college students, many inquiries are coming in from business and industry seeking help in training executives to speed their reading.

LAG IN EDUCATION IS CALLED CRITICAL

Need for New Teachers Is Put at 130,000 a Year—60,000 More Class Rooms Urged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, in his annual report today, made the new high estimate that 130,000 additional teachers would be needed annually and 600,000 new class rooms must be built by 1957 if the expanding school population was to be accommodated.

Mr. McGrath, who has been in closest touch with the first nationwide survey of school construction needs, soon to be reported to Congress, said the situation was "rapidly approaching a major national catastrophe." From other sources, it has been learned that many states found much more obsolescence in school buildings than had been estimated originally.

"The construction of a new school house is no less imperative as a defense measure than the constructin of a new bombing plane," said Mr. McGrath. "The recruitment and training of an adequate teaching staff is no less imperative as a defense measure than the recruitment and training of young men for the armed forces."

Consumer Price a Curb

He said that the difficulty of persuading more young men and women to enter the teaching profession was due largely to rising consumer prices that "literally gave every teacher in our country a 9 per cent salary cut.

The Commissioner said there now was reason to believe that education will have a "top priority in the allocation of basic materials with a rating equal to that of the various defense establishments, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other important fields of defense operation."

He reported that, on a basis of relative urgency, $96,500,000 had been apportioned to "boom town" defense communities during the fiscal year. A law of Congress set up a Federal fund of $125,000,000 for new school house construction and operating expenses in such places.

Mr. McGrath said the latter fund had aided 228 projects serving specific defense activities; eight projects concerned with reclamation and flood control on Indian reservations, and fifty-four projects still suffering from the community congestion caused by World War II.

He reportc that the office has set up a National Scientific Register, an inventory of the country's specially trained scientists and technologists in the physical, natural, and engineering sciences to serve defense needs. It also is conducting studies in various phases of scientific manpower resources.

Segregation Issue Cited

The Office of Education also surveyed the research and instructional facilities of 1,900 colleges and universities throughout the United States and the report said:

"In the seventeen states where segregation is required, there are only 108 Negro colleges or institutions or highere learning with a total enrollment of 76,500. [This enrollment figure, however, represents a 2,800 per cent increase since 1900.] Beyond this, the factor of economic discrimination operates more heavily against the Negro youngster than the white youngster, since approximately 80 per cent of all Negro families in the south, according to the 1950 census, have an annual income of less than $2,000 as compared with about 50 per cent of all families in the same area.

"Geographic discrimination also has a large bearing. Young people from lower-income families who live near state universities have a better chance."

Commissioner McGrath termed all forms of discrimination "palpaply unfair in a democracy," and against the national interest. He urged a system of Federal scholarships as provided in a student-aid bill introduced at the last Congress.

The Commissioner's report put strong emphasis on the importance of television to education. Mr. McGrath said that unless educational institutions immediately took advantage of the set-aside of 209 TV stations, tentatively reserved for educational use by the Federal Communications Commission, these assignments were likely to be rescinded. He pointed out that "commercial television whenever affected is strongly opposed to these set-asides" and warned that heavy pressures against them were being brought upon the Communications Commission.

DR. WALTER DANIEL, of the U. S. Department of Education, will be the speaker at the regular Sunday Vesper service at Alabama State College on Sunday at 3:30. Dr. Daniel was formely the head librarian at Howard University, where he served also as a professor of education before accepting the position with the U. S. Department, along with Dr. Ambrose Caliver.

He is particularly interested in inter-cultural education and has worked with UNESCO in this connection. The public is cordially invited to hear Dr. Daniel, who has personal connections in Montgomery, where his brother, Dr. V. E. Daniel is dean of the fifty-year program at the local college.

N. J. Educator Paid High Honor

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Dr. Stanley L. Lucas, assistant city health officer and member of the Education Board here for 23 years, Friday was elected president of the board at the body's annual meeting.

In becoming the first person of his race to hold the post in this city of over 130,000 persons, most

STANLEY L. LUCAS

of whom are white, the physician declared that he felt that "democracy is on the march.

Pledges Honorable Servi e

"I now find myself occupying a unique position in cities of this size." Dr. Lucas said, as he promised to serve as president "with dignity and honor."

In succeeding Wilmer J. Houpt, white president who died last year, Dr. Lucas finds himself administering a school setup that will call for the expenditure of a budget of $2,361,185 for the next term alone.

The Mississippi Negro Student Is Not Concerned About Mixing And Mingling With White Students

A lot has been said in recent weeks about Negro students entering the University of Mississippi none of which sounds more ridiculous than what those are saying who are thinking about Negro students wanting to enter white universities so that he can mix and mingle with white students.

What the Negro students of Mississippi wants, and the only thing he wants is the equal opportunity to prepare himself so that he might have a decent chance for success in the struggles of life.

One thing that we need to think more about, and perhaps learn more about here in Mississippi is the fact that in order to achieve greater unity of its people—and to do away with the old idea of the dominance of one group over the other—hundreds of students from the native tribes of Africa are now studying in Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and the great university of England, along side the flowers of the English speaking race. Recognizing the need for the real unity of its people, and the need for the education of the African native for the responsibilities of citizenship in a United British Empire, nobody in England has raised the question of building "seperate but equal" educational institutions for the African students. Yet, England was the birth place of the idea of race and color prejudice—a rationalization manufactured in order to justify the policy of imperial England.

One need not now go necessarily to the origin of racial and color prejudice for examples and comparisons in order to dissipate such thinking and attitudes in the state regarding Negro students attending the state supported university, sufficient examples have already been given in sister states of the Deep South.

Everybody with any knowledge at all about the resources of Mississippi knows that it will never be possible to build a system of schools, colleges, and universities for Negroes of the State equal or comparable of those already existing for white people.

Again, what the Negro students wants and what he is entitled to as an American Citizen and as a Citizen of the State in which he resides, is not the opportunity to mix and mingle, or integrate with anybody, but the opportunity of an equal chance to acquire the education he needs for an equal chance in the struggles of life.

—From Jackson Advocate.

THE POINT OF VIEW: *Being a School Teacher Is a Difficult Job*

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Teachers are condemned much and praised little; school taxes are raised annually; far-reaching decisions are made often. So many people are unaware of the importance of the school as the great institution of the community, it seems reasonable that we need our attention called to a few points.

Are school taxes raised for teachers' salaries alone or are they also for better educational opportunity for your Johnnie and your Sallie? School taxes constitute a down payment on an education for taxpayers' children.

It's difficult to be a good instructor, disciplinarian, guidance director, mediator, psychologist and public relations person all in one. To be weak in some of these points does not necessarily mean that the teacher is no good.

School children's ages range from six to 18, physiques from crippled to stalwart, I.Q.s from 70 to 140, homes from poor to comfortable. Some are poorly, some well-trained in manners. Their families may be socially or individually minded, religious or indifferent. There they are for mass education,

expected to come out like implements from an assembly line. What unequal material! What unequal products!

Certainly those of us who have to make decisions of great import will draw some unfavorable criticism.

But what of the teachers at the grass-roots level? Everyone of us older ones has great praise for some teacher of our early school days. Will the youths of today have a chance at 50 to reflect favorably about teachers of their childhood? Why not help the child to see some good in his teacher?

When civic-minded citizens and teachers use school children as a means of reaching many homes in polio, Red Cross and other drives, they are doing it for the benefit of society. Some parents might not have an opportunity to help in such good causes if the school children did not carry the causes to them.

Many good things are said about teachers in general. But has your child's teacher received any encouragement from you? Teachers are so susceptible to flattery they will work their heads off for a community that has the fortitude to tell them about their good work. Try it. It's an investment that pays high dividends. It costs so much to criticize; it costs so little to praise.

C. FRANK BENTLEY.

London, Ky.

Augusta Educator Wins Georgia School Post

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Election of a Negro to public office in Richmond county for the first time since Reconstruction, and Gov. Herman Talmadge's contention that the rural Negro vote went with him, all but overshadowed national election results here.

W. C. Ervin, business manager of Paine college was elected to a vacant seat on the County school board from the city's third ward. He defeated R. J. Wilkenson, sr., a former city councilman, 921 to 352.

The third ward has 1,624 registered Negro voters and 342 whites.

Gov. Talmadge declared the rural Negro vote was cast for his proposed constitutional amendment calling for a whole county's vote to go the way the majority votes. He produced a telegram from a Negro school bus driver to back his up.

Johnson County

The message from Arthur Bulling of Wrightsville said: 'The Johnson county Negro voters don't believe you injected racial prejudice into the campaign. We know you are not talking about us when you say 'bloc voters' . . . We are going to vote for Amendment No. 1."

The proposal is designed to reduce the power of heavily populated counties in favor of sparsely settled areas. Under it, a county's vote would be cast like a state's votes are cast in the electoral college.

Despite Talmadge's claim, the proposal did not carry, and voting among the large proportion of Georgia's 146,176 registered Negroes who turned out election day was predominantly for Stevenson.

There were no efforts to discourage Negro citizens from voting reported, though many had to stand in line for more than an hour in rain that blanketed most of the state.

The first precinct to report went for Eisenhower. It is on Sapelo Island, where 15 Negroes and 11 whites cast 15 votes for the General and 11 for Stevenson.

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The Taught And Untaught Among State's 3,000,000

By Jeoffrey Birt
Staff Writer, The Alabama Journal

HOW MUCH schooling do Alabamians have behind them?

An average group, age 60 to 65, were of school age at the turn of the century.

The 1900 school records are scanty. And they often are in narrative rather than statistical form.

BIRT

It is clear, however, that many white children, and far fewer young Negroes went to school at all in those days.

Those that went to school learned the three R's for about only three to four months each year.

In his 1900 report, the then state superintendent of education, John W. Abercrombie, wrote: "The legislature increased the revenues, but failed to provide for lengthening the school term. Notwithstanding the absence of law, I asked county superintendents . . . to cooperate with me in making the term four instead of three months . . ."

In 1900 Alabama had 66 counties; 66 different standards of education; 66 different educational systems. For teachers, some examinations for teacher certificates were oral, some had written tests, and some were bought and sold. Teacher certificates cost a dollar issuance fee, after examination.

But just before the turn of the century, Abercrombie had been "informed that one county superintendent, in one day, without calling his examination board together, issued 90 certificates, and put $90 hard-earned (?) in his pocket."

The importance of this $90 graft can be seen when another record showed there was a legislative bill to increase teachers' salaries, in 1880, from $75 to $150 per year.

As late as 1920, some 3,877 of the 6,194 public schools were poor one-room institutions. No record was found to show how many men, around 60 today struggled to learn in these one-room schools. Many teachers, however, while poorly paid men and women, had been to college.

147,339 Couldn't Read

IN 1910 the total enrollment in the public schools was only 279,982 white children, and 142,813 Negroes. That was for all grades. In 1910 the federal census gave the state population as 2,138,093.

In 1950, in the 12th grade alone 16,230 white children enrolled, and 5,227 Negroes. The total population in 1950 had only increased to 3,061,743 in that 40 years. Yet in 1950 the total school enrollment, all grades, had increased to 442,183 white children, 242,725 Negroes, giving a total of 684,908 children in the Alabama public schools.

When Thomas E. Kilby was governor in 1920 there were only 772,276 children in the public schools (96,895 of them Negroes, whose total average schooling at the time was far less than that of the whites).

In that same year, the census showed Alabama with 147,339 citizens who could neither read nor write (4,349 of them white people). This and similar illiteracy figures include the uneducatable citizens.

When Bill Brandon defeated Bibb Graves to become governor in 1922, the federal census gave Alabama 2,348,174 citizens, but only 207,368 Alabamians cast their votes in the Democratic primary that year.

Since then, each year, the schools have been growing larger, more children have been attending school, white and Negro, and Alabama's vote, while still small, has doubled. To this reporter there seems to be an essential tie linking these two sets of facts. There is less Ku Klux Klanism today than there was a quarter of a century ago, and there is likely to be still less 25 years hence.

In 1910 the average white Alabamian went to school for a total of only 131 days per year. The Negro averaged only 90 days of schooling each year. And remember, in 1910 only 422,795 children were attending the schools at all, and then often under poor conditions.

Today, the average schooling is 176 days, or nine months per year, for all children, white and Negro.

Illiteracy Figure Drops To 24,590

THIS EXTENSION, and this abolition of discrimination, has been brought about by the minimum school program, according to Reece White of the Education Department. It has it possible today for poor, rural counties to obtain, in his opinion, a fair share of the education funds available in the state.

One notes the drop in illiteracy figures in the state. The 1950 census showed Alabama with 9,020 whites, and 15,570 Negroes who can still neither read nor write.

But again, this includes the uneducatable. It has also to be remembered that national comparative figures disclose that Alabama's overall standard of education falls far short of standards in most other states.

White also expressed his doubts on the complete accuracy of the federal census figures.

He said: "We have very good reason to believe that in the Black Belt region there are hundreds of Negroes who were not counted. If you go into the woods, way off the highways, you find them. They (the Black Belt residents) don't know what they've got."

More In Fewer Schools

WHILE the number of young Alabamians attending schools have risen so much in this past half-century, while educational horizons have broadened and deepened, the actual number of schools have diminished.

For example, in 1920 there were 6,194 schools against only 3,258 in 1950.

The reason for this is the school consolidation program. This program has declared war on the one and two-room schools by amalgamating them into large schools of more teachers, so that young citizens meet more teachers, contact a greater variety of minds, and can develop mentally, more easily and more adequately in separated classrooms under different teachers.

Each time a small rural school is abandoned, the community tends to become indignant. The little local school, in which parents may have been trained, and which serves as a local meeting place, develops deep sentimental local ties which often fight against the natural progress of the mid-20th century.

But with more money available to the schools today, modern transportation available, able to travel safely on an ever-increasing number of black-top roads, this trend towards consolidation with its pooling of intellectual and physical resources seems inevitable and necessary to educators and other leaders in our society.

THE POINT OF VIEW: *Why Does Kentucky Have So Many Illiterates?*

Your excellent editorial, "Every Third Kentuckian An Illiterate," highlights a problem that has been on my heart for years.

Before I finished my degree and began high school teaching I taught in rural one-room schools in three different communities.

Each community had a few families who sent their children to school only one to three months a year. At about the age of twelve such children do not make a pretense of coming any more.

During my first years we were supposed to report such cases on the blanks provided. This I used to do faithfully. I imagine I sent 100 of such letters. The attendance officer wrote dozens of letters to parents. I recall only one visit made by an attendance officer to these homes and then I had asked him to come.

Attendance officers were good, conscientious then. These schools were three or four miles from a paved road and each trip would have meant five or six miles afoot or horseback. No doubt ours had dozens of cases. How could he see them all? Then, too, attendance officers have heavy routine duties such as census enrollments, issuance of textbooks and school supplies and such matters.

I remember asking two attendance officers why warrants were not issued for these people. They said it was almost impossible to get convictions. This law in our section, like the dog tax, is recognized as having too much political dynamite in it to do much about it. I visited the homes with some little degree of success, more often failure. The most I received any of the ten years was $630, one year $336.

I recall walking two miles to see why four children were not coming. All the children were inside around a big open fire and none of them had shoes, but it was time for snow. It happened to some fairly industrious people with large families in the thirties.

I often had 50, 60, or even 70 pupils enrolled in six different grades. I used to begin at 7:30 and often just had to quit at 4 or 4:30 o'clock. My most vivid recollection is of being so exhausted at the end of the day I could hardly walk.

Then, too, it was an absolute necessity that some should quit when winter came. Not more than 30 or 40 could possibly keep warm on a cold day. In this little old frame building, you had to be fairly near the stove.

There is no use kidding ourselves. Our good state has never been willing to pay the price of a really good school system and therefore we must be willing to accept second-rate results. Consolidation and a good road have come to one of the three little schools where I produced my share of these illiterates; but the other two remain much the same: The same mud roads, the same little, cold, frame buildings and some children who quit when winter comes, I imagine.

The average rural teacher's salary is such that the job must be done by a man who lives partly from the land or a woman whose husband works also. I believe the average rural teacher's salary is about $1,850 a year; the figure you quote of over $2,300 includes urban and rural.

Our degree of illiteracy is higher than in Indiana. You see, in Indiana (or so I've been told by people who live there), if your children miss school for several days there will be a knock on your door and a kind, diplomatic, well-trained person will ask to enter and talk over the matter with you.

When I graduated at the University of Kentucky in 1948, I was offered teaching jobs in three states. The one I took in Kentucky so I could work and live with the people I love and know was the lowest by $800 a year.

May I commend your support of distribution of funds on the number of children attending school rather than those that are just there in a community? Perhaps then all of us will become more interested in getting them where they can be taught.

Lida, Ky. DELFORD WALDEN.

Elected Member Of School Board

Dr. C. Waldo Scott, prominent surgeon of Newport News, Va., was appointed a member of the school board of that city by City Council, Monday. A native of Atlanta, Ga,. Dr. Scott was brought to the city when two years old, and attended school in Newport News. He is 35 years old and will begin his new duties July 1.

N. O. Public School Principals Meet Together For First Time

New Orleans — Another step towards good race relations and maybe towards integration was made this week when the Negro and white principals in both high and elementary schools met together in the Rabouin Vocational School without any special seating arrangement being made.

Prior to this meeting, which occurred on February 11, the Negro teachers, both high and elementary, had met on separate days with separate assistant superintendents in charge. This month the office of assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools was discontinued and the schools were separated without regard for race but with regard for geography, one assistant being in charge of all uptown elementary schools, white and Negro, and another assistant superintendent in charge of downtown schools of both races. One assistant superintendent is in charge of all high schools of both races.

No untoward occurrences obtained and discussion was held freely, both races participating, with the two assistant superintendents jointly presiding.

Some years ago white and Negro teachers were paid on a separate day and in a different portion of the building. At this time the banks of the nation froze all funds. The white teachers secured their money and had opportunity to cash their checks while the checks of the Negro teachers were frozen for several months. Since then both have been paid on the same day but in separate places.

The janitors and caretakers, both white and Negro, have for the past month been meeting together.

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'Law Has Great Deal to Do With Education for Free Nation,' Says Judge Hastie

New York.—Speaking on "Education for a Free Nation" in a CBS Radio Network observance of the 75th Anniversary of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., Judge William Hastie, Third District of the U.S. Court of Appeals declared that "just as the law has played a large part in educating people into a racially segregated way of life, it can play and is playing a large part in re-educating them out of it."

JUDGE WILLIAM HASTIE

The text of the broadcast is given herewith as received in New York from its origination point at Station WJQS, CBS Radio affiliate in Jackson, on Friday, May 2 (CBS Radio, 10:30-11:00 P.M. EDT).

Law and Education

"You may wonder what law and community attitudes have to do with the theme of this occasion, 'Education for a Free Nation.' As a matter of fact, I think law has a great deal to do with education for a free nation. It is my conviction that law itself, and its processes, operate as educative forces of very great power.

"Now, examples of this are many. And let me give you one. More than 15 years ago, our Congress undertook by law to compel a great part of American industry to use fair and honest collective bargaining as a means of resolving its labor disputes. Now, this national labor relations law was not popular with a large part of industry at the time. Yet, in less than one generation it has caused nationwide changes in the very pattern of labor management relations.

"People have found workable and satisfactory ways of settling their disputes—ways which they rejected until the law compelled them to give these new procedures a try. Another example if you will: Military law today requires many men in the Armed Services, for the first time in their lives, to serve in units and to live in close proximity with men of different races.

"Now, all the evidence seems to be that this experience, required by law, they soon seem to regard as a natural and normal pattern of association.

Power Of Law

"On the other hand, the influence of law, its educated influence, is not always thus. I suspect that the greatest distortions in human relations in America today, the most unsatisfactory of our attitudes toward each other, grew out of the fact that for several generations so many of us and our parents and our grandparents have been compelled to live as racial groups removed from and ignorant of each other, rather than as a single community.

"The power of law first compelled and then, by its insistent pressure, educated people into accepting as proper and natural the racial segregation of community life and activities. The fact that racial segregation is the law in many communities has unquestionably played a large part in causing people to think that that way of life is proper and satisfactory.

"But I believe that just as law has played a large part in educating people into a racially segregated way of life, it can play and is playing as large a part in re-educating them out of it.

Change of Law

"We already have an impressive body of experience, particularly among young people on the re-education in racial attitudes which follows a change of the law. It has happened each time a segregated college has been compelled by law to open its doors to Negroes.

"The experience of the Army and Navy, already cited, has been large and illuminating on the adjustments which have occurred. The facility with which racial adjustments to new requirements have been made may mean that the enforced separation of racial groups has lain heavy on the American conscience for a long time. And when the requirement of racial segregation is removed, a suppressed sense of right exercises a very real moral compulsion—a compulsion to accept cheerfully and with good grace an unsegregated America."

Dr. Lucas Elected School Board Head

ATLANTIC CITY—Dr. Stanley L. Lucas was elected president of the School Board last week at a special reorganization meeting.

A member of the board for 23 years, having been appointed in 1929 by the late Mayor Ruffu, Dr. Lucas' elevation to the Presidency was dictated by his seniority and high qualifications.

Filled Many Posts

He acted as president all of last year due to the illness of the late Wilmer Houpt, president.

He served as vice-president for seven years; and he was chairmen of two of the board's most important committees, finance and health.

Rumors Flood City

Prior to the special board meeting rumors flooded the city and beyond that Hugh Walthem, an executive of the South Jersey Gas Company, was the choice of the majority members for the presidency.

However, Dr. Lucas was elected following a nominating address by Charles H. Donaway, the other colored member of the board.

Mr. Donaway admonished his colleagues to be "cool, level, decisive, farsighted and purposeful in our guidance and direction."

Refutes 'Deal' to Resign

Mr. Walthem was elected vice-president.

Rumors again circled the city over the week end to the effect that, because of wide-spread protests by influential white citizens, a compromise was agreed to whereby Dr. Lucas would resign soon because of "poor health" and Mr. Walthem elevated to the presidency.

Asked to comment on this rumor, Dr. Lucas told the AFRO-AMERICAN Saturday that he will not relinquish the office under no conditions.

This marks the first time in local history, and perhaps in the history of the nation, that a colored American has headed a Board of Education in a city of this size.

In accepting the presidency, Dr. Lucas said:

"I now find myself occupying a unique position in cities this size but promise to fill the position with dignity and honor."

Trained Abroad

He is a graduate of the Medical School at Kingston, Ontario, Canada and did graduate work at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

His wife is Mrs. Ethel Medley Lucas and they have two daughters, Mrs. Richard York Nelson, a local teacher and Mrs. Douglas Turner, wife of a prominent Chicago realtor.

First Negro Is Candidate For School Board In Jeff. Parish

Thirty-five year old Paul Kennedy, Jr., 331 Fourth street, Bridge City, an employee of the New Orleans Public Service, has qualified as a candidate for the Jefferson parish school board election, July 29, in the Fifth Ward.

Kennedy paid his fee of $17 and filed other necessary data for his candidacy last Saturday at headquarters of the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson Parish, Frank J. Clancy, chairman, in Gretna.

He is believed to be the first of his race since the days of Reconstruction to seek membership on the board in his parish.

Married and the father of four children, Kennedy is a property owner and is vice-president of the Bridge City Civic and Political Club, Fifth Ward, Jefferson parish. Other officers of the organization which has endorsed Kennedy are:

Percy Saul, president; David Carey, second vice president; Manuel Holmes, chairman of the board; Rev. Joseph Johnson, treasurer; Rev. Ballard Mills, advisor; and Miss Catherine Jeff, secretary. Headquarters of the organization is located at 202 Westwego avenue, Bridge City.

E. L. Marsalais, president of the Jefferson Parish Booster Club, which supported Sheriff Clancy and Gov. Robert Kennon, in their recent elections, stated that the Boosters club would endorse Kennedy.

Asked his reasons for seeking membership on the parish board of education, Mr. Kennedy stated:

"I feel that much can be done for the citizens of my ward. They are entitled to improved and adequate educational opportunities and I am going to do all that I can to help them secure these improvements. I have lived in the parish for 11 years and I am aware of and know my people's problems."

Striking Advances Noted In Educational Progress

WASHINGTON

The marked difference between the educational attainment of white and colored citizens is decreasing.

Between the years 1940 to 1950 the median number of school years completed by white persons 5 years old and over, went from 8.7 years to 9.7 years, an increase of 1.0 years; while that for colored persons in the same age group advanced from 5.7 to 7.0 years, an increase of 1.3 years. (The term median number refers to the school year which divides the population into two equal parts—one half having completed more schooling and one half having completed less schooling than the median year.)

Advances Reported

The information on the change was contained in a preliminary report on the 1950 census, issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The report also noted several striking advances in the general educational level of the colored population between 1940 and 1950.

Despite an increase of nearly a million persons in the age group 25 years and over, the number of persons in this age bracket with out any education, declined from 699,928 in 1940, to 307,000 in 1950.

College Graduates Double

During the same period the number of college graduates almost doubled, as 164,000 persons reported in 1950 that they had completed at least four years of college, as compared to 87,546 in 1940.

The number of high school graduates also advanced from 296,347 in 1940 to 593,000 in 1950. The number of persons attaining from one to three years of college education increased from 126,503 in 1940, to 269,000 in 1950.

Younger generation receives more education.

Six per cent have some college education.

According to the report, the increase in educational attainment is the direct result of the increased schooling of the younger population since 1940, and the dying off of the older, less well educated population.

Men Responsible

The report also noted that the narrowing of the difference in the median number of school years between white and colored citizens, is due primarily to changes among males.

It pointed out the median attainment for white males advanced from 8.7 to 9.3 years, an increase of only 0.6 years; whereas that for colored males advanced from 5.4 to 6.5 years, an increase of 1.1 years.

While the report revealed that advancement is being made toward equal educational attainment, it also noted the gap still existing between the educational level of the white and colored population.

Approximately 76 per cent of all white persons 5 years old and over, have completed eight years of elementary school, while only 40 per cent of colored persons have completed the same schooling.

The difference was less on the college level where 14 per cent of the white population has some college education, while six per cent of the colored population has the same education.

IN A NUTSHELL

Educational attainment increases by 1.3 years in past decade.

Number of persons without any education, decreases by half.

Number of college graduates doubles within ten years.

High School graduates increases from 96,347 in 1940, to 593,000 in 1950.

Negro In School Board Race At Natchitoches

Natchitoches. — In Louisiana's oldest town—Natchitoches—where the famous old 'darky' statue stands in the middle of the main street as a 'tribute' to Negroes, a colored citizen recently qualified for election to the parish school board.

R. A. Friedman, a Negro farmer from ward nine will be the first Negro since reconstruction days to run for a seat on the parish school board.

The parish election will be held July 29.

Natchitoches Parish, a North Louisiana parish, has approximately 20,000 persons. While in Natchitoches alone, there are more than 10,000 people, 35 per cent are Negroes.

Natchitoches parish has approximately 2,543 registered voters, a registrar's last report revealed.

The local paper describes the move as "The first since days of Carpetbag rule".

With the leadership of Dr. E. A. Johnson, Natchitoches physician and State President of the NAACP and other outstanding leaders in the area, additional registered voters are expected to sign the rolls before the July 29 election.

Mr. Friedman has been employed in Shreveport, where the couple have a child in the School for Deaf.

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Negro Schools Surveyed

Progress Examined in Equalizing Facilities in South

The writer of the following letter, Dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, is Editor of The Journal of Negro Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have just read with considerable concern the article in THE TIMES of March 16 by Benjamin Fine entitled "Negro Education in South on Rise." As one who has devoted twenty-five years of study and labor in this field I am moved to write you.

Naturally I am pleased that considerable progress has been made in the provision of better educational facilities for Negroes in the South. But to suggest that this progress has been so "remarkable" that long-standing and gross inequities will be shortly eliminated under the "separate but equal" formula is dangerously misleading. What Dr. Fine has obviously done is to estimate the progress of Negro education by the depth from which it has come rather than by the height to which it still has to go.

Typical of this sort of procedure is the statement relative to bus transportation, where it is noted that "in the last twelve years the number of vehicles for Negro children in Florida showed an increase of 606 per cent for Negro children against an increase of 35 per cent for white children. The number of Negro children transported increased by 839 per cent as against 59 per cent for white students." Obviously, without knowing the bases upon which these percentages are calculated such statistics mean little and are unquestionably misleading.

Ten-Year Increase

As an actual fact, if one takes the ten-year period 1937-38 to 1947-48 it will be found that the number of Negro pupils in Florida who were transported to school increased 494 per cent. But despite this "remarkable" increase, if proportionately as many Negro pupils had been provided transportation as white pupils three times as many more Negro pupils would have been transported, in two and one-half times as many vehicles, with a current expenditure for the last year alone of almost half a million dollars ($456,586) more than was spent for this purpose.

However, even at the "remarkable" rate of increase of 494 per cent in this ten-year period it would take twenty-eight years (or until 1976) for the transportation opportunities provided for Negroes to reach parity with those provided for white pupils in the State of Florida.

While all of Dr. Fine's statistics are not open to quite as much misinterpretation as the above example, however, his anecdotal presentation of the facts greatly understates, if it does not actually obscure, the tremendous task still to be accomplished, even in the area of equalizing physical facilities. For example, as late as Dec. 3, 1951, the Publications and Reports Section of the United States Office of Education made the following calculations as to the cost of equalizing facilities in white and Negro public schools in the South:

"It would cost about $28,000,000 [annually] to equalize salaries at the 1950 rate for white salaries."

"* * * to equalize the pupil-teacher ratio would cost over $33,000,000 [annually]."

"[Equalization of] * * * plant of Negro schools * * * would take $1,500,000,000 to provide."

Transportation Outlay

It should be noted that the United States Office of Education figures quoted above do not include the very important and sizable item of transportation. A recent study made by the writer, based upon data from nine Southern states, revealed that it would take an additional $13,287,584 annually to equalize transportation facilities for white and Negro pupils in these nine states alone, although capital expenditures for vehicles were not included. If all of the seventeen states had been included it would have increased this figure to approximately $20,000,000 annually. And it is estimated that ten to fifteen million dollars would have to be spent immediately for capital outlay.

Thus, on the basis of the most complete statistics available, the seventeen Southern states and the District of Columbia would have needed to expend some $1,596,000,000 to equalize facilities in schools for Negroes, on the basis of the schools for whites, even in 1950. And at least $81,000,000 more would have had to be spent annually to maintain this parity, even if the schools for whites did not improve at all.

What is even more important, it has been demonstrated that despite the fact that the Southern states spend a larger proportion of their revenues on education than the average it would be all but impossible for them to make up this deficit unless the Federal Government provided the money. And it is not only doubtful whether the Federal Government will provide the money in the near future under any circumstances but it is almost unthinkable that it would want to do such a disservice to our democratic pretensions as so openly to perpetuate the undemocratic system of racially segregated schools.

Motives for Improvement

Finally, I do not think one needs to be a cynic, as Dr. Fine suggests, to observe that the recent attention given to the improvement of schools for Negroes is largely motivated by the hope that "the Supreme Court will not outlaw the present policy of segregation." For this is a fact, as the perusal of practically any white daily paper in the South will corroborate, and particularly as attested by the fact that most of these improvements have only followed in the wake of a lawsuit or the threat of one.

Dr. Fine has emphasized the increase in Negro teachers' salaries. The distressing fact is that between 1936 and 1948 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had to institute forty-three lawsuits in thirteen Southern states to get them to make any appreciable improvement in this area. Personally, I hope that some of this progress has been motivated by the desire actually to improve Negro education because it is the right thing to do. Otherwise, as soon as the pressure of legal action is taken off it will be neglected and allowed to deteriorate, as was the case prior to the resort to court action. CHAS. H. THOMPSON.

Washington, April 1, 1952.

Jim Crow Public Schools

Over three hundred braintrusters, educators, lawyers and assorted pundits, gathered at Howard University last week for a three-day discussion of the "Courts and Racial Integration in Education." We are happy to report that the heavy thinkers of the race reached the same conclusion that the rank and file of Negroes in America already hold. That is, Jim Crow has got to go and the sooner the better.

The Howard conference reviewed the current progress toward integration in education and the promise of the future. They upheld the frontal attack on segregation in education that is being made by the NAACP in the courts. They agreed, however, that this attack through the courts should be accompanied by such other measures that will help convince the white majority that integration and true equality of opportunity in education serve the best interests of the whole society.

Several leaders recommended increased political and legislative action, public relations programs and personal conferences with key characters in the South who at present support Jim Crow. It was significant that some of the presidents of colored colleges in the South took the position that integration in public [illegible] was more important than the preservation of some of their own institutions.

The point of view of much of the white South was given by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette. He stated that "public opinion in the South today favors equal education, but any attempt on the part of the courts to change the prevailing system of separate schools will arouse a deep seated opposition that would do the Negro more harm than good."

This warning, as many educators pointed out, has been made repeatedly at every step toward integration. It was made when the courts were pressed to open up schools of higher education in the South to Negroes. Today a thousand Negro students are in these universities and their presence has precipitated none of the trouble that was predicted. Shall fear of reprisals from bigots stop progress toward a true, living, functioning democracy? The answer is, of course, No.

Howard University and Dr. Charles H. Thompson of the Journal of Negro Education, who called the conference, should be congratulated for exploring in a dispassionate and critical way all aspects of the issue of integration in education. The rank and file of Negroes are on the march toward integration and now the leaders can with good grace and good reasons get in front of the parade. Our progress must be orderly and in the best traditions of our constitutional democracy.

CATHOLICS DEFEND PRIVATE SCHOOLING

It Is Not Divisive and Does Not Undermine Democracy, Church Educators Say

DUAL SYSTEM SUPPORTED

Kansas City Meeting Drafts Strong Statement in Reply to Attack by Conant

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16—Roman Catholic schools are not divisive and do not undermine the unity of American democracy, the National Catholic Educational Association declared today in a document outlining the Roman Catholic position on public school education.

Seven thousand Catholic school administrators, college officials, teachers and other leading educators are attending the association's annual convention here. Major problems relating to Catholic education and the American community are being considered at the four-day session.

Angered by attacks on private schools last week at the Boston meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, the Catholic spokesmen drafted a five-page reply that explains the church's position on public and private schools. The document was adopted in an unusual step, by the executive board of the association. It was issued by Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, the organization's secretary general.

Five-Point Program Set

A five-point program, outlining the Catholic view on public schools, was as follows:

1. Catholics believe in the public school.
2. Catholics believe that as citizens, like all other citizens, they have an ogligation to pay taxes for the adequate support of the public schools in their community.
3. Catholics have not and will not interfere with the justifiable expansion of the public school system.
4. Catholics have a civic duty to take an active interest in the welfare of the public schools in their community.
5. Catholics have great admiration for the rank and file of public school teachers who in a spirit of self-sacrifice and dedication to American ideals have stuck to their posts despite the relatively low salaries paid to them in many localities.

The statement asserted that private schools also were an integral part of American education, and that they made a "magnificent contribution" to the national life. Private schools of all kinds are as American as public schools the document said in arguing that a dual system of public and private schools was in the American tradition.

Threat to Unity Denied

"Private schools are no divisive; they do not undermine the unity of American society," it declared. "America is a free society in which people have their difefrences in politics, economics, education and other facets of our national life. Unless the United States becomes a totalitarian state, we shall always have diferences and diversities.

"These differences become a threat to national unity only when they are exaggerated and distorted by persons with totalitarian or monopolistic tendencies, by persons who refused to admit that the goal of successful living together in the United States is harmony—not uniformity."

Catholic educators believe that public and Catholic schools should be partners in American education, the statement said. It quoted a recent survey on Satholic education conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES showing that "the relationship between Catholic and public schools is universally good."

On the local level, it added, public and private school administrators work together for the good of all the children and have little time to worry about their differences.

The attacks made at Boston, led by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, were termed as coming from men who were "fearful" and "insecure." By their campaign against private education, the statement said, the leaders of the American Association of School Administrators were trying to head off attacks on their own public schools. A veiled suggestion was made that the country's classroom teachers repudiated their leadership.

"During the years ahead," the statement said, "the Catholic school system and other private denominational schools will continue to grow not because any small group of school officials have said so but because millions of parents will continue to clamor for the kind of education which these schools provide. All the forces of Catholic education stand ready to meet this demand.

"Both public and private schools are here to stay. As long as the United States remains a free nation, both public and private schools will enjoy the protection of their laws and their tradition. Both public and private schools will continue to have the support of the public as they have had throughout our nation's history.

"If they work together for the common good of American children, they will contribute to the stability and protection of our American democracy."

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Federal Grants Enable Colleges to Catch Up On Long-Standing Housing Shortage

By BENJAMIN FINE

To meet housing needs of American colleges and universities Congress has authorized a loan program of $300,000,000. Of this amount, $40,000,000 was released a year ago to build dormitories and faculty housing. An additional $20,000,000 has been released for 1953, making the total available $60,000,000.

The United States Office of Education announced last week that eighteen loans to colleges and universities had been approved for a total of $17,295,000. The new facilities will provide accommodations for 5,114 students and eighty faculty members. Ten institutions have been granted temporary allocations amounting to $9,150,000 on preliminary applications.

The loan program is administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency through the regional offices of the Community Facilities Service. The Education Office advises the agency on the educational phases of the loan applications.

The program does not provide direct Federal subsidies for any educational institution. It is administered strictly on a loan basis. Provisions to amortize the loans over a period up to forty years, together with a favorable rate of interest, give institutions an opportunity to liquidate the debts largely from the proceeds of rentals. The education officials point out that it is possible for an institution to acquire needed housng with no burden on itself and with a reduced burden for students and faculty members.

Background of Shortage

That there is an urgent need for campus housing is apparent. From 1940 to 1949 there was practically no construction of permanent housing on college compuses. But during that period enrollments in the colleges nearly doubled. Temporary buildings supplied by the Federal Government from war surplus materials have been used as an expedient to meet the emergency. But these temporary structures are beginning to deteriorate. They impose undue cost for maintenance and operation—and in terms of safety and architectural dignity they leave much to be desired.

In the past, money for constructing dormitories has been obtained chiefly from bequests made by private philanthropists, from direct appropriations or approval of bond issues by state legislatures or from private loans. But money from these sources is not as readily available now as in the past.

An indication of the urgent need for financial help is found in the United States Office of Education figures. Inquiries have been received from more than 300 institutions concerning the building program; many more inquiries have been received by the Community Facilities Service in its central and regional offices.

Defense Tie-In

All housing approved for loans must have some relationship to defense needs. In general, housing which meets the terms of the ROTC program is considered to have the requisite defense relationship. The same is true with reference to housing required for research staff members who are engaged in military or defense work.

Although it is not the entire answer, Government loans to the institutions of higher learning have had a constructive effect. Badly needed construction is now under way on many campuses. If the shortage of critical materials eases, more money may be allocated for the college building program. If the entire $300,000,000 authorized by Congress is released, definite progress will be made in alleviating the serious housing shortage on the nation's campuses.

New School Service

Wesleyan University Will Add Courses and Publications

A new department to give direct service to teachers and public schools is being organized at Wesleyan University. The new division will concentrate on reading, citizenship, current events and social studies. It will provide scholarships for teachers, offer in-service training, support research in primary and secondary education, and publish educational magazines, papers and books.

Part of the school service program will be the publication of twenty-five classroom magazines for use by teachers in the fields of current events, social studies, civic training and development of reading skills. The publishing venture has received an impetus through the acquisition of five new publications—the Young America series—recently donated to the university by Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

The editors of the publications will serve on the teaching staff of Wesleyan. Members of the faculty will assist the Wesleyan press to strengthen the educational and teacher-training content of the magazines. The five faculty will visit schools and explain the program to improve teaching standards.

To house the new department, the university has purchased the house formerly occupied by Secretary of State Dean Acheson and before that by his father. The editorial staff of the Wesleyan Press will be moved to the new headquarters this fall.

Stimulus to Teachers

To help teachers keep abreast of the latest developments, members of the faculty will visit schools and explain the program to improve teaching standards.

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14 1952

Religious Instruction On School Time Upheld

Supreme Court Holds Law Giving Pupils Time Off for Church Training Is Valid

By The Associated Press

Washington, April 28.—The Supreme Court today upheld New York State's system of releasing public-school pupils from classes to receive religious education away from school property.

The 6-to-3 decision—which brought sharp dissents from Justices Jackson, Black, and Frankfurther—sanctions, in effect, released-time programs involving some 2,000,000 pupils in most of the 48 states.

It came several years after the court held in a similar case that religious instruction cannot be given to pupils, grouped according to sects, on public-school property.

In other decisions today the court:

1. Denied a hearing to "Tokyo Rose" (Mrs. Iva Ikuko Toguri d'Aquino) on her appeal from a conviction for treason. She is the California-born Japanese whose Japanese propaganda broadcasts were heard all over the Pacific by United States fighting men in World War II. She was sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined $10,000.

2. Upheld, 5 to 4, an Illinois law banning publications that expose members of any race or religion to hatred or ridicule.

3. Upheld, 8 to 1, the conviction of Mrs. Yvette Madsen on a charge of murdering her husband, a U. S. serviceman, in the American zone of Germany in 1949. She is serving a 15-year sentence.

4. Rejected, 7 to 1, Government antitrust charges involving a medical-and hospital-insurance plan sponsored by the Oregon State Medical Society.

Douglas delivered the majority opinion in the religious-education case, rejecting the contention of two Brooklyn mothers that New York's hour-a-week program violates the constitutional ban against any "establishment of religion." Others in the majority were Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Reed, Burton, Clark and Minton.

Douglas held that the constitutional provision does not mean that "in every and all respects there shall be a separation of church and State."

If it did, he said, "the State and religion would be aliens to each other—hostile, suspicious, and unfriendly" to such an extent that prayers in legislative halls, and even police protection of churches, would be forbidden.

"We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a supreme being," Douglas said. "When the State encourages religious instruction or co-operates with religious authorities by adjusting the schedule of public events to sectarian aids, it follows the best of our traditions."

The three dissenting justices held the objections of the Brooklyn parents, Mrs. Tessin Zorach and Mrs. Esta Gluck, well-founded.

Religious Leaders Split

All three justices said the principle was the same as in the 1948 McCollum case, in which the court ruled unconstitutional a Champaign, Ill., program of religious teaching to various sectarian groups during "released time" on public-school property.

The McCollum decision aroused a widespread controversy, with many religious leaders divided on whether the Supreme Court had interpreted the Constitution correctly.

Black said in today's dissent that the new decision abandons "the State's historic neutrality in the religious sphere and makes "invidious distinctions" between those who have religious belief and those who do not.

Black held that New York State is using its compulsory-school-attendance law to force attendance at religious classes of pupils "presumably too unenthusiastic to go unless moved to do so by the use of this State machinery."

"State help to religion," the justice said, "injects political and party prejudice into a holy field. It too often substitutes force for prayer, hate for love, and persecution for persuasion."

Jackson expressed even more pointed diagreement with what he called 'my evangeistic brethren" of the majority. He said his own children had been sent to private church schools as a matter of free choice," but declared:

"The day that this country ceases o be free for irreligion it will cease to be free for religion —except for the sects that can win political power. . . . We start down a rough road when we begin to mix compulsory public education with compulsory godliness. . . .

"Today's judgment will be more interesting to students of psychology and the judicial processes than to students of constitutional law."

Hopes To Honor Decision

Frankfurter also declared that the McCollum-case "principles are disregarded" in the present decision, and added a hope that "these principles may again be honored in the observance" if other cases involving the same controversy should come before the court.

Under New York's program, children may be released from classes an hour each week to receive sectarian instruction at religious centers. A parent who wishes his child to receive instruction of this kind must request in writing that the pupil be excused. The request also must be signed by a clergyman to show that provision has been made for the child at a religious school.

If a parent does not wish his child to attend the religious classes the child remains in public schools for regular studies.

The Man Who Changed Education of the Twentieth-Century Revolutionary Classrooms and Teaching Methods and

John Dewey's Universal Influence Survives Him

By Judith Crist

THE death of John Dewey at ninety-two last week marked the passing of a philosopher who may well be said to have been largely responsible for the shaping of twentieth-century American education. For while he himself never saw all his theories put into practice and though the debate still continues over those theories, and how they should be applied and interpreted, his influence has made itself felt on every campus and classroom.

Mr. Dewey himself was fully aware of the constant testing and criticism that must meet any educational philosophy. "It is less important that we all believe alike," he told his critics, "than that we all alike inquire freely and put at the disposal of one another such glimpses as we may attain of the truth for which we are in search."

For nineteen years, from the age of eighteen, when he was a senior at the University of Vermont and discovering his avid interest in philosophy through his first teaching days in a small high school, graduate study at Johns Hopkins and teaching at the universities of Michigan, Minnesota and Chicago, Mr. Dewey formulated the bases of his educational thought.

From Revolt to Cliche

In 1896 he established the Experimental School at Chicago, a school described by Sidney Hook as "the most important experimental venture in the whole history of American education." The school, which flourished for seven years, supported by a group revolting against formalized methods because of their concern for their own children's education.

The basic features of the methods and theories Mr. Dewey developed and tested at the school have become almost cliches of modern education: "learning by doing" in the "child-centered school," the "activity program," and education as "a process of living and not a preparation for future living." He believed that "education is the fundamental method of social progress and reform" and that "the problem of problems in our education is to discover how to mature and make effective the scientific habit of mind."

Liberal Education for All

The world around the child becomes his source of learning, rather than the textbook forced into his hands. And this learning, by active participation, is achieved under control and direction, guiding the pupil to purposeful activity — one important Dewey tenet that those who condemn the "license" of "progressive" education are prone to overlook.

The whole child and the whole society, Dewey believed, must be conceived as units of education and thus he battled fiercely only ten years ago with Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, then president of Chicago, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, in their advocacy of a cultural, traditional education for the few and vocational training for the majority.

"At the very time when an important, perhaps *the* important problem in education," he said at the time, "is to fill education having an occupational direction with a genuinely liberal content, we have a movement . . . to cut vocational training off from any contact with what is liberating by relegating it to special schools devoted to inculcation of technical skills." The movement, he insisted, was "a definite campaign to make the scientific attitude the scapegoat for present evils."

The "Self" in Discipline

He termed the theory of liberal education for a small elite and vocational training for the masses a completely anti-democratic con-

ng of the present life. add that only in this ca become truly a prepar later life and is not the seems. An activity which have worth enough to on for its own sake cann effective as a prepar something else."

This concept has been

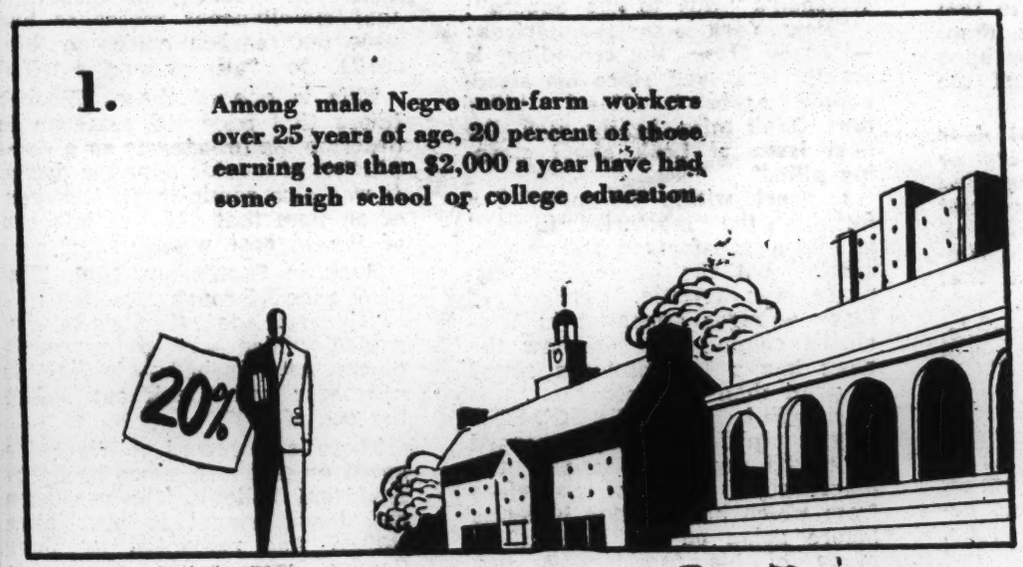
cept. Butler's attack on "progressive" education—which the then Columbia president colorfully called the "rabbit" type of learning—in which a child nibbles at what studies he fancies—Dewey dismissed with the statement that the spirit of education I should self-discipline, the development of say: 'Cease conceiving of educawhich is the basic goal of modern tion as mere preparation for later education, is the most enduring life and make of it the full mean-

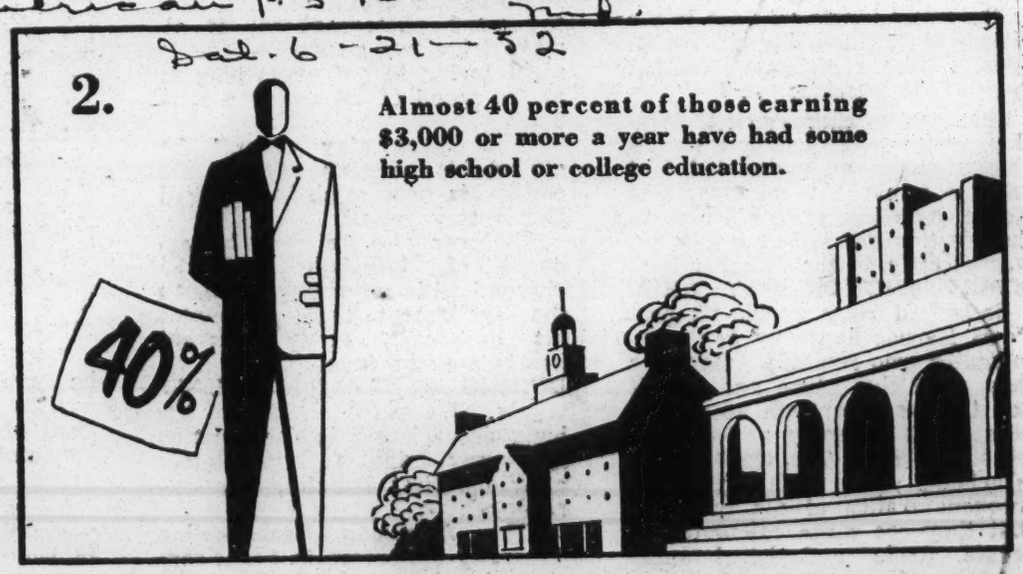
As early as 1893, when he was professor of philosophy at the University of Michigan, Dewey form of discipline.

The Negro worker is now

BETTER EDUCATED

More and More Negroes Are Going To High School and College





Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

Reprinted from Quick Facts Selling the Colored Market, issued by Associated Publishers, N.Y., representing the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Negroes gaining on whites in education, says census

Statistics for 1550 showed "marked differences" between the educational attainment of white and nonwhite persons, according to the report today of the Dept. of Commerce on the "1950 Census of Population."

Approximately 76 percent of all white persons 25 years old and over in 1950 had completed 8 years of elementary school or more as compared with about 40 percent for nonwhites, according to the report.

About 36 percent of the whites had completed four years of high school or more, whereas only about 14 percent of the nonwhites had acquired this amount of education. In terms of persons who had had some college education, the difference was also striking, about 14 percent for white persons as against about six percent for nonwhite persons.

At the lower end of the educational scale, the differences are also pronounced. About one white person in every 10 has less than five years of schooling as compared with about three nonwhite persons in every 10, according to the survey. The median years of school completed for whites and nonwhites 25 years old and over were 9.7 and 7.0, respectively.

At each age, for both men and women, the median educational attainment of whites was higher than that of nonwhites. The average white person 25 to 29 years old completed four years of high school, as compared with one year of high school for the average nonwhite of the same age. Whites 65 years old and over averaged about 8 years of school, as compared with about four and one-half years for nonwhites. Differences of three or four school years between the attainment of whites and nonwhites occurred in the intervening age groups.

A comparison of whites and nonwhites with regard to changes between 1940 and 1950 suggests that the amount of difference has been somewhat lessened. Median number of school years completed by whites 25 years old and over went up from 8.7 to 9.7 years between 1940 and 1950, an increase of 1.0 years, whereas that for nonwhites went up from 5.7 to 7.0 years, an increase of 1.3 years. Practically all of this narrowing of the difference is due to changes among males; the median attainment for white males advanced from 8.7 to 9.3 years, an increase of only 0.6 years,, whereas that for nonwhite males advanced from 5.4 to 6.5 years, an increase of 1.1 years.

Went To College: 97,335 Whites And But 11,570 Negroes--U. S.

There are about nine times as many white citizens in South Carolina who attended college as Negroes, the 1950 Census reports, just released, lists 49,035 whites as against 5,650 Negroes who attended college for from one to three years. It reports the number having attended college four or more years as 48,300 whites and 5,920 Negroes. The totals are: whites, 97,335 and Negroes, 11,570 as having any college training at all.

14 1952

Universities Asked To Prepare Students For Foreign Service

Atlanta, Ga Dat. 1-5-52 Starred P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Four universities have been asked to put into their curriculum courses especially adapted for preparing students for careers in the Foreign Service of the United States.

The requests were made last Friday by Representative Jacob K. Jovits, Republican-Liberal, of New York. They were addressed by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Rufus Clement, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) University.

Mr. Javits was prompted to make his request by an article in the December issue of the Foreign Service Journal emphasizing the opportunities for colored personnel in the Foreign Services.

In identical letters to the four university presidents, Mr. Javits said this article indicates that colored personnel in the Foreign Service "is not nearly enough considering the opportunities and that a real effort should be made to equip more Negroes to become entitled to these opportunities."

He asked the four university presidents:

"1. Would you consider special courses if this has not already been done to equip Negro students for careers in the Foreign Service?

"2. That guidance personnel make such recruiting an important part of their program and assist especially in it."

Continuing his letter, Mr. Javits said:

"This whole program is of particular importance now in view of the fact that so much of our foreign policy will be concerned with the growing activity and the new nationalism of hundreds of millions of colored people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. I could think of a more impressive demonstration of our democracy than would be afforded by a truly representative participation of Negro citizens in foreign service posts.

"I am sure that the Department of State would welcome cooperation with you on this subject and urge that you should not hesitate to take the matter up with the Department of State as this will undoubtedly assist you in following the recommendations I have made. I would be glad to arrange such appointments for you at your request."

In his letter, Mr. Javits said Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Secretary of State for Administration had advised him as long ago as July 21, 1950, as follows:

"Unfortunately we have had few Negroes to prepare themselves sufficiently for the Foreign Service and therefore not a large number have been successful candidates. The Department welcomes applications from Negro candidates with a positive view of appointment of well prepared and well qualified candidates.

"In my opinion the articles in the Pittsburgh Courier did not bring out that the fundamental reason for the proportionately small number of Negroes in the Foreign Service is the result of the very few qualified Negro applicants seeking jobs in the Foreign Service rather than discrimination against Negro applicants by the Department.

"We have encouraged and received lists of outstanding Negro leaders from Negro organizations to be considered for appointment in the Department. We have these names in our current files for consideration. They are not applicants for positions in the Foreign Service, however, but are suggested as possible outstanding candidates for consideration of any position available for which they are found qualified."

O. J. Thomas Named Director Of Texas League Schools

Amsterdam News 4-52

PRAIRIE VIEW (ANP)—O. J. Thomas, prominent state educator, has been appointed state director of the Interscholastic League of Colored schools. Thomas has been associated with league programs for many years.

Some 20 years ago he served the league as county and district director and later as chairman of the State Rules Committee and chairman of the State Meet Committee. For the past two years he has served as state director on a part-time basis.

Besides activities with the league, Thomas has served as an instructor at Texas College, principal of the high school at Cameron, Texas, which was named in his honor, and more recently as state intinerant teacher trainer and state advisor to New Farmers of America in agricultural education.

Mississippi Negro Loses in School Board Race

New Orleans 1-19-52 14

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (AP) — Dr. Joseph Edison Walker, wealth Negro banker who lost to political leader E. H. Crump's administration candidates, said Friday that had his supporters "not offered as a candidate one vote would have elected the entire machine ticket."

Walker, native of Mississippi sought a seat on the four-member Memphis school board, running against four white candidates. Other municipal offices including the mayoralty post were not contested Crump's candidates receiving "complimentary" votes.

Walker was the first Negro candidate in a city election here in more than half a century.

Walker trailed by less than 3 to 1, with less than 30,000 voters of the more than 104,000 registered, casting ballots.

Walker had received support from two prominent white citizens who had sparked the election in 1948 of U. S. Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Edmund Orgill, wholesale hardware merchant, and lumberman O. D. Bratton had urged Walker's election to the school board in order to represent more than 40 per cent of the Negro population in the city.

COLLEGE SCANDALS LAID TO TEACHING

Times dai. 11-23-51

Carnegie Foundation Assails Timidity of Faculties in Stressing Moral Values

New York Sun

FRAUD CHARGE UP MONDAY

P. 31

Board of Higher Education to Investigate Charge Players' Records Were Falsified

14

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching charged yesterday that the nation's colleges and universities must assume a major part of the responsibility for the widespread collapse of moral and spiritual values evidenced by recent athletic scandals.

University faculties have been too timid in teaching moral values, Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the foundation, said in the institution's forty-sixth annual report. The report covers the foundation's activities in educational fields for the year ending last June 30.

Last Monday, General Sessions Judge Saul S. Streit criticized colleges for allowing an "evil system of commercialism" to pervade intercollegiate athletics. He made his charges as he pronounced sentences on Salvatore T. Sollazzo, gambler and briber, and fourteen former members of the City College, Long Island University and New York University basketball teams.

The city's Board of Higher Education has called witnesses for closed hearings, to start Monday, into Judge Streit's charge of "deliberate fraud and probable forgery" in the falsification of the scholastic records of two City College basketball players.

In another development, Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, president of Cooper Union, suggested that academic accrediting associations extend their scope to include athletic departments and that they enforce intercollegiate "sanity codes."

A Two-Fold Problem

In his report, written two months ago, Dr. Carmichael said that college faculties must solve the problem of how to remain objective in teaching and at the same time instill a system of moral values. A sound sense of values should be one of the principle aims of education, he said, adding that in a democracy where education must be more than propaganda, instruction can make little contribution to this aim unless the "system of values" is explicitly set forth.

"The recent revelations of low standards in high places, of outright corruption in public office, of widespread organization of gambling and crime, of basketball and football scandals and of honor code violations, should surely be sufficient to arouse the American people and to shock educational leaders into a re-examination of their goals and methods," Dr. Carmichael commented.

"In a country which numbers only 7 per cent of the population of the world, but which has more young men and women in college than all the rest of the world combined, the educational system can scarcely escape a share of the responsibility for the conditions revealed. These are but symptoms of a collapse of moral and spiritual values which should stir to action parents of children, leaders in public affairs, schools, colleges and churches."

Faculties have been unable to resolve the conflict between teaching students how to think objectively and, as part of the same educational process, teaching students a code of moral values that they can practice without reservation, he added.

As a result, Dr. Carmichael said, students have been taught to withhold judgments "until all the facts are in." Rarely is all the evidence at hand, he said, adding decisions must be made and action taken before complete knowledge can be acquired. The foundation leader held that the effective citizen cannot be a spectator, declaring that social scientists, who are in a position to point out weaknesses in society and the means of remedying them, should help faculties frame a system of moral and ethical values to be given as part of an education.

"College and university faculties have an unusual opportunity in the present situation to reiterate and re-emphasize the importance of moral and spiritual values in the teaching of youth, and in their efforts to improve the curriculum and methods of instruction," Dr. Carmichael said.

Joint Hearing Held Likely

The hearing on the City College scholastic records, it appeared yesterday, will be conducted jointly by the college and a special committee of the Board of Education. On Wednesday, Howard C. Kelly, chairman of the special committee, said the board's investigation would be entirely independent of a continuing investigation

tion heard Dr. Wright's plans to by City College officials. But Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the board, later said Mr. Kelly's committee would work with an inquiry that has been conducted by Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of

complete investigation," she said. "I personally concurred in this procedure, as did every member of the board present."

The third member of the special committee, Jerome K. Ohrenstein, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

indicated by the fact that, in the resolution adopted by the board, each

"The board's confidence in President Wright's investigation was facts of this situation" on

special committee of the board was directed to work with the college administration in making a

Never Too Old To Learn—Even At 76

At the age of 76, Mrs. Virginia Fountain of Detroit will become a co-ed at Wayne University in that city. When she was 53, she started the second grade, and now she has just completed her high school studies. With a twinkle in her eye she said, "This is a good year for me to start college. It's Leap Year and who knows . . . I might meet a nice college boy."

Negro Students Doing Well At Mixed Schools

CHICAGO—(A N P) —How well have Negro students been able to adjust to life on an interracial campus?

That is the question answered by an article in the January issue of Opportunity News, official organ of the National Scholarship Service and Fund For Negro Students.

The article points out that in many cases the colored student is an outstanding success, occasionally he is a dismal failure, but most of the time he is just another student getting an education.

Unlike most students, the Negro has problems which are peculiarly his own, Opportunity said. How intense they are depends upon the student and the college. The article cited some of the more complex problems met by colored students in white schools. Among them was reaction of whites to a colored student. The magazine wrote:

"A small town boy, a member of the only Negro family in his community, was the first Negro student to enter a Mid-west state teachers college. The curiosity of his classmates led to frequent questions about Negroes, and, after a time, a Negro pictorial magazine became one of the popular items of student reading.

"To students who may follow him, he states that, since most of the students have never seen a Negro before, 'they are likely to say things without thinking.'"

Colored coeds have a social problem. Here is one girl's reaction to some of her experiences at social functions:

"When I attend social gatherings to which white boys are invited, I like to be looked at as a girl, and not as a specimen. When I go into a restuarant in town with other girls, I like to feel I'm just another student, and not someone who is being served as a special favor."

However, many students have done well at previously all white schools. Among them are Thomas P. Fraser III, Miss Goldia Dargan, and Miss Eileen Griffith.

Fraser of Baltimore, Md., entered Dartmouth college in 1949 as a major in history preparing for ministry. He has been active in the Dartmouth Christian Union as chairman of its foreign relief commission and an outstanding basketball player.

A native of Columbia, S. C., Miss Dargan is now a sophomore at Rockford college, Illinois. During her first year she maintained a "B" average and was elected to the school's honor roll.

A sophomore at Barnard college, Miss Griffith is an honor student and the recipient of a scholarship. Active in welfare and human relations work, she is a member of the college NAACP chapter, the Barnard development fund, and the Food committee.

Another Negro student who is doing well at a white college is Irving Reid of Mamaroneck, N. Y. In his freshman year at Hamilton college he became a member of the choir and played intramural basketball. He later became captain of the track team and was one of five students elected to the junior honorary society.

By the close of his sophomore year, Reid was in the top sixth of his class, a class officer, and a member of a 7 year old fraternity, the Emerson Literary society.

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When the health of homebound pupils permit it, they are allowed to take part in special educational ventures outside their home. Shown above with their teacher are Betty Lou Saunders and Dewy Harrison. They are receiving instructions in government through television, a visual aid. The pupils are at the home of Mrs. Mary Belden, homebound teacher, witnessing Truman's State of the Union Message to Congress.

The services of a homebound teacher are available to pupils whose health requires prolonged or permanent absenses from school. Instructions are given an hour each day or 20 hours a month. Betty Lou is a 5L pupil at Liberty Park School, and is recovering from rheumatic fever. Dewey, an 8L pupil at Jacox School, was injured in a traffic accident while riding a bicycle. Both pupils are being advanced during mid-term promotions.

Millions Get Education Help Through Extension

Journal p. 1-2 1-2-52

WASHINGTON—More than 6 1-2 million families, both rural and urban, received educational help from the Cooperative Extension Service of the landgrant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the calendar year 1950, according to M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

This help was in the form of farming, gardening, and homemaking information, with emphasis on successful rural living. It was provided in every State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Atlanta, Ga.

In the report, released today, Drrector Wilson discusses Extension's contributions to defense mobilization in helping farmers to increase their production by getting the greatest possible efficiency from the use of labor, equipment, livestock, feed, and every acre of producing land. As a result of Extension teachings, an estimated total of nearly 3,700,000 farm families improved their agricultural practices.

The number of boys and girls enrolled in the Extension 4-H Club program was higher than ever before, totaling nearly 2 million. Nearly 80 per cent of them satisfactorily completed their 4-H project work in agriculture and home economics, setting another record. In food-production projects alone, the 4-H'ers raised over 600,000 acres of garden and other food crops; over a million head of livestock, including dairy cattle, sheep, beef cattle, and hogs; and over 9 million chickens, turkeys and other fowls.

The educational program with young men and women 18 to 30 years of age continued to develop during the year. Extension agents worked with nearly 340,000 young men and women in this program, an increase of nearly 24 per cent over the previous year.

Extension's out-of-school educational program was responsible for homemaking improvements made by about 3 1-3 million families. Of these, 62 per cent were farm families and 38 per cent urban or other nonfarm families. Membership in home demonstration clubs totaled nearly 1 1-2 million. Over a million women were aided in making clothing and nearly a million more were helped with clothing selection problems. Over 1 1-2 million

homemakers were aided in preserving food for their families.

Extension work is a cooperative project of the U. S. Department of Agriculture . State colleges of agriculture, county and local governments, and local organizations. During the year, there were more than 12,500 professional agricultural and home economics extension workers. Most of them were county agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H Club agents and assistant agents.

In reaching and teaching more than 6 1-2 million families, Extension workers used all possible methods. They made 20,567,150 personal contacts, including farm and home visits, office conferences, and telephone calls. They and volunteer local leaders held nearly 2 1-2 million meetings, with a total attendance of 74,634,000—an alltime high. Extension workers cooperated with newspapers and farm magazines in providing nearly a million articles on agriculture and home-making for millions of rural and urban readers. They broadcast or prepared for broadcast more than 140,000 radio programs. They distributed more than 21 million copies of bulletins and leaflets. In carrying on their work they had the assistance of well over a million farmers, rura women, and older boys and girls who served as volunteer, unpaid local leaders.

NEGRO STUDENTS SURMOUNTING DIFFICULTIES IMPOSED BY LIFE IN FORMER ALL-WHITE SCHOOLS

Black Dispatch p. 9

Integration Slow For Some While Others Seem to Easily Absorb New Atmosphere

HIGH AVERAGES MAINTAINED IN CLASSES

Sat. 2-16-52 14

CHICAGO — (ANP) — How well have Negro students been able to adjust to life on an interracial campus?

That is the question answered by an article in the January issue of Opportunity News, official organ of the National Scholarship Service and Fund For Negro Students.

The article points out that in many cases the colored student is an outstanding success, occasionally he is a dismal failure, but most of the time he is just another student getting an education.

Unlike most students, the Negro has problems which are peculiarly his own, Opprtunity said. How intense they are depends upon the student and the college. The article cited some of the more complex problems met by colored students in white schools. Among them was reaction of whites to a colored student. The magazine wrote:

"A small town boy, a member of the only Negro family in his community, was the first Negro student to enter a Mid-west state teachers college. The curiosity of his classmates led to frequent questions about Negroes, and, after a time, a Negro pictorial magazine became one of the popular items of student reading.

"To students who may follow him, he states that, since most of the students have never seen a Negro before, 'they are likely to say things without thinking.'"

Colored coeds have a social problem. Here is one girl's reaction to some of her experiences at social functions:

"When I attend social gatherings to which white boys are invited, I like to be looked at as a girl, and not as a specimen. When I go into a restaurant in town with other girls, I like to feel I'm just another student, and not someone who is being served as a special favor."

However, many students have done well at previously all-white schools. Among them are Thomas P. Fraser III, Miss Goldia Dargan, and Miss Eileen Griffith.

Fraser of Baltimore, Md., entered Darmouth Christian Union as chairman of its foreign relief commission, and an outstanding basketball player.

A native of Columbia, S. C., Miss Dargan is now a sophomore at Rockford college, Illinois. During her first year she maintained a "B" average and was elected to the school's honor roll.

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Another Negro student who is doing well at a white college is Irving Reid of Mamaroneck, N. Y. In his freshman year at Hamilton college he became a member of the choir and played intramural basketball. He later became captain of the track team and was one of five students elected to the junior honorary society.

By the close of his sophomore year, Reid was in the top sixth of his class, a class officer, and a member of a 7-year-old fraternity, the Emerson Literary society.

AN OMISSION IN EDUCATION

Despite increasing emphasis by public schools on vocational courses, practically no effort is apparently made to teach broad economic principles and laws. This is a serious omission that educators should seek to rectify. Daily News

The United States Office of Education reports that subjects like homemaking and industrial arts have made the greatest advances in recent years, mainly at the expense of classical studies. Yet, the Brookings Institution says that less than 5 per cent of all high school students take the equivalent of a semester course in economics. P 4

In other words, public schools are striving to show youths how to earn a living, while neglecting to help them gain an understanding of the system that makes their way of life possible. They learn the minor mechanics of a trade, while remaining ignorant of the basic factors that produce higher standards of living. Sat. 2-2-52

It profits a student little to learn the rudiments of banking or metal-working or salesmanship, if he later falls victim to fallacious ideologies that would destroy his fruitful economic system. He needs to know the virtues and weaknesses of Capitalism. Socialism and Communism to make intelligent decisions on matters that can vitally affect his welfare.

Unfortunately, public schools do not supply this knowledge except in rare cases. The Brookings Institution made a survey that revealed dismaying facts. Even in those few schools that listed courses in economics, the textbooks were held inadequate and the teachers insufficiently trained.

Of the six most widely used texts, the Institution found none that attempted a real appraisal of the merits of the several types of economic systems. None dealt directly with the factors responsible for economic growth and rising living standards. They presented static, rather than dynamic, conceptions of economics. Jackson Miss.

It was also found that professional preparation demanded of economics teachers in U. S. secondary schools seem incredibly low. While there are some qualified instructors, the great majority are inadequately trained.

Summing up, the Institution found that only a tiny percentage of high school students are afforded any opportunity to get a real grasp of fundamental economic forces and factors. As comparatively few go on to college, this situation means that most American students never formally study a subject of vital importance.

The world today is at dagger-point over conflicting economic views. It is more essential than ever that all citizens thoroughly understand the various systems so that accurate comparisons and evaluations can be made.

Inclusion of elementary economics as a compulsory course in high schools would require little changes in curricula, but it would have beneficial effects on millions of youths.

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Colored Member To Be Named By Mayor, Before January 8

Public Surmises Attorney Ennix Has Inside Track Because Having Children in Public School Will Be Main Qualification, They Say

Who will be chosen the first member of the Nashville City Board of Education next Tuesday night, January 8?

Will it be Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dean of Chapel of Fisk University, a nationally-known figure in religious affairs and vice president of the Radio Station, WSOK of this city?

Or will it be Dr. H. H. Walker, veteran physician of this city, a member of the faculty of Meharry Medical College and recently retiring president of the National Medical Association?

Or Attorney Coyness L. Ennix, president of the Solid Block organization which so loyally supported the Hon. Ben West for mayor in the 1951 hectic race for mayor, which Mr. West won by the slim margin of 55 votes?

Or will some other individual emerge as a "dark horse" and capture the board membership?

If Mr. Kefauver had not cast betting and betters into "outer darkness" as a result of his recent wrist-tapping television show local sinners would most certainly be around and about offering odds that Lawyer Ennix will be nominated for the board post and will be confirmed by the City Council. The consensus at the close of the Old Year was that Mr. Ennix would surely be given tangible evidence that the local powers that be really and truly were wishing him a Happy New Year.

Assuming, as ever so many others are assuming, that Mayor West, already has signed and sealed the appointment of Mr. Ennix as a member of the City Board of Education and has only the little detail of "delivering" same to the City Council for confirmation, let it not be assumed that there is any politics involved in the mayor's action. The public can forget that Mr. Ennix was battler for Mr. West's election last Spring and that he is to be the beneficiary of that fundamental principle of "Democracy" which says "to the victors belong the spoils."

The expected choice of Mr. Ennix is to be among the first of what could be called a series of "Procrustean" appointments to the board Mr. West is going to make. And just here, it is timely to make an explanation of this word "Procrustean" lest it flit perfectly over the heads of the younger generation, most of whom have been allowed to skip Ancient History.

It seems that there was, away back yonder a Greek figure who judged the fitness of a prospective appointee by how well he fitted Mr. Procrustes' model bed. Every once and a while the prospect was too long and that required that he be cut off a little; then again a prospect would be found to be too short, and so Mr. Procrustes stretched out the prospect so as to make him fit the model bed.

It seems that Mayor West has decided that for a man to be a model for school trustee, he must be a father with children in school. The Mayor allowed as how, upon investigation, soon after he got in, that several of the school board members didn't have any children in school at the present time. Some of the trustees it seems had bright children who had gone ahead and graduated, but that, they say, is a technicality the mayor is not going to let any prospect for trustee appointment to rely upon for an alibi.

Now Attorney Ennix, to the credit of his foresight is all fixed up with the qualifications of trustee. He has four children of school age, and which is more they are qualified for the next draft, since all four are boys. They say Mrs. Ennix, herself is fully reconciled to the fact that all of her youngsters are boys, because the Lord willed it that way, but if she had her way she would have put about seventy-five per cent of her defendants into the female bracket. Most other mothers are saying the same thing these days and there is no telling when the Good Lord may let the mothers make the best possible contribution to bring an end to wars everywhere in the world.

If the day ever comes when there are three girls for every boy, coming off the assembly lines all over the world, it will just naturally mean that the world will have very little money to spend for gunpowder, on account of how much it will take to turn out the required amount of face powder.

But let's have done with drifting into war talk and get down to the good decision of Mayor Ben West to make nonpartisan appointment to the city school board. The mayor will be sure to get plenty of commendation for appointing a colored person to the board, but just as in all other appointments he will insure majority opposition because he did not appoint the "right" man. Nobody he will name, it is sure, could qualify as the "right" man by majority vote.

But nevertheless there is much to be said in favor of the mayor's decision to appoint SOME colored person to the board. Biggest reason is that better than 25 per cent of the city's school children are colored. That ought to qualify the colored citizens with the right to have a member of their race on the school board.

If another reason needs to be advanced, it is to prove that colored citizens can make good school board members in all that the term implies. Unfortunately in the past, in very many states, colored school trustees proved so unsatisfactory that their colored constituents, including parents, patrons and teachers had no objection, to put it mildly, when it was arranged to rub out all colored school trustees.

It is very certain that if the appointing powers put as much stress on the qualifications as on color in choosing school board members they will secure just as high a calibre of colored citizens for positions of trust and honor as they will get from other ethnic groups of the community.

It is stated that three of the present members of the Board of Education whose terms have expired are the Rev. Prentice Pugh, and Messrs. H. K. Smithson and E. E. Woodard, and that Mayor West will replace all three with new members. The assumption is that the City Council will approve the mayor's decision.

Colleges Would Curb Agencies On Accrediting

Commission Says 'Outside Groups' Are Dominating Teaching in Professions

By Judith Crist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The elimination of more than 300 college and university accrediting agencies to "break the guild pattern that has developed in our educational system" was recommended today by the National Commission on Acrediting, representing 1,200 of the nation's 1,600 institutions of higher learning.

Accrditation by a recognized agency testifies to the validity of courses and administration of a college or university and the maintenance of certain educational standards, such ts qualifications of instructors, requirements for a degree, etc. Accredited institutions will not recognize transferred credits of degree from certain unaccredited institutions.

The proposed move, with full reliance for accreditation on the six regional acrediting associations, would relegate the accreditings agencies of medical and bar associations and other professional groups to advisory positions. It would leave colleges and universities free, the commission stated, "to determine their own objectives" and would end the domination of professional teaching by "outside professional groups."

3-Day Convention Opens

The recommendation was made at a day-long meeting of the commission prior to the three-day convention of the American Association of Colleges, which opened tonight with addresses by the Very Rev. John J. Cavanagh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and the Rev. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church of America.

While the development of accrediting agencies early in the century to establish minimum standards for educational institutions set up "much-needed" controls, the "spectre" of 300 accrediting agencies, each with its own demands and standards, has resulted in the development of a "guild attitude," Reuben G. Gustavsen, chancellor of the University of Nebraska and president of the commission, said.

The "guild attitude," which limits the number of persons who can enter a profession through training, has resulted, he said, in a standardization of professional training and the failure of professional schools, through restrictions imposed on them, to develop the special talents of individuals.

Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University and secretary of the commission, cited twenty-three specific abuses by the agencies which, he charged, are "forcing colleges and universities to sacrifice cultural objectives and methods for professional ones" and "breakin down institutional rights and destroying the freedom of our faculties."

The agencies' charges, ranging from $25 to $500, put an "excessive burden" on academic budgets, and their insistence on common standards which are "quantitative and superficial" have imposed a "straitjacket" on the schools, Dr. Marvin said. Their methods, he said, are resulting in a system "that is used for professional and economic protection of the members of the profession" rather than for the good of the student or educational institution.

Agencies Become Bold

Some agencies, he charged, have "become so bold that they visit institutions without being invited and then ask for a fee if the visision is to be 'white listed'." Accreditation has come down to departments and individuals in colleges, rather than the college as a whole.

At its first full membership meeting today since its establishment in 1950, the commission recommended that power of accreditation rest in the hands of the regional agencies, the New England, Middle States, Southern and North Central Associations of Colleges and Secondary Schools; the Northwestern Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and the Western Association of Colleges and Universities. Dr. Marvin said conferences with different groups will be called with agency and regional representatives "to try to work out an understanding which will be acceptable to all concerned."

NEA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY RETIRES—ASSOCIATE SECRETARY ELE VATED: The National Education Association, Washington, D. C. has announced the retirement of Dr. Willard E. Givens, (right, seat ed) its executive secretary since 1935. Dr. Givens will be succeed ed August 1 by Dr. William G. Carr, NEA associate secretary fo the past eleven years. Dr. Carr is seen, at the left, conferring wit Dr. Givens and Moss H. Kendrix, NEA assistant in public relations.

A well known educator, Dr. Carr has been with the NEA sinc 1929. A native Californian, the executive secretary elect hold A. B., A. M., and Ph.D. degrees from Stanford University. He wi continue policies initiated by Dr. Givens to assure the full partici pation of Negro teachers in the program of the NEA.

Public Schools in Plight; Space, Teachers Lacking

By BENJAMIN FINE

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Once again the nation's public schools are in serious plight.

Eighteen months on defense mobilization have taken their toll. Danger signals are flying everywhere, but often are not heeded. Many advances made in the first five years after World War II are being swept away.

The schools, like other aspects of civilian life, are beginning to feel the effects of the Korean conflict. As a result, they face gloomy years. Many educators are worried lest the gloom should continue for another decade.

Reports from state commissioners of education, correspondents of the New York Times in each of the 48 states, and interviews with leading educators all point to a downward trend.

The schools are caught in a pincer. Four major factors are involved: increased enrollments, inflationary costs, lack of building materials and an acute teacher shortage.

Each is leaving its imprint on the schools, on the children, too. It is not a question of tanks versus textbooks. Educators everywhere wholeheartedly support the government's defense program. They applaud the administration's efforts to make our democracy a challenge of Soviet Communism.

MANN SPOKE TRULY

They say their problem is not one of more ABC's or more airplanes. They insist our economy is strong enough to provide both. Moreover, they insist it is just as true today as it was a century ago, when first proclaimed by Horace Mann, that schoolhouses are the first line of our defense.

In the last year it appears schools have made few advances, and many backward steps. A number of communities report unexpected setbacks. Over the nation, 3,500,000 elementary and high school children—one out of eight pupils in the public schools—are suffering an impaired education because of inadequate facilities. A year ago a Times study showed 3,000,000 children were being deprived of an adequate education. Thus, there has been an increase of half a million in 12 months.

Incompetent teachers, poorly equipped classrooms, inadequate buildings and poor supervision combine to cheat these hundreds of thousands of young people. The number of pupils on double sessions is growing steadily. An estimated 400,000 boys and girls are not getting a full school day—some are attending school even on triple-session schedules. They go half a day, or a third of a day. What this does to the morale of the children, the parents, the teachers and the community is easy to imagine.

CHILDREN RETARDED

Educators emphasize that a child deprived of his schooling will be unable to regain the years lost. One cannot postpone the growth of a pupil as one might postpone the building of a road or a garage.

Inflationary costs are a headache. School officials are haunted by rising prices. Everything they buy has gone up 50 or 100 or even 200 per cent. Teachers are insisting they get their share, too. Cost of living bonuses have been handed out, but not fast enough, the teachers complain, to keep pace with rising food prices.

But the salary issue is only part of the educational picture. Competition has arisen from higher-paying government jobs, war-related positions and the demand for skilled and semiskilled workers in various industries. More teachers are leaving the profession today than at any time since World War II, when 350,000 departed, never to return.

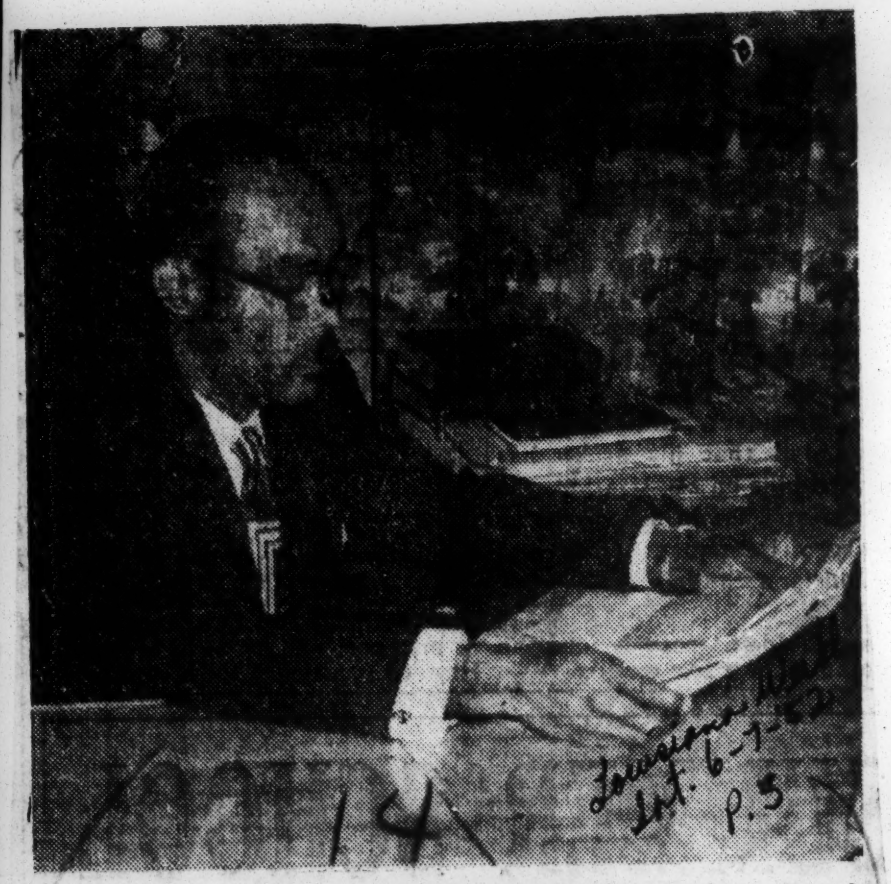
LACK TRAINED TEACHERS

Frequently the community must employ sub-standard, unqualified teachers because trained personnel are lacking. Many school systems report they are "scraping the bottom of the barrel."

Schools are in need of greater financial help—and are unable to get it. Many communities already allocate a substantial part of their tax funds for the schools. Oftentimes real estate is taxed almost to the danger point. But education costs more than ever before—and the money frequently is not there to spend.

Enrollment is at its highest peak. The survey indicates that the 1951-52 school enrollment is 26,525,115—representing a growth of 826,194 in a year. Most of this growth has occurred in the elementary grades, and more particularly the first grade. The private and parochial schools will add another 3,000,000 children or more, thus bringing the total elementary and secondary enrollment close to 30,000,000.

Moreover, the school rolls are going to increase for at least eight years, more likely 10.



Shown above, reading letters of congratulation is Atty. Xenophor Lang, a native and former resident of New Orleans, who recently was elected to a seat on the Board of Education of Enterprise School District of Los Angeles, California. Atty. Lang received his A.B. Degree from Dillard University in 1940 and taught in the Louisiana school system from 1940 to 1942. At present he is a partner of the Reese and Lang law firm located at 2502 South Central Avenue.

Rename West To School Board

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — West Alexander Hamilton, printing company owner, last week was one of three persons appointed to the District board of education. He formerly served on the board from 1937-43.

A native of Washington, Hamilton was graduated from Miner college. He then taught here in elementary school and at Armstrong high school.

A World war I and World II veteran, Hamilton was military adviser to the Republic of Liberia in 1950.

He is an Episcopalian, a member of the American Legion, and active in Boy Scout and YMCA work. He is married to Mrs. Caroline A. Hamilton, formerly a school teacher in Boston, Mass. The couple has no children.

Augusta Elects Negro to Board Of Education

AUGUSTA, Nov. 4—(AP)—A Negro was elected to the board of education here today, the first time since Reconstruction days that a person of his race is believed to have held public office in Richmond County.

The new board member is W. C. Ervin, business manager of Paine College, a nationally known Negro institution in Augusta. He defeated former City Councilman R. J. Wilkinson Sr., 921 to 352.

The city's third ward, in which the two contested a vacant education board seat, has 1,624 registered Negro voters against 942 white voters.

Board of Education

Three New Members Appointed To District Board of Education

Kirks — Miss Parker — Hamilton

... named by District Court judges to the school board

Judges Hope 'Fresh Viewpoint' Will Help Public School System

By Martha J. Hall
Post Reporter

Three new members were appointed to the District Board of Education yesterday in a major shake-up "for the public good."

Named to the nine-member board were Rowland F. Kirks, 37, dean of National University Law School; Miss Mary Harriet Parker, 38, interior decorator, and West Alexandria Hamilton, 66, former board member and a printing company owner.

They will replace three incumbents whose terms expire June 30. The three, all of whom had said they would accept reappointment, were Adelbert W. Lee, vice president of the board and a board member for nine years; Mrs. Edward C. Magdeburger, board member since April, 1949, and Dr. Phillip T. Johnson, board member since July, 1949.

District Court judges chose the three yesterday from eight names proposed by a three-judge committee headed by Judge James R. Kirkland. This committee narrowed the field to eight from 88 names submitted to them.

Judge Kirkland said failure to reappoint the three incumbents was "no personal reflection on any member—each has done a fine service to the community."

He explained the judges felt "there ought to be some change for the public good—we hoped a fresh viewpoint would sreve to further the high purposes of the public school system."

The judge said the fact that Lee and Dr. Johnson were severe critics of Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, that both reportedly voted against his reappointment last winter, "played no part in the picture."

School Board Appointees Pledge Hard Work, Study

Three New Members Chary of Comment On Problem Issues Dividing Old Set-up

The three new members of the District Board of Education yesterday offered a pledge of hard work and study on the job but generally refrained from commenting on the Board's controversial problems.

One, West Alexander Hamilton, who served on the Board from 1937 to 1943, said he would work to end the "bitterness" and "confusion" which surrounded some of the issues recently tackled by the Board.

Hamilton, the Negro appointee, said the schools ought to be divided "equitably between the races." He said he felt "there will never be a satisfactory solution under segregation, but we have it, and that's that."

The other two members are Rowland F. Kirks, dean of the National University School of Law. and Mis Hariet Parker, an interior decorator.

Division Regretted

Hamilton said he regretted that the board had recently been divided along racial lines on several votes. The members, both white and Negro he said, "ought to consider themselves trustees of all the schools."

Hamilton, a native Washingtonian, lives at 413 T st. nw., attended Washington schools and mal
was graduated from Miner normal School (now Miner Teachers College) in 1906. He taught here in elementary schools and at Armstrong High School from 1907 to 1917, when he enlisted in the Army, after 12 years in the National Guard, and advanced from private to colonel.

During his 44-year service career, he served on the Mexican border, in France during World War I, and during World War II was stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., Prairie View, and Dallas, Tex., and Baltimore. He was military consultant to the Republic of Liberia in 1950.

He is an Episcopalian a a member of the American Legion, and active in Boy Scout and Young Men's Christian Association work. His wife, Mrs. Caroline A. Hamilton, formerly was a teacher in Boston, Mass. They have no children.

Daughter of Editor

Miss Parker, who lives at 2531 Wateside dr., is the daughter of the late George B. Parker, editor in chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. She attended public schools in Cleveland, Houston and Yonkers, and the Scarsborough Women's Democratic Club and the youngest Boy Scout in the Nation to receive the Eagle Scout award. Kirks called the board appointment "an honor and a very
St. John's Episcopal Church.
She said yesterday she knew
the board appointment would be a very
at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. As an interior
a "hard job which will require a grave responsibility."
lot of study on my part," but said he is a Washington native and
decorator, she was with the Hecht
graduate of McKinley High
she was not familiar enough with
School and Virginia Miltiary Institute. He received a law degree from National University School of Law. He also holds an
problems faced by the board
honorary doctorate from National
at present.
University
Miss Parker is a member of the board, won his first distinction
at the age of 12 when he became
Kirks Calls It 'Honor'
Kirks, the third new member of

Stand On Integration Did It—Dr. Johnson

Afro-American P. 22 Baltimore Md
14

WASHINGTON

"I have no regrets. I have tried to serve to the best interest of my people while I was a member of the Board of Education.

"The stage has been set for the ultimate goal—integration — and equal facilities for all District children of school age. All my successor has to do is carry on," said Dr. Philip Johnson, who is going out as a member of the Board of Education, during an interview by an AFRO reporter Friday.

The District judges, who make school board appointments, did not name Dr. Johnson for a second three-year term. Col. West A. Hamilton was named his successor on Thursday. Dr. Johnson's term expires on June 30.

"I had been told by certain high placed individuals that I would not be returned to the Board because of my militancy and fight for integrated schools, Dr. Johnson declared.

"It is obvious that the powers that be don't want any colored person on the Board of Education, who is able to do but so much thinking, and are but so militant,"

In reference to his successor all Dr. Johnson would say is that "the way has been laid for him and all he has to do is follow suit."

The prominent physician, who is co-owner of a hospital at 1742 Sixth St., NW, said he had indorsements from representatives of 200,000 people in the District some of whom are in very high places, and yet he was not renamed to the board.

Pub. 6-21-52

He says he understands that only three persons opposed his reappointment and one of those persons is his successor.

"I believe I have given a good three years of service and definitely think we have made some gains in the matter of better facilities for our children during that period," he concluded.

Good Name Is Smeared, Says Col. Hamilton

New Board Member In Dither Over Johnson Article

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

Col. West A. Hamilton, recently appointed to a position on the D.C. Board of Education, was "fighting mad" at an AFRO article which he felt "was a reflection on his good name."

The 65-year-old retired Army officer was in a lather over an article in which Dr. Philip Johnson, endorsed by local civic organizations representing 200,000 citizens, was quoted as stating the belief that he was not reappointed because of his militant fight for integrated school facilities.

The portion of the article that ran Colonel Hamilton's blood pressure to the explosion point read:

"He (Dr. Johnson) says he understands that only three persons opposed his reappointment and one of those is his successor."

"Libelous"

"That's a libelous statement," asserted the colonel "I have never been inside of the court building and haven't talked to any judges in years.

"I never opposed Dr. Johnson. That article infers that Dr. Johnson was replaced by an Uncle Tom and I challenge that inference.

"I served on the board before and am willing to stand by that record," Colonel Hamilton said.

Asked About Article

What about the article quoting you in Sunday's Post? Was it a correct interpretation of your remarks? the colonel was asked.

"I am not going to be put on the defensive. I am the aggrieved person and am on the offensive," he answered.

On further inquiry about a remark in the daily's article Colonel Hamilton admitted that he said that Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendant of schools, "is a first-class educator."

The AFRO persisted and asked upon what basis he had formed such an opinion.

Read Newspaper Accounts

"It is my judgment from reading newspaper accounts of his work," was the colonel's reply.

"What newspaper accounts?" the AFRO asked.

"I told you that I am not going to be put on the defensive. I am not on the school board until after June 30.

"I am just not going to talk any more. Take it or leave it. It is my opinion that he is a good educator," he asserted torridly.

"I am sorry that Dr. Johnson, who was supported by 200,000 citizens, according to the article, was not reappointed," he said in a sarcastic tone.

"But, I deserve a little better treatment," he added.

When asked if he will continue the fight started by Dr. Johnson, the colonel retorted: "I will fight for anything that is right."

"But I refuse to be compared with Dr. Johnson or anybody else," he asserted in no uncertain tones.

Colonel Hamilton was interviewed at his printing shop in the 1300 block of U St., NW. The interview was often interrupted by starry - eyed customers, obviously bound for June marriage, seeking printed announcements.

Earlier Tuesday, Dr. James M. Nabrit, legal civil rights specialist, appeared before the Frontiers Club, which is headed by Colonel Hamilton.

Dr. Nabrit outlined the legal fight against segregated school systems and attacked the local school system in particular.

Colonel Hamilton, although present, did not preside. James E. Scott, vice-president, chaired the sessions.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Scott, taking cognizance of Colonel Hamilton's appointment to the school board, said: "We know that you will carry on the great work of Dr. Johnson."

The colonel merely perspired more freely. It was a hot afternoon.

Good Name Is Smeared, Says Col. Hamilton

New Board Member In Dither Over Johnson Article

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

Col. West A. Hamilton, recently appointed to a position on the D.C. Board of Education, was "fighting mad" at an AFRO article which he felt "was a reflection on his good name."

The 65-year-old retired Army officer was in a lather over an article in which Dr. Philip Johnson, endorsed by local civic organizations representing 200,000 citizens, was quoted as stating the belief that he was not reappointed because of his militant fight for integrated school facilities.

The portion of the article that ran Colonel Hamilton's blood pressure to the explosion point read:

"He (Dr. Johnson) says he understands that only three persons opposed his reappointment and one of those is his successor."

"Libelous"

"That's a libelous statement," asserted the colonel "I have never been inside of the court building and haven't talked to any judges in years.

"I never opposed Dr. Johnson. That article infers that Dr. Johnson was replaced by an Uncle Tom and I challenge that inference.

"I served on the board before and am willing to stand by that record," Colonel Hamilton said.

Asked About Article

What about the article quoting you in Sunday's Post? Was it a correct interpretation of your remarks? the colonel was asked.

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The colonel merely perspired more freely. It was a hot afternoon.

Hamilton Back On D. C. Board

WASHINGTON — Col. West A. Hamilton, 65-year-old retired Army officer has been selected to serve on the Board of Education here by the District Court judges.

Colonel Hamilton succeeds Dr. Phillip [illegible] Johnson, whose term expires June 30. A native of Washington, Colonel Hamilton served previously on the board from July 1, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1942.

Gets Appointment Of Prexy To School Board

Wored P.1. Sun. 1-13-52

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. -(ANP)- For the first time in the history of the United States, a Negro, Dr. Stanley L. Lucas, has been made head of an educational system in a Metropolitan city.

Many persons are hailing Dr. Lucas' elevation last week to the presidency of the Atlantic City Board of Education as a major step toward full recognition of colored people in education. A former vice president of the board Dr. Lucas has been an active member of the board since 1929.

Atlanta, Ga.

Born in Jamaica, B. W. I., he he was educated at Cambridge university, England. He later attended medical college at Queens university, Kingston, Ontario in Canada, where he was graduated in 1906. He has done post-graduate work in London, Paris and Berlin.

During the first world war, Dr Lucas served as medical officer in health at Jamaica. He came to Atlantic City in 1920 and began his medical practice. He has served as assistant health officer of the city for 23 years.

Dr. Lucas is a member of the Elks, Masons, Odd F ellows and Reindeers. He also is a member of the Anglican church and is a Republican.

Married to the former Miss Ethel Medley, a native of Quebec City, Canada, Dr. Lucas has two daughters, Mrs. Wilma Lucas Nelson, a teacher in the Atlantic City Junior high school and Mrs. Enid Scott.

Atlantic City Man Board President

Afro-Amer Dec. 1-19-52

By CLAY CLAIBORNE

ATLANTIC CITY—What is being hailed as a gigantic step toward full recognition for colored people in education was achieved here Tuesday when Dr. Stanley L. Lucas was elected president of the Atlantic City Board of Education.

(Editor's Note: — Although election of the new president of the board was automatic, due to the death of his predecessor in office, it is expected that the board will elect him for the full term during the regular election next month.) P.3

His election marks the first time in the history of the United States that a colored person has been head of an educational system in a municipality the size of Atlantic City.

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Lucas, born in Jamaica, presidency was by virtue of the fact that the Atlantic City board operates under the parliamentary procedure and he has been vice-president of the board for the past four years and an active member since 1929.

Native of B.W.I.

Dr. Lucas, born at Jamica, B. W. I., was educated at Cambridge University, England, and later attended medical college at Queens University, Kingston, Ont., graduating in 1906. He did post - graduate work in London, Paris and Berlin.

He has served as district surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad and during World War I was a medical officer in the British Government at Jamica. Dr. Lucas came to Atlantic City in 1920 and, beside his practice of medicine, served as assistant city health officer for 23 years.

The new board head is married to the former Ethel Medley, a native of Quebec City, Canada. They have two daughters, Wilma L. Nelson, teacher in Atlantic City Junior High School, and Mrs. Enid Scott, graduate of Wesley and teacher at Parker Institute, Chicago.

School Appointees Shatter Precedents

And-American P.3

Two precedents were shattered in school board appointments in two widely separated areas last week. Pat. 1-19-52

Atlantic City, N.J., for the first time in its history, elevated a colored man to presidency of the Board of Education. He is Dr. Stanley L. Lucas, prominent surgeon and civic worker who formerly served as the boards vice-president. Baltimore Afro

Nashville, Tenn., for the first time, has a colored member on its school board. He is Coyness L. Ennix, well known lawyer and civic leader.

Afro-American Pat. 1-19-52 P. 3 Baltimore

New Atlantic City board of education president Dr. Stanley L. Lucas looks over classroom in one of the city's schools, the New Jersey Ave. School. Left to right, Dr. Lucas, Charles Jones, teacher at the school, and Montgomery Gregory, principa

Dr. and Mrs Stanley L. Lucas pictured at their home in Atlantic City, N.J., where Dr. Lucas became the first non-white president of the Board of Education, last week.

Negro Appointed President Of Atlantic City Board Of Education

ATLANTIC CITY. N. J. — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of the United States, a Negro, Dr. Stanley L. Lucas, has been made head of an educational system in a Metropolitan city.

Many persons are hailing Dr. Lucas' elevation last week to the presidency of the Atlantic City Board of Education as a major step toward full recognition of colored people in education. A former vice president of the board, Dr. Lucas has been an active member of the board since 1929.

Born in Jamaica, B. W. I., he was educated at Cambridge university, England. He later attended medical college at Queens university, Kingston, Ontario in Canada, where he was graduated in 1906. He has done post-graduate work in London, Paris and Berlin.

During the first world war, Dr. Lucas served as medical officer in health at Jamaica. He came to Atlantic City in 1920 and began his medical practice. He has served as assistant health officer of the city for 23 years.

Dr. Lucas is a member of the Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows and Reindeers. He also is a member of the Anglican church and is a Republican.

Married to the former Miss Ethel Medley, a native of Quebec City, Canada, Dr. Lucas has two daughters, Mrs. Wilma Lucas Nelson, a teacher in the Atlantic City Junior high school, and Mrs. Enid Scott.

Wimberly New School Trustee

Trenton Mayor Ends Lily-White Policy

TRENTON—The Board of Education will become integrated for the first time in its history when Frank H. Wimberly, well-known attorney of 292 Spring St., takes his seat Feb. 1 as a member.

Mayor Donald J. Connally named Mr. Wimberly as one of four new members of the board Saturday.

2nd Recent Gain

He will serve out the unexpired term of Fred A. Clarice (which ends Feb. 1, 1953), CIO leader, who resigned when he moved out of the city.

(Editor's Note. This is the second school board appointment which ended a lily-white practice in this important field of public service in a New Jersey community in the last three weeks. Dr. Stanley L. Lucas was named president of the Atlantic City School Board two weeks ago).

Howard Graduate

Selection of Mr. Wimberly was hailed by leaders of his racial group as a "successful conclusion" of a 10-year fight to obtain representation on the school board.

A native of Tarboro, N.C., Mr. Wimberly is a graduate of St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C., and holds the A.B. aand L.L.B. degrees from Howard University. He has been practicing law since 1920.

The new school trustee told the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN on Monday:

"I regard my appointment as a great opportunity to serve.

"I am greatly appreciative of the Mayor's appointment, and wish to do all in my power to live worthily of the faith and confidence vouchsafed to me."

Serves Many Agencies

Mr. Wimberly's affiliations follow:

Member of the Mayor's Anti Discrimination Commission, Trenton Council on Human Relations, Committee of Management and chairman of the educational committee of Carver YMCA.

He is also a charter member of Alpha chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity in Washington, and charter member of Delta Upsilon, local graduate chapter of the Omega.

Family Background

His wife is the former Miss Edythe C. Walden of Moorestown, N.J. They have two children.

N. J. Gov. Integrates Board Of Education

Dr. James Parker Of Red Bank Appointed; Senate Okeys Choice

RED BANK, N.J. — Dr. James W. Parker Sr. of 175 Shrewsbury Ave., a practicing physician here for 35 years, was appointed to the State Board of Education last Thursday by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

The appointment was confirmed Friday by the State Senate.

This is the first major appointment of a colored person to a policy - making position made by the governor since he took office in 1947.

Victory For Many Groups

Every colored Assemblyman, the State NAACP Conference and various civil rights and human relations agencies have pleaded with the governor unsuccessfully, up to now, to integrate the State Board of Education and other paramount State agencies.

The State Board of Education has enjoyed a bad reputation with colored citizens for a number of years because of its insistence on maintaining segregation until the Dixie pattern was changed by legislation.

It had long been under the domination of a group of South Jersey legislators headed by the late Sen. D. Stewart Craven of Salem County, a segregationist who dictated the board's racial policy.

Dr. Parker's Background

Dr. Parker, a native of Aiken, S.C., did his preparatory studies in the local schools and Cookman Institute in Jacksonville, Fla.

He graduated from the college department of Howard University in 1911 and from the Howard Medical College in 1915, interning at Freedmen's Hospital.

Insurance Official

Dr. Parker, who has practiced here since 1917, is an old member of the board of directors of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

He is a member of the Monmouth County Medical Society, a director of the Community YMCA for 20 years and a member of the Legal Aid Society in the county.

He is an alumni trustee of Howard University and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and several other fraternities and medical associations.

Son Army Doctor

His wife, the former Miss Marie Holmes of Winchester, Ky., is also a Howard graduate.

They have two children, Dr. James W. Parker Jr., a captain in the Army Medical Corps who saw service in Korea, was assigned later to a hospital in Tokyo and will soon return home on rotation; and

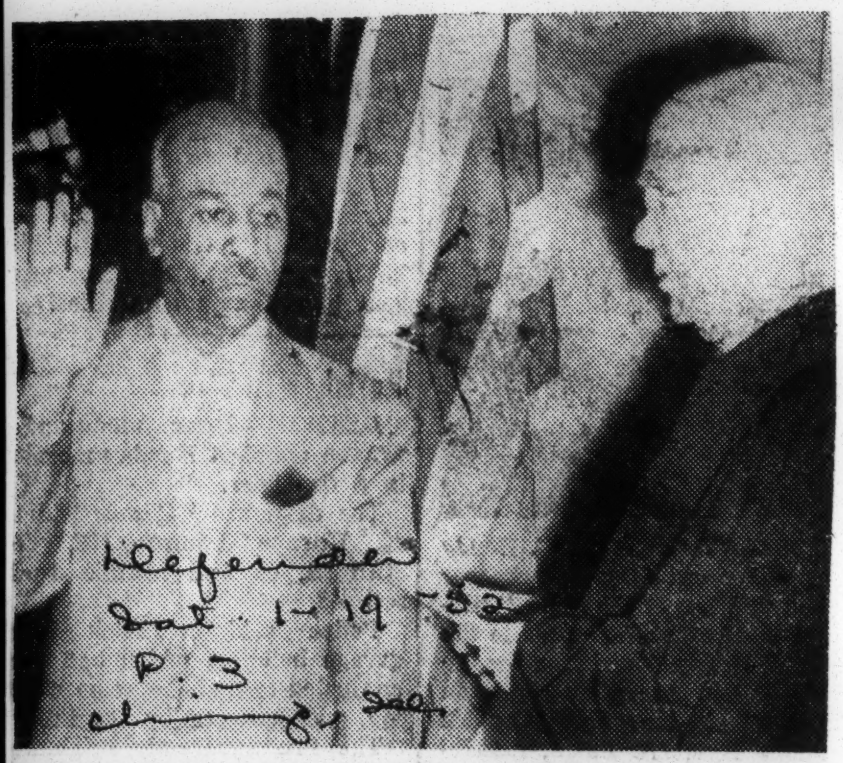
Mrs. Perzealia Godwin, a music teacher in the public school system of Richmond, Va.

Second Notable Gain

This is the second significant gain the race has made in the field of education in New Jersey since last February when Dr. Stanley Lucas was elected president of the board of education in Atlantic City.

Heretofore, Governor Driscoll has made only minor appointments of colored persons to State agencies, putting a few on the boards of State institutions, the State Civil Rights Commission and the attorney-general's staff.

Many municipalities in the State however, have integrated boards of education, including Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Camden and Long Branch.



RALPH FINDLEY (left) first Negro in three years to sit on the Cleveland School Board, is sworn in by Judge Charles McNames in ceremonies last week. Findley is an NAACP official in Cleveland.

Nashville Attorney Among 4 Named To School Board Post

Scored P. 1 Sun. 1-13-52 Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — A Nashville Negro practicing attorney was among four new members of the Board of Education who were inducted into office last Tuesday night by Nashville's Mayor Ben West. He is Coyness L. Ennix, for 19 years a practicing lawyer in Nashville.

Attorney Ennix completed his undergraduate work at Roger Williams University, finishing with an AB degree in 1927. In 1927 he completed his graduate training in law at Howard University Law School and received the degree of L. L. B.

Attorney Ennix is a former professor of law at Kent College of Law and a former instructor of Mortuary Law at Gupton Jones School of Embalming.

Other members coming to the Board for the first time, include William Henry Underhill, Maiden Dishner and Elmer Lee Pettit.

Ennix is one of Nashville's best known lawyers, a member of Nashville's Municipal Auditorium Commission and is highly regarded as a civic leader. He is the first Negro ever to receive an appointment to the Board of Education.

The New Board member and his wife have three children, Frank 16, who attends Pearl High School; Coyness, Jr. 9, a student at Pearl Elementary School and Russell, 7, a student at Pearl Elementary School.

spot in legal circles. He is regional director of the National Bar Association, a member of the J. C. Napier Bar Association here, past president of the "Solid Block" and a member of the executive committee of the local NAACP.

A graduate of Howard University Law School, Mr. Ennix has been a member of the Nashville bar since 1932. His early high school and college training was received at Roger Williams University in Nashville. He is a native of Hillsboro, Ala.

Flooded With Congratulations

Into the barrister's office this week phone calls, telegrams and letters of congratulation from colored and white well - w i s h e r s streamed in a seemingly unending flow. The busy lawyer made a statement to the press in which he said:

"I am, naturally, proud of this opportunity to serve the people of my city and will endeavor to carry out my duties to the best of my ability."

Mr. Ennix has been identified with First Baptist Church for many years. He has served as its Sunday school superintendent for 15 years and recently was named to the board of deacons. He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

He was married in 1934 to the former Miss Blanche Nivens of Monroe, N.C. They have three sons, Frank, a pupil at Pearl High School; Coyness Jr. and Russell Barbour, pupils at Pearl Elementary School, where their mother is a teacher.

Ben West. P. 13

Attorney Ennix succeeds Ennis E. Woodward, a retiring member of the Board. Ennix formerly served as Commissioner of Housing in Nashville.

Bal 1-19-52

Attorney Ennix was appointed to the Nashville Housing Commission in 1939 and served in that capacity until 1945. He is now a member of the Auditorium commission of Nashville and a member of the board of directors of the Eighteenth Avenue North Community Center.

Prominent in legal circles, Attorney Ennix is currently regional director of the National Bar Association. He is also a member of the Executive committee of the NAACP.

Ennix is a graduate of Howard University law school and has been a member of the Nashville bar since 1932. He is a native of Hillsboro, Ala.

The new Education board member is a member of the Board of Deacons of First Baptist church here and a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Atty. Ennix was married to the former Miss Blanche Nivens of Monroe, N. C., in 1934. They have three sons—Frank, Coyness Jr., and Russell Barbour. Mrs. Ennix is a teacher at Pearl elementary school here.

1st Negro Named To Nashville Post

Wed. 1-9-52

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Jan. 8—(AP)—Coyness L. Ennix Tuesday became the first Negro member of the Nashville Board of Education in the board's 90-year history.

Ennix, an attorney, and three others, were appointed by Mayor Ben West. P. 18

He was an unsuccessful candidate last May against Negro attorney J. Alexander Looby when Looby was elected to the Nashville city council. Another Negro also was elected to council at the same time.

Nashville Gets Its First Tan Member

Sat. 1-19-52

By W. A. REED JR.

NASHVILLE — Coyness L. Ennix, prominent attorney, has been named a member of this city's school board. P. 3

Mr. Ennix succeeds Ennis E. Woodward, a retiring member of the board. Mr. Ennix also served as housing commissioner from 1939 to 1945 and is now a member of the auditorium commission of the city and of the board of directors of the 18th Avenue Community Center.

Active In Other Circles

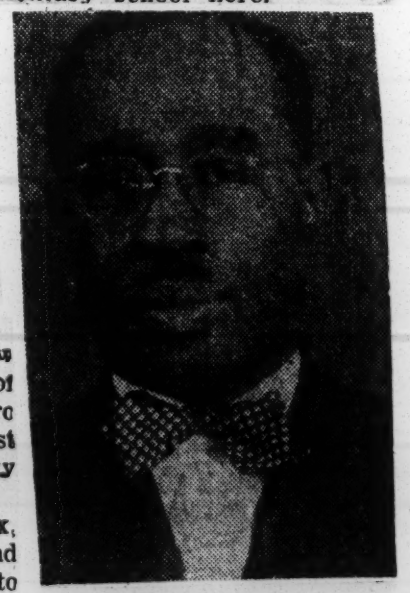
He also occupies a prominent

Named To Nashville School Post

By W. A. REED, JR.

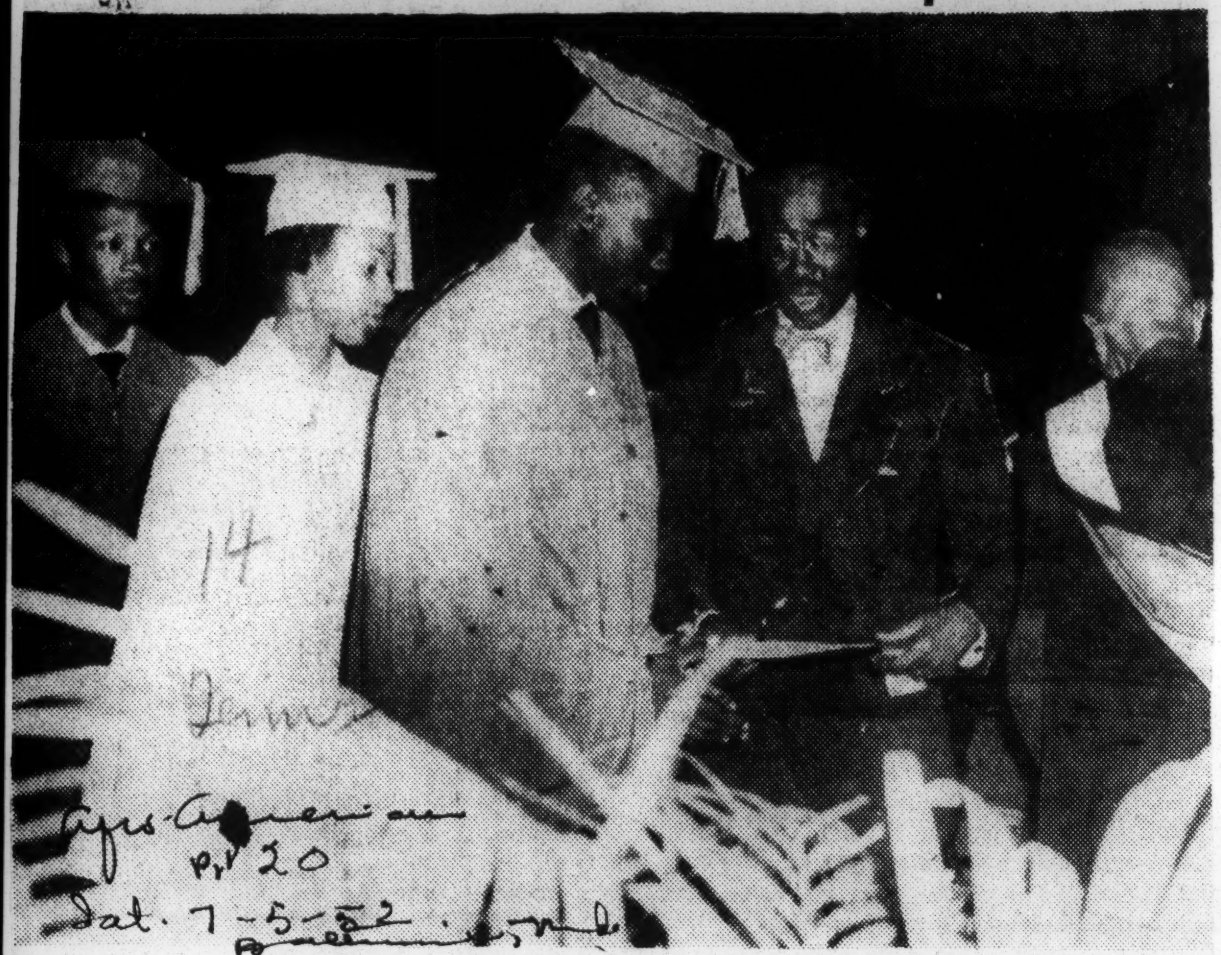
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A new page was begun in the history of Nashville this week as a Negro citizen was named for the first time as a member of the city Board of Education.

He is Atty. Coyness L. Ennix, well-known Nashville lawyer and civic leader, who was named to the post by newly-elected Mayor



ATTY. ENNIX

School Board Member Gives Diplomas



Coyness L. Ennix, Nashville attorney, and first Board of Education member, was guest speaker and donor of diplomas at Pearl High School's recent graduation exercises. In the line of graduates was his son, Frank Martin Ennix, 16. This picture shows Mr. Ennix, facing camera with his son on the left. This marked the first time in the history of Pearl High School that a rolored citizen has presented awards at the commencement exercises.

Newport News Appoints Negro to School Board

NEWPORT NEWS, March 10—(AP)—For the first time in more than 50 years, a Negro has been appointed to serve as a member of the Newport News School Board.

City council today appointed Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 35-year-old physician, to succeed Allan R. Hoffman, whose term expires June 30.

Dr. Scott's appointment was made on a 3-2 vote.

The appointee, who will assume office July 1, is a native of Atlanta, who came to Newport News when a child. He attended local schools and received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from Howard University, Washington. He received his medical schooling at the University of Michigan.

He has been in private practice here since 1948.

Last Negro on the school board was N. B. Clark, who served a three-year term from 1898 to 1901. Clark, an attorney at the time of his election, later became principal of a city school.

Spotsylvania Board Accepts Negro School

FREDERICKSBURG, March 8—One of two new schools in Spotsylvania County for Negro students has been accepted officially by the county school board.

Approved by the board is the $364,000 Robert E. Lee Elementary School, which will open next Fall as a replacement for a temporary building erected in 1941 after the old school burned.

The John J. Wright High School, at Snell, costing $635,000, is scheduled to be completed late in April.

Police Officer Resigns

Wilbur R. Robey, Stafford County's only special police officer, has announced he is resigning to accept a job with the American Viscose Corporation here. Robey, a former school-bus operator, has been special officer the past 10 years and for the past six years has served without pay as attendance officer for county schools.

Newport News Appoints Negro to School Board

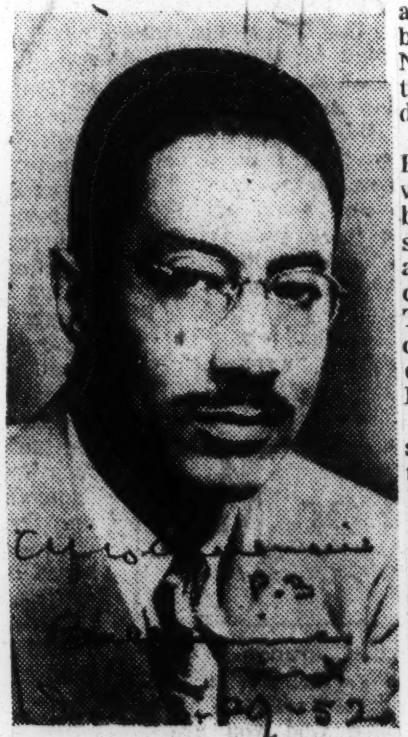
By the Associated Press

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Mar. 11.—The Newport News School Board will have its first Negro member in more than 50 years, beginning July 1.

City Council yesterday appointed Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 35-year-old physician, to succeed Allan R. Hoffman, whose term expires June 30. Dr. Scott was voted to the vacancy by a 3-2 count.

Dr. Scott is a native of Atlanta and a graduate of Howard University, Washington.

On Va. School Board



Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 35-year-old physician of Newport News, Va., who was recently appointed to the school board by a 3-2 vote of the city council. A graduate of Howard University and the University of Michigan Medical School, he is married and has two sons.

Elected To Board In Virginia

By CARTER JEWEL

NEWPORT NEW, VA. — (ANP) —Dr. C. Walde Scott, was named to the city school board here last week by the city council.

His election was a surprise and a historical move. No Negro has been on the school board since N. B. Clark held a post from 1898 to 1901. Dr. Scott assumes his duties July 1.

Dr. Scott, who succeeds Allan R. Hoffman, was elected by a 3-2 vote. He was born at Atlanta, Ga. but has been a resident of Newport since he was 22 years old. He attended local schools and did his college work at Howard university. There he earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees. He received his medical degree from the University of Michigan.

He has been in private practice since 1948. He is senior member of the surgical staff at Whittaker Memorial hospital here, and is on the courtesy staff of Dixie hospital in Hampton.

In accepting his appointment to the school board, Dr. Scott said last week that it was a significant move and that he would serve to the best of his ability.

The only other city in Virginia with a Negro on its school board is Roannoke where the Rev. A. L. James, pastor of First Baptist and a trustee of Virginia Seminary in Lynchburgh, Va., was elected June 2, 1951 to succeed Dr. Harry Penn, Negro dentist.

Dr. Penn's election to the Roanoke school board about three years ago was thought to be the first election of a Negro to such a post in the South since Reconstruction.

Negro Elected School Board Member In Va.

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His election was a surprise and an historical move. No Negro has been an the school board since N. B. Clark held a post from 1898 to 1901, Dr. Scott assumes his duties July 1.

Dr. Scott, who succeeds Allan R. Hoffman, was elected by a 3-2 vote. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., but has been a resident of Newport since he was 2 years old. He attended local schools and did his college work at Howard University. There he earned his B. S. and M. S. degrees. He received his medical degree from the University of Michigan.

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Negro Elected To School Board In Virginia

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NEGRO EDUCATION IN SOUTH ON RISE

States Are Going 'All Out' to Raise Standards in Public Grade and High Schools

By BENJAMIN FINE

Negro education has made tremendous strides in the South in the last ten years.

Salaries of teachers have increased, schoolhouses have been constructed, bus transportation has been added and the proportion of children attending elementary and secondary schools has risen. Although the lot of the Negro child is still not as good as that of the white pupil in many communities, the difference is rapidly diminishing.

A survey made by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the seventeen Southern states where segregation is still the law of the land shows that the improvement of Negro schooling in recent years has been remarkable. Some leading educators of the South refer to the changes in attitudes toward Negro education as "phenomenal."

However, some say cynically that these states are spending more money for Negro schools in order to maintain "separate but equal" educational facilities. They hope that, in this way, the Supreme Court will not outlaw the present policy of segregation. A Supreme Court ruling on the segregation of white and Negro children was postponed earlier this year, when the court asked for further details in connection with the issue raised in Clarendon County, S. C., where a group of Negroes began a campaign to equalize school facilities for Negro and white students.

Much Progress Reported

Whatever the underlying reasons, the Southern states are going "all out" in an attempt to raise the standards of Negro education in the public elementary and high schools. In some states more progress has been made in the last five years than at any time in the last fifty. And the plans for the next five years are even more ambitious.

At the same time, education for the white children also is improving. New schools are being constructed and the teaching standards are rising. The Southern states, long at the bottom of the educational ladder in this country, have in a sense lifted themselves up by their bootstraps. The cultural renaissance has benefited both the white and the Negro schools.

But it is in the realm of Negro education that the greatest progress is seen. In some areas the gap between white and Negro schools has been almost closed.

Florida is a good example of the improvements now taking place for Negro children. Ten years ago white teachers received an average annual salary of $1,158, which Negro teachers got $597. Now white teachers average $3,064 and Negro teacehrs $2,754 a year. During this same period the teachers also improved in professional preparation. In 1941 only 32 per cent of the Negro teachers had four years or more of college train-in⅛ as compared with 91 per cent today.

Oeeprating Expenses Rise

Operating expenses for Negro public schools have increased at a greater rate than those for white schools. Ten years ago Florida spent $17,404,165 for white children and $2,521,867 for Negro pupils. Today the total operating expenses amount to $63,225,000 for white children and $15,617,460 for Negro children. The increase in the last decade for Negro schools has been seven-fold, while for white schools it has been less than four-fold.

"Improvements in public school education for Negroes in Florida over the past decade have been substantial," comments Dr. Thomas D. Bailey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "In more than one county the buildings for Negroes have no superiority anywhere in the state. Fifty-three of the sixty-seven counties now have the same salary schedule for both Negro and white teachers."

The progress of bus transportation for Negro children also has been considerable. In the last twelve years the number of vehicles for Negro children in Florida increased 606 per cent as against an increase of 35 per cent for white children. The number of Negro children transported increased by 839 per cent as against 59 per cent for white students. Sixty-five counties have regular transportation programs for Negro children.

Georgia likewise reports substantial progress in the improvement of the public school program for Negro children. The average salary of white teachers increased from $1,011 in 1941 to $2,229 in 1951. During the same period the salary for Negro teachers increased from $461 to $1,795. The average college education for Negro teachers in 1941 was two years. Today it is four years.

Building Program Planned

The state is planning a large-scale building program. Much of the money to be secured from the state is to go for new buildings for Negro pupils, according to Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools. Ten million dollars a year is now available for capital outlay purposes. The General Assembly recently created a State Public School Building Authority, which is authorized to issue state bonds for building purposes. The school officials of Georgia are committed to a program that will, within the next few years, house all children of the state, regardless of race, in separate but equal school facilities.

"Our improvements in public education for Negroes have been substantial in recent years and will, in my opinion, be remarkable during the next decade," said Dr. Collins. "At the present time the Negro schools in this state are being improved much more rapidly and to a greater degree than are white schools. We are plagued with a large number of small white high schools. The people are reluctant to give up their little white high schools, whereas little or no difficulty is encountered in the consolidation of Negro schools."

Much improvement in Negro education is found in Virginia. Just about the same proportion of children of elementary and high school age in both Negro and white categories are attending school. The gap in teachers' salaries between the two groups has been closing rapidly. In 1941 white male teachers received an average annual salary of $1,272, while Negro teachers received $726. Today white male teachers get $2,804 annually, with Negro teachers receiving $2,629.

In 1941-42 only 53 per cent of the white teachers had four or more years of college education, while still fewer Negro teachers—36 per cent—had four years of college training. Today the number of white teachers with four years of training has increased to 62 per cent, but the percentage of Negro teachers in this category has skyrocketed to 77 per cent, more than a 100 per cent increase.

North Carolina Shows Gains

North Carolina shows tremendous gains in the education of Negro children. The state is spending considerable sums of money to raise the public school education now received by Negro pupils. In 1941-42, the average salary for white teachers was $1,006 annually, while that of Negro teachers was $837. Today both get the same salaries, estimated at $2,785. The Negro teacners also have a somewhat greater amount of preparation than the white teachers. During the current academic year, the state will spend about $9,000,000 for white schools and $10,500,000 for the construction of Negro schools.

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, North Carolina State Superintendent of Instruction, notes that the improvements in public school education for Negroes in the last decade have been substantial in these three areas: training and preparation of teachers, buildings and facilities and in instruction.

Similar strides have been made in Alabama, according to Dr. W. J. Terry, State Superintendent of Education. Dr. Terry reports that the salaries paid to Negro teachers have increased about five-fold in the last ten years. In 1941, white teachers in Alabama received $846, while Negro teachers got $408. In 1951, the white teachers earned $2,208 annually and the Negro teachers $1,966. In the next five years, Dr. Terry declares, the state expects to spend a "substantial" sum of money on an equalization program.

Other Alabama figures are even more impressive. The total expense for each pupil enrolled in the white schools has increased 171 per cent since 1941, whereas it has increased 530 per cent in the Negro schools in th esame period of time. Dr. Terry comments: "The incease in educational facilities for Negroes in Alabama has been phenomenal. I realize, of course, that more progress needs to be made and I am confident that the next fews years will see this achieved."

Viewpoint Is Echoed

This view is echoed by other Southern educators. Dr. Ed McCuistion, Director of Negro Education in Arkansas, reports that education for Negroes in his state has improved more in the last five years than in any period during the history of the state public school system. He adds that it is generally believed that this improvement will continue until equality in schooling is reached in the next three to five years.

Improvements in public school education for Negroes in Arkansas in the last decade have been outstanding. In 1940, the per capita expenditures in average daily attendance for Negroes ewas $14. In 1950-51 it had climbed to $78, or more than 500 per cent. During this same period the value of school property for the Negroes has gone from $3,700,000 to $12,400,000, an increase of over 300 per cent, with a 100 per cent increase in the last three years. Teachers' salaries for Negroes have increased from $375 in 1940-41 to $1,449 in 1950-51, or about 400 per cent.

"The immediate objective in the minds of most citizens of Arkansas for the public schools of the state is to equalize educational opportunity for all the children of all the people as soon as possible and feasible," said Dr. McCuistion. "This equalization should be brought about by school funds made available at local, state and perhaps Federal levels. To less is to dilly-dally with justice and to invite continued court suits at the local community or school district."

Upward salary revisions have been made in virtually each of the Southern states. In Louisiana, for example, the average wage for Negro teachers increased from $444 annually in 1941 to $2,562 this year. In the same period the salary of white teachers increased from $1,169 to $2,562.

Probably the greatest problem in improving Negro education exists in Mississippi. The state spent $8,000,000 for Negro school buildings in 1951, and $5,000,000 for white school buildings. Dr. J. M. Tubb, State Superintendent of Education, estimates that it will take at least $100,000,000 in the next few years to bring the school buildings up to the standards desired.

A large part of this amount will be needed for Negro schools. At the 1950 session of the Legislature, an appropriation was made specifically for raising Negro teachers' salaries, amounting to $200 a teacher a year. The education department has recommended to the Legislature a program that would equalize salaries of white and Negro teachers immediately and that also would equalize school buildings, transportation and other school facilities within a short time.

N.J. Gov. Integrates Board Of Education

Dr. James Parker Of Red Bank Appointed; Senate Okeys Choice

RED BANK, N.J. — Dr. James W. Parker Sr. of 175 Shrewsbury Ave., a practicing physician here for 35 years, was appointed to the State Board of Education last Thursday by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

The appointment was confirmed Friday by the State Senate.

This is the first major appointment of a colored person to a policy - making position made by the governor since he took office in 19[illegible].

Victory For Many Groups

Every colored Assemblyman, the State NAACP Conference and various civil rights and human relations agencies have pleaded with the governor unsuccessfully, up to now, to integrate the State Board of Education and other paramount State agencies.

The State Board of Education has enjoyed a bad reputation with colored citizens for a number of years because of its insistence on maintaining segregation until the Dixie pattern was changed by legislation.

It had long been under the domination of a group of South Jersey legislators headed by the late Sen. D. Stewart Craven of Salem County, a segregationist who dictated the board's racial policy.

Dr. Parker's Background

Dr. Parker, a native of Aiken, S.C., did his preparatory studies in the local schools and Cookman Institute in Jacksonville, Fla.

He graduated from the college department of Howard University in 1911 and from the Howard Medical College in 1915, interning at Freedmen's Hospital.

Insurance Official

Dr. Parker, who has practiced here since 1917, is an old member of the board of directors of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

He is a member of the Monmouth County Medical Society, a director of the Community YMCA for 20 years and a member of the Legal Aid Society in the county.

He is an alumni trustee of Howard University and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and several other fraternities and medical associations.

Son Army Doctor

His wife, the former Miss Marie Holmes of Winchester, Ky., is also a Howard graduate.

They have two children, Dr. James W. Parker Jr., a captain in the Army Medical Corps who saw service in Korea, was assigned later to a hospital in Tokyo and will soon return home on rotation; and

Mrs. Perzealia Godwin, a music teacher in the public school system of Richmond, Va.

Second Notable Gain

This is the second significant gain the race has made in the field of education in New Jersey since last February when Dr. Stanley Lucas was elected president of the board of education in Atlantic City.

Heretofore, Governor Driscoll has made only minor appointments of colored persons to State agencies, putting a few on the boards of State institutions, the State Civil Rights Commission and the attorney-general's staff.

Many municipalities in the State however, have integrated boards of education, including Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Camden and Long Branch.

School Board Elects Negro To Presidency

LOS ANGELES — Setting a precedent in Los Angeles County, Atty. Rayfield Lundy has been elected as president of the Willowbrook School District board of trustees.

The aggressive young lawyer has been active in civic and political affairs in the south Los Angeles Community for the past five years.

As a member of the Board, Attorney Lundy had an outstanding record. He had also given the Board creditable representation in meetings throughout the State of California.

While campaigning for a seat in the assembly during the recent primaries, a fiery cross was burned on the front lawn of his home and he was warned to drop out of the race.

Undaunted, he continued his campaign. He was defeated in a close contest.

In the reorganization of the Board, Joseph Terry, retiring-president, was named Superintendent of Building and Grounds for the School District.

Los Angeles Teacher Is Named To School Board

Special to Journal and Guide

LOS ANGELES — Supervisor Leonard J. Roach made history when he appointed Mrs. Aaron H. Douglas, Los Angeles Ci school teacher, to the Los Angeles county board of education, last week, making her the first Negro to be named to one of the most important policy-making bodies in the county.

Mrs. Douglas fills the unexpired term of William A. Sheldon, a Roach reappointee, who died after serving only one month of his new term on the board.

A NATIVE of Texas, Mrs. Douglas taught at Wiley and Prairie View State Colleges, and is a product of the Universities of Cincinnati, Minnesota and Southern California. She was also a Laura I. Spellman fellowship student.

The possessor of a lifetime California teaching credential, Mrs. Douglas is the wife of Aaron H. Douglas, who was very recently promoted to superintendent in one of the local postoffice branches after 25 years of service. They reside at 2701 S. Harvard Blvd. ...

MRS. DOUGLAS will sit on the five-member board until 1954. She is a member of the NAACP and Holman Methodist Church.

Supervisor Roach was also responsible for the appointment and admission of Dr. Oner B. Barker as a resident physician in internal medicine at General Hospital, he being the first Negro from the west coast to be so admitted; he appointed James A. Robinson, Jr. to serve his internment at General Hospital in the field of hospital management. He was also a first in that field. Robinson is now adminis-

trator of the American University Hospital in Beirut, Lebanon.

The Supervisor also named Mrs. Mabel Massengill, the first Negro on the Los Angeles County Music Committee as well as Revs. Lloyd E. Galloway and M. F. Mitchell on the County Committee on Human Relations.

Appoint Coast Teacher To School Board

LOS ANGELES — Mrs Aaron H. Douglas, city schoo teacher, was appointed to the county board of education last Leonard J. Roach. Mrs. Douglas fills the unexpired term of William A. Sheldon, who died after serving only one month of his new term.

A native of Texas, Mrs. Douglas is a product of the Universities of Cincinnati, Minnesota and Southern California. Possessing a life-time California teaching award, she will serve on the board until 1954. Her husband, Aaron, was promoted recently to the position of superintendent of a local post office branch.

Another Negro Quits Dixie School Board

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — The resignation of Mrs. Mary Whitworth Calcott from membership on Norfolk's school board last week raised anew the question of the desirability of appointing a Negro to a school board. Virginia at present has only one Negro on any local school board.

Mrs. Calcott was the third member of the school board to resign in recent weeks. The former board chairman, S. C. Lampert, and a member, Crawford W. Rogers, resigned in June.

Several Negro organizations have been working for the appointment of a Negro to the school board. Members of the board are elected to represent the district in which they reside. The bulk of the Negro population in this city live on the east side of the city.

Negro delegations have repeatedly in recent years requested the City Council to name a Negro member to the board, but ... been unsuccessful in ...

14 1952

Groups To Survey So. White Schools

CHICAGO (ANP)— An interracial staff of six persons last week began a survey of southern white colleges now admitting or planning to admit Negro students.

Sponsored by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, with the help of the NAACP and the YWCA and YMCA, the staff will visit more than 100 public and private colleges in 11 states and the District of Columbia. Some 50 of these schools are known to have started to lower segregation barriers.

Purpose of the survey is threefold:

1. To determine the extent to which public and private heretofore all-white colleges are admitting Negroes on the undergraduate and graduate levels:

2. To evaluate attitudes on the campus and in the community towards integration;

3. And to determine, on the basis of this information to which southern colleges NSSFNS should undertake the responsibility of referring Negro students.

Later the study will include private Negro colleges in those states where interracial enrollments are not specifically prohibited by law. Attitudes toward the admission of white students to these colleges also will be studied so that ultimately NSSFNS can refer white students to Negro colleges.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, program committee chairman, and Richard L. Plaut, executive vice chairman, of NSSFNS hope to place students in these schools during the next academic year.

Survey of Southern White Colleges now admitting or planning to admit Negro students

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Howard U. Launch New Adult Education Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University, as part of a long-range plan to enlarge its services to the general public, will launch its new adult education program, to be known as "New Classes for the Whole Community," on March 31.

Dr. John Lovell Jr., associate professor of English and former director of Student Affairs, has been appointed director of the adult education program.

"Designed for the people's needs and desires, these classes will increase personal and social culture," he said in a statement recently. "The courses will help individuals in their struggle for business and occupational advancement, develop hobbies and latent careers, and stimulate discussion on live, important topics, local, national and worldwide.

* * *

THE NEW PROGRAM will be launched in the Spring term, running from March 31 to June 6. The classes will be non-credit and will in the majority, meet once a week, usually from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

For the initial Spring term, a set of eleven classes is being prepared. Some of the university's best-known experts and several authorities and practitioners in the Washington area will serve as faculty.

The courses include, correct English, building your vocabulary, elementary painting, music appreciation, church music and choir directing, radio workshop, sewing workshop, home nursing, photography, shorthand and elementary typewriting.

* * *

DR. LOVELL stated that no college or university credit will be granted for the courses, but wherever possible, certificates will be issued to show that a definite unit of work has been completed. He also said any person, regardless of his academic back ground, may be admitted. For further information, interested persons are urged to write to Dr. John Lovell Jr., Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Elks Bill On Education For Adults Before Cong

WASHINGTON — This will not be sensational reading like the race for Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks or a juicy divorce, but this is about one of the most important material developments for the welfare of Negroes in the past quarter-century.

A bill to wipe out adult illiteracy through a Federal Adult Education Program sponsored by the Department of Education of the IBPOEW — has been presented in the House and a similar bill in the Senate.

Presentation of the bills by Congressman B. Carroll Reece, (R., Tenn.) and Senator Harley M. Kilgore, (D., West Va.) was the climax of a long range program begun by the Elks when Judge William C. Houston of Washington was Grand Commissioner of the IBPOEW. It reached its high point late in 1951 upon the succession of Lieut. Geo. W. Lee of Memphis, Tenn., to Judge Houston's post.

In cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education and state departments of education, the Elks Department of Education began amassing data and complete statistics on the alarming picture which had been keenly spotlighted by the rejection of enough Selective Service inductees on grounds of illiteracy to, according to Senator Kilgore, "have made sixty Army divisions."

In December 1951, with the blessing of the late Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson, Lieut. Lee presented his materials to his fellow Tennessean, Congressman B. Carroll Reece, who began work on preparation of a Federal program to combat the evil of adult illiteracy.

Statistics in the 1940 Census reports showed the 41.3 per cent of all American over 25 were not capable of reading or writing well enough to take care of their affairs. Not all of them were Negroes, as Senator Kilgore pointed out. There were many whites. The total in 1940 was 6,491,399, of whom 2,680,947 persons could only make their mark.

The bills now before the House and Senate follow the recommendations of Lieut. Lee who went into consultation with Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia, after Mr. Wilson's death in February. "Full speed ahead with the program," Mr. Johnson told Lieut. Lee, and on March 25, 1952 Congressman Reece dropped the first bill (H. R. 7222) into the hopper. Senator Kilgore followed with his companion bill and both are now in the hands of the House and Senate Committees on Education and Labor.

CONG. GETS BILL FOR ADULT EDUCATION

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A bill to wipe out adult illiteracy thru a federal adult education program was presented to the house of representatives last week by Congressman B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.) A companion bill introduced in the senate by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.)

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Evening Adult School To Appear On TV Wed.

Informer P-1 Col. 3-1 52

HOUSTON— The Evening Adult school will appear over Radio STATION KPRC-TV Wednesday at 5 p.m. on the "Know your Schools," Charles W. Deslandes, principal announced Monday.

Mr. Deslandes who directs the five schools in the city, said that the program will be dedicated to pioneers in evening schools in Houston among whom are Mrs. Cecila Scott, called the mother of evening schools; W.L.D. Johnson, Sr., who served 18 years; W.L.D. Johnson Jr., Dr. I.B. Bryant and E. C. Norris.

Work being done in the schools will be displayed on the program, Mr. Deslandes said. He said that, the film will include practical nursing program, a recent addition to the curriculum which has placed several nurses in the Jefferson Davis hospital.

The five schools are located at Booker T. Washington, Phillis Wheatley, Matthew Dogan, Mabel Wesley, Jack Yates and E. O. Smith. Courses include high school and pre-high school courses which are free, mechanics, cooking, radio, milinery, radio upholstery, drafting, dress making and others. The enrollment is 1081.

The mechanics classes which were closed due to absentees over the minimum of 12, will be re-opened in March, Mrs. Deslandes said. He said that the classes which were formerly open to only service men will now be open also to civilians.

Alabama State Plays Host To Science Teachers' Group

Advertiser

The Alabama State College Laboratory School served as host for the Alabama Association of Science Teachers in their 16th annual fall session on Dec. 12-13. The theme of the meeting was "Opportunities in the Field of Science."

P. 6 B

After registration on the first day of the meeting, the delegation made a tour of the modern St. John Hospital, the Carver High School and Booker T. Washington High School. The Carver High School had special demonstrations and exhibits which captivated the visitors.

Montgomery

The first general session was held in Tullibody Auditorium, beginning at 2 p.m. Yancy Martin, state president of junior chapters, gave the annual student address; his subject was "Preparing for Opportunities in the Field of Science."

Rev. R. D. Crockett made the keynote address from the subject "A Philosophy of Science." Rev. Crockett is associate professor of philosophy at Alabama State College.

Tues. 16-52

The evening session was characterized by student activities. Quiester Craig, local president of science club, presided. Carl Stoutermire, a senior at the laboratory high school, led the discussion of students on the theme. There were representatives on the panel from Carver High School, of this city, as well as representatives from several schools over the state of Alabama.

The students of the Carver High School presented a playlet, "Destination Mars." The laboratory school rendered music at both sessions.

Saturday morning there were the business session of juniors and a discussion of the theme by instructors of the science department of the college.

Dr. C. T. Simpson served as co-ordinator. The contributors were H. L. Cole, M. Boyd Jones, Daniel Wearring, and E. James. Dr. E. L .Maxwell and Dr. H. L. Van Dyke served as consultants.

In the session for the juniors, there were reports by representatives from the junior chapters.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Milton Williams, Tuskegee Institute High; vice president, Leon Chestang, Central High; secretary, Miss Hanna Nelson, Hudson High; assistant secretary, Miss Lottie Glaze, Lanier High; treasurer, Naples Napier, Choctaw County Training; editor, Miss Dorothy Mitchell, Selma University; chaplain, Miss Virginia Chappell, Lanier High; parliamentarian, George Carter, Tuskegee Institute High.

In the final session, D. W. Mitchell Jr., director of junior chapters, made his report. Twenty-eight clubs were represented. There were 12 schools with exhibits. Thirteen counties were represented. Mrs. C. H. Hester gave a summary of the activities of the meeting.

L. B. Sykes, president of the Alabama Association of Science Teachers, expressed his appreciation for the co-operation of the group in making the meeting a most successful one.

The delegates were housed and entertained by the college. Special appreciation goes to President H. Councill Trenholm for making available the many facilities for the visiting group. As a result, this meeting was the most largely attended, and if not the best, one of the best in the history of the organization.

Leaders Meet In Chicago To Discuss Education Problems

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Educational leaders from all over the country converged on Chicago, Saturday, February 23 to discuss problems in Negro education.

Held at the Congress hotel in downtown Chicago, the meeting was called by the National Advisory Committee on Education of Negroes of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS AGO

Bi-racial in nature, this committee is headed by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the United States Commission of Education. Established 20 years ago, this committee has as its fourfold purpose the following aims:

1. To advise the office of education on Negroes' special problems in education.

2. To communicate office of education plans and programs to persons interested in the education of Negroes.

3. To interpret needs of Negroes to the office of education.

4. To provide closer relations among educational leaders of the nation.

Members of the committee are as follows: Mrs. Eva Batey, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, dean of women, Texas Southern University; George T. Brantley, St Louis; William N. Cooper, Hampton Institute;

Robert L. Cousins, director, Negro division of education, Georgia; Dr. H. B. Crouch, Tennessee State College; Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College; Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, Ga.; Dr. J. C. Dickson, vice president, Southern Education Foundation;

Bishop Bertram W. Doyle, the CME Church; Dr. S. E. Duncan, North Carolina; L. H. Foster, Jr. Tuskegee; Dr. Willett E. Givens, executive secretary, National Education Association; Carol W. Hayes, Birmingham, Alabama;

Judge W. C. Hueston, grand secretary, Elks; Dr. Howard H. Long, Central State College; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee; Dr. Fred McCuiston, assistant director, General Education Board;

Dean George W. Reaves, Prairie View College; Orrin Clayton Suthern II, Dillard University; Mrs. Ethylnne H. Thomas, Shaw University; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor, Journal of Education; Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, Morehouse College; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College, and D. E. Williams, superintendent of institutions, Florida State Education Department.

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EDUCATORS SAY MORE DEMOCRACY NEEDED IN AMERICA FOR BETTER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — American educators must have a meeting of minds and an understanding of each other before they can successfully promote a program on international understanding.

This was the thought advanced last week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskogee Institute, at a conference of the American Council on Education meeting at the Mayflower hotel.

Dr. Patterson was one of the five consultants on the panel which discussed "Educational Responsibility in International Understanding."

Declaring that a permanent peace can be established and maintained only on the basis of international cooperation, Dr. Herman B. Wells, president of Indiana university, who headed this panel, attempted to seek ways and means by which this understanding could be accomplished.

The Tuskegee president, the only Negro participating on either of the panels and one of the few among the 250 educators attending this conference, took the position that the American majority must be willing to give up some of the things for which we are criticized by other nations. Americans must modify that portion of behavior which tends to deprive other citizens of their rights, stated Dr. Patterson.

The theme of the meeting, "Education and National Security," was based upon a new policy statement recently released jointly by the ACE and the educational policies commission of the National Education Association.

On the panel dealing with international understanding much time was devoted to the exchange program sponsored by the Department of State. Dr. Wells pointed out that the people of India who came to this country on such program went back to their native land almost bitter against the United States because they found things here which they had not expected. These things led them to believe that America is not sincere in her professed democratic practices. Such results, he said, led him to wonder in the exchange program was not doing more harm than good.

A white college professor outlined methods of handling students who come to this country on an exchange program.

This led Dean George C. Grant of Morgan State college to raise the question as to what extent this program was being planned:

"Are we thinking only about an understanding between the United States and Europe, or are we thinking also about an exchange between the United States and Asiatic countries? If we are thinking of both facts then our planning must be different."

"What is the criteria of the exchange programs?" was the question raised by Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard university. These programs have been operating on the assumption that if people see us they will like us.

"The people who come to this country for a few days or a few months cannot know what the American way of life is."

The Friday meeting was climaxed with a reception at the American Council on Education.

Reports on all section meetings were made at the Saturday morning session held in the Williamsberg room of the Mayflower hotel. The conference closed with a luncheon meeting in the Grand Ballroom of the same hotel with Raymond B. Allen, director of the Psychological Strategy Board speaking on "Education-Government Problems in the Cold War."

Besides Patterson, Grant and Thompson, other Negro delegates seen were D. Woodard of the department of history, Morgan State college; Dr. George W. Gore, president of Florida A. & M. college; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, home economics department, Howard university; Mrs. Sadie Daniel St. Clair, of the D. C. public schools, and Mrs. Theresa Birch Wilkins, U. S. office of education.

Council on Education Sidetracks Question Of Military Training

A conference of the American Council on Education ended yesterday with the delegates unable to decide whether they favor some sort of universal military training.

Even if they had taken a stand, it would not have been an official statement of the policy of the council.

The controversial question was sidetracked with a resolution that stated the council should undertake a continuing study. The delegates represented a number of scientific and educational organizations affiliated with the council, which also includes most of the Nation's institutions of higher education among its members.

Dr. Arthur Adams, council president, said a questionnaire had been sent all members to determine their stand on UMT. He said partial returns indicated "no clear cut position."

Psychology Expert Speaks.

At the closing luncheon, the delegates heard Dr. Raymond B. Allen, director of the Psychological Strategy Board, outline the need for a program to present the ideals of democracy to the peoples of the world, even those in Russian-dominated countries.

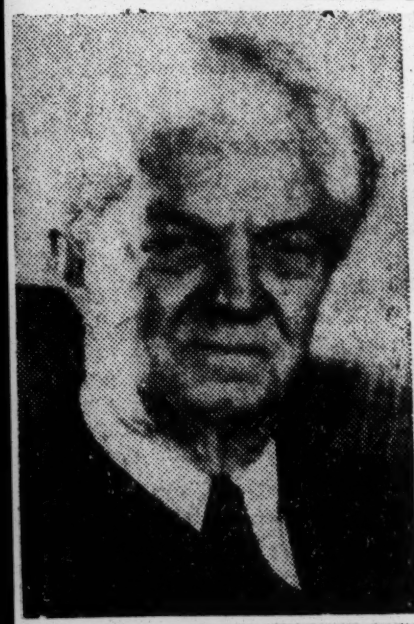
He said the United States rapidly was moving toward strength so that it could deal more effectively with a program of convincing the people in the underprivileged countries, as well as those in the Russian sphere, that democracy is the answer. He said there was a kinship even between the Russian people and the American people and the task was to find this kinship and exploit it.

Dr. Allen described his agency as one to co-ordinate this "political warfare" consistent with the national policy set by other appropriate bodies.

'Bonus' Idea Rejected.

In its closing session, the delegates adopted a resolution stating that any legislation passed to extend educational benefits to veterans should be based on the principle of restoration of lost time, not on a "bonus or reward principle."

A resolution that the educational benefit payments be paid directly to the veteran student—instead of through the schools—was sidetracked for further study. Some delegates protested that if this were done, veterans would go to low tuition schools and save part of the money to the detriment of schools with higher tuition rates.



THE 1952 CONVENTION of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes to be held at LeMoyne college in Memphis Dec. 1-4 will have as principal speakers some of the outstanding educators of the nation. Reading left to right, the educators are John F. Potts, president of the association from Charleston, S. C.; Paul L. Guthrie, vice-president, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of Phelp-Stokes fund, N. Y.; Dr. Henry H. Hill, president George Peabody College in Nashville; Dr. John Hope Franklin, Howard university; William H. Kilpatrick, Columbia university; Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, Emory university, Atlanta, Ga., and at extreme right Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne, the host institution. The two associations will hold a joint meeting Dec. 2.

Integration Of Faculty Members Encouraged

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — In its final sessions here last week, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes resolved to "continue to encourage and foster integration by exchange of students and faculty members wherever possible."

The resolution went further to encourage "the employment of faculty members without respect to race wherever possible." It may be noted that many of the colleges which are members of the association use faculty personnel regardless of race.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS urged teachers and educators to take advantage of such study offers as afforded by the Fulbright Scholarship, the International Institute of Education and funds as the Whitney Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

The association emphasized its determination to continue its campaign to assure full membership of its institutions in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The two organizations held a joint meeting and outlined cooperative programs.

Continuing the resolutions called for sustained support of projects to enact federal aid to education legislation, the elimination of discrimination in community activities, campaigns for the passage of Civil Rights legislation, and academic freedom.

DR. L. S. COZART

Educators Installed In Memphis

DR. JAMES COLSTON, president of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee, is seen above, congratulating newly elected officers of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes during the association's banquet at the Universal Life Insurance Company home office last week. To Dr. Colston's right are Stephen S. Wright, dean of administration at Hampton Institute, Virginia, who was elected president of the educational body. Other officers, left to right, are: Dr. C. V. Troupe, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia; 2nd vice president; Paul L. Guthrie, principal, Dunbar High School, Lexington, Kentucky, 1st vice president; and Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

Morgan To Host College Deans

BALTIMORE

Morgan State College will be host to the meeting of the Association Of Deans Of Women and Advisors To Girls April 9-1

Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, director of student personnel a Tennessee A. and I. State University, is head of the organization.

College Deans From 13 States At Session

BULLETIN!!

Miss Louise Latham, North Carolina State College, was elected president of the Deans of Women's Association, at the closing session on Saturday. The conference will meet at Va. State College, Petersburg, Va., next year.

BALTIMORE

Fifty-seven delegates representing thirteen States, are currently visiting Morgan State College, attending the annual conference of college personnel deans and advisers.

Theme of this year's meeting, which was in session from April 9-12, was "Charting the Course for the Guidance of American Youth."

Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, director of student personnel, Tennessee A. and I. State University, delivered the principle, address, Wednesday night. The president of the Deans of Women Association had as her subject "New Worlds to Explore."

Cites Present Day Objectives

Dr. Nyabongo pointed out that present day objectives may be found in four worlds—spiritual dimensions, the moral world, human relations, and the area of vocational opportunities, Dr. Nyabongo outlined the new job openings for colored women.

"Women, today, are in banks, retailing, science, and manufacturing—all new fields. Women are also playing an important part in politics," she declared.

"World of Human Relations"

"The world of human relations is concerned with getting along with people. Not only do human relations stress getting along with large groups, however, but also getting along with 'self'," declared Dr. Nyabongo.

Prior to her speech, Dr. Sadie M. Yancey, dean of students at Florida A. M. College, responded to the welcome address of Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan president.

The Friday morning program featured a workshop for personnel officers with Miss Inez Jenkins dean of women at Southern University. presiding.

Discuss High School Problems

Mrs. Ruth W. Lighston, senior counselor at Dunbar High School, Baltimore, and Mrs. Effie T. Sutton, dean of girls at Booker T. Washington High School, Miami, discussed high school problems.

Speaker for the association banquet held Friday night in the Memorial Refectory was Dr. Ethel Nixon, assistant psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

J. Percy Bond, acting dean of men at Morgan, the toastmaster. master.

On Saturday morning, the delegates was held evaluation conferences, the findings of which will be reported before final adjournment.

Delegates to the 23rd annual conference of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls, and the 17th annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men in Educational Institutions include:

ALABAMA

Miss Edith Gibson, Alabama State College, Montgomery; Miss Mabel Murphy, Parker High School, Birmingham; C. J. Dunn, Alabama State College, Montgomery; Julius Flood, Tuskegee Institute; G. F. Day, Parker High School, Birmingham; Miss Louise McKinney, Stillman College, Tuscaloosa; Miss Mary A. Smith, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal.

ARKANSAS

Miss Annie R. Clements, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Johnny B. Johnson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff; Mrs B. C. Taylor, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff.

LOUISIANA

A. Van Cleve, Grambling College; Miss Vivian D. Counts, Dillard University, New Orleans.

FLORIDA

Dr. Sadie M. Yancey, Florida A. and M. College Tallahassee; Miss Vivian E. Copeland, Florida Normal College, St. Augustine; Miss Effie T. Sutton, Booker T. Washington High School, Miami; Miss C. G. Bentley, Lincoln High School, Tallahassee; David Leaver, Florida Normal College, St. Augustine; Benjamin L. Perry, Florida A. and M. Collge, Tallahassee;. R. B. Prince, Booker T. Washington High School, Miami.

GEORGIA

Rev. Thoma Pugh, Albany State College; William Nix, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Miss Lo-reese Davis, Savannah State College; Miss Emma Gray, Paine College. Augusta.

NORTH CAROLINA

Miss Anne Hawkins, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Miss Edith Gibbs, Barber Scotia College, Raleigh; Miss Jean W. Spinner, N. C. A. and T. College, Greensboro, Miss Geneva J. Holmes, Fayetteville State Teachers' College; Miss Louise M. Latham, N.C. College, Durham; Foster Drakeford, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Solomon Dukes Jr., N. C. College, Durham; W. H. Gamble, N. C. A. and T. College, Greensboro.

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. C. P. Rollins, Southern Christian Institute, Edwards.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Vera Robinson, Benedict College, Columbia; Miss Marie Vernon, S. C. State College, Orangeburg Rev. E. E. Riley, Benedict College. Columbia.

TENNESSEE

George W. Goodman, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Tenn. State University, Nashville.

TEXAS

Mrs. Margaret Pennington, Bishop College, Marshall; Dr. James T. Spratt, Texas Southern University, Houston.

VIRGINIA

Miss Alberta V. Hunt, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Mary Young, Virginia Union University, Richmond; Miss Valetta Bell, Virginia mond: Miss Valetta Bell, Virginia State Colege, Petersburg; Mrs. Noami Harris, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Elmer Davis, Hampton Institute; Edward I. Long, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville.

WEST VIRGINIA

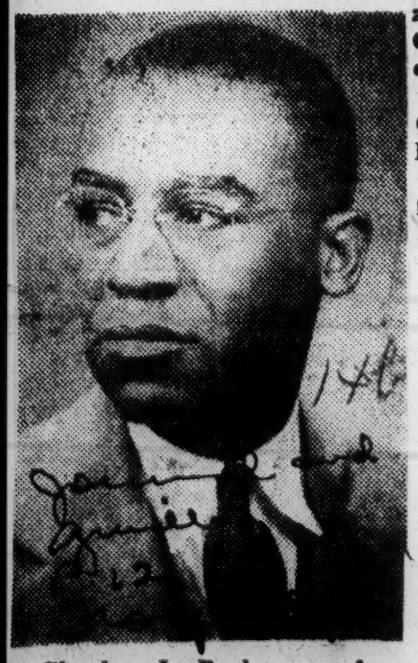
Miss Ethel M. Miles, Bluefield State College.

MARYLAND

Dr. Otis Froe, Dean Thelma P. Bando, J. Percy Bond, Mrs. Beulah L. Pegg, Rev. Daniel Smith and Mesdames Sarah F. Diggs, Katherine Perry, Catherine Perry, Catherine Moore, Olivette Harris and Harriett Hutchins, all of Morgan State College.

TEACHERS MEET IN NORTH CAROLINA — More than 125 teachers of Social Science in Negro colleges throughout the country participate in annual national conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers, which convenend at North Carolina college, Durham, N. C., for three days. Conference highlight was a speech by Miss Florence L. Kirlin, member of the U. S. State Department, who pointed out that this country will do all it can to help underdeveloped countries of the world toward self government. In photo are conference participants representing nearly every Negro college in the east and south. Mrs. Troas Latimer (4th from right, 1st row) of Albany State college, Albany, Ga., is president of the association.

History Professor Convention Speaker



Charles J. Parker, professor of history at Winston-Salem Teachers College, read a paper, "Perspective in the Teaching of Negro History," at the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers which convened at North Carolina College in Durham, May 1-3.

Mr. Parker has been on the faculty at Winston-Salem for 15 years.

Can't Teach Democracy Because Of Clerical Duties, Teachers Say

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—(ANP)—Despite knowledge that their most pressing problem is in improving human relations, teachers, administrators and superintendents agreed that most of their time is taken up with attendance problems, textbooks, supplies and plant equipment.

This discovery was revealed by speakers at a conference on the Education of Negroes in Texas held at Prairie View A and M college last week. More than 2,000 public school workers and other Negro leaders attended the meeting.

George R. Woolfolk, chairman of the college Research Committee, and J. D. Singletary, chairman of the department of education presented results of a recent preliminary study of educational administration in Texas public schools for Negroes.

The material presented was on the basis of returns from 136 out of the 180 counties in Texas listed by the Texas Education Agency as having schools for Negroes.

Within those counties, there are 346 superintendents with 986 Negro schools under their jurisdiction. The results of the study was based on returns from 280 superintendents or 51 per cent of those contacted and 302 principals.

The research committee which sponsored this 23rd annual conference has been assisted by the Southwestern Cooperative Program in Educational Administration with headquarters at the University of Texas.

Hampton To Host State-Wide Confab Of H. S. Principals

HAMPTON, Va. — The State-Wide Conference of High School Principals, consisting of high school principals from 75 Virginia schools, adjourned after a three-day session at Hampton Institute, lasting from June 11 through June 13.

Under the general theme, "Better Schools Through Better Planning," the conference held four general sessions. The first session, presided over by R. Claude Graham, Director of Instruction, State of Virginia, began at 10 a.m. Thursday. Dr. Dowell G. Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Virginia, gave the lead-off address, entitled "A Challenge to Educational Leadership."

A follow-up address—"Planning a Balanced Program of Education For Youth", was given by Dr. Edgar G. Johnston, of Wayne University, Detroit, Mich. Dr. Johnston emphasized the importance of extra curricula activities in the school program and the active participation of the student in the same.

Following lunch and a meeting of discussion groups, the second session convened at 7 p.m., Dr. G. L. X. Cowling presiding. This session featured a presentation describing the services of the speaker's bureau of The Virginia Academy of Science by A. L. Wingo, Supervisor of Research and second address—"The Place of Student Activities In a High School Program," by Dr. Johnston.

Thursday, June 12, following a meeting of discussion groups and a meeting of the High School Principals Association of the Virginia Teacher's Association, the third general session convened at 7:30 p.m., S. P. Morton, Principal, Hayden High School, Franklin, Va., presiding. The Fred M. Alexander Memorial Address was given by Dr. A. G. Richardson, Associate Supervisor of Elementary and Secondary Education for the State of Virginia.

Dr. Richardson, in paying tribute to the late Fred M. Alexander, Supervisor of Negro Education for the State of Virginia, quoted a favorite passage of the great educator-"Every culture contains within itself the seeds from which a better pattern of culture can flower, but at the same time it contains elements, which if neglected, will cause its own disintegration." This the speaker stated was the theory of Alexander's philosophy of life, and that over the years he stood for freedom, good will and social justice.

Dr. Richardsn also pointed out two pertinent factors that must serve as a guide for education in our democracy: 1. the rich cultural heritage residing in the American people, and 2. the part education must play in helping the American people realize that great American dream of a free people in a free society.

The fourth and final general session of the three-day conference began at 10:30 a.m. Friday, June 13, Dr. A. G. Richardson, presiding. Guest speaker was Dr. Charles R. Spain, president, Morehead Teacher's College, Lexington, Ky.

In his address, "Looking Ahead in Secondary Education," Dr. Spain presented some of the more pressing problems facing high school educators today. He cited particularly, the strain brought on the student by military conscription and the teacher's job of combating the effects of this strain on the student's education. He called for a more "comprehensive high school that would meet the people's need" and an improved method of curriculum organization.

The three-day conference, held in Hampton Institute's Clarke Hall, was under the auspices of the Virginia State Board of Education.

Howard U. Holds Students' Confab

Delegates Hear Psychologist Cite Schools' Responsibilities to Youths

WASHINGTON—"Our job as educators is more than that of gathering and transmitting facts to an oncoming generation. We are responsible for creating the conditions of growth, in which people can grow to that stature and that level of moral responsibility where they can take charge of their own destinies."

This statement by Dr. Lawrence E. Cole, professor of psychology at Oberlin College, represented the majority opinion of more than 300 delegates and invited guests to the conference on "The Role of the Student Personnel Services in Higher Education" held at Howard University, May 3-May 10.

Sponsored by the university's student personnel division, the conference was occasioned by the dedication of two new women's dormitories — Wheatley and Baldwin Halls—and had as its major purpose: "The bringing together of student leaders, student personnel workers and others concerned with the education of college youth to deliberate upon the problems confronted by youth and on the role of student personnel services in higher education."

AMONG THE other conclusions arrived at during the three-day parley were:

(1) The student must be taught how to recognize and work out his own problems through proper counseling by student personnel workers,

(2) Curricular and extra-curricular activities should be coordinated,

(3) The responsibility for the identification and participation of every member of the campus community should be shared by the administration, the faculty and the student,

(4) Personnel work should be integrated into the total educational process, and

(5) Rival groups should be formed in order to neutralize the power of special interest groups which prevent full student participation in college life.

Georgia Congress Of Parents And Teachers Meets April 8-10

The thirty-second annual convention of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 8, 9 and 10, at Bethel AME Church, Albany, Ga.

The theme for the three-day meeting will be: "Utilizing Our Resources for Growth in Home School, Church and Community Life."

The opening address will be delivered by Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College and Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, state consultant, Georgia Negro Elementary Schools. Miss Lillie Douglas will preside.

Speakers at the Presidents' Luncheon will be W. Gray, president, Ty Ty, PTA; Miss India Jones, president, Jenkins County Council; and Mrs. Mary Jordan, president, Atlanta District. Mrs. Rosa Ison will present life membership pins and Mrs. Magnolia D. Myles will preside.

PRESIDENT KIGHT TO GIVE ANNUAL ADDRESS

Tuesday evening, Mrs. Ethel Kight, president of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will deliver annual address.

Dr. W. A. Mason, director of the Office of Health Education, will discuss current trends in Audio Visual Education at a breakfast meeting, Wednesday morning and the group meetings will follow. Then there will be an address on "Safety Education" by Mrs. Fred Knight, past president of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Principal speaker at the Wednesday night session will be Dr. C. V. Troup, president, of Fort Valley State College. C. W. DuVaul will preside.

Officers of the Congress will be installed by Mrs. H. M. Reese, past president of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, at the closing session on Thursday morning.

Meeting For Interracial Good Will

Group Picked From All-Negro Colleges In Southern Area

ITHACA, N. Y.—(INS)—Fifty Negro students and faculty members from six colleges will visit the Cornell University campus next Thursday through Sunday (April 3-6) in an "exchange weekend" sponsored by the Cornell Student Council.

Groups will come from these institutions, which have an all-Negro or predominantly Negro enrollment: Arkansas A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Lincoln University (Pa.), Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., and North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

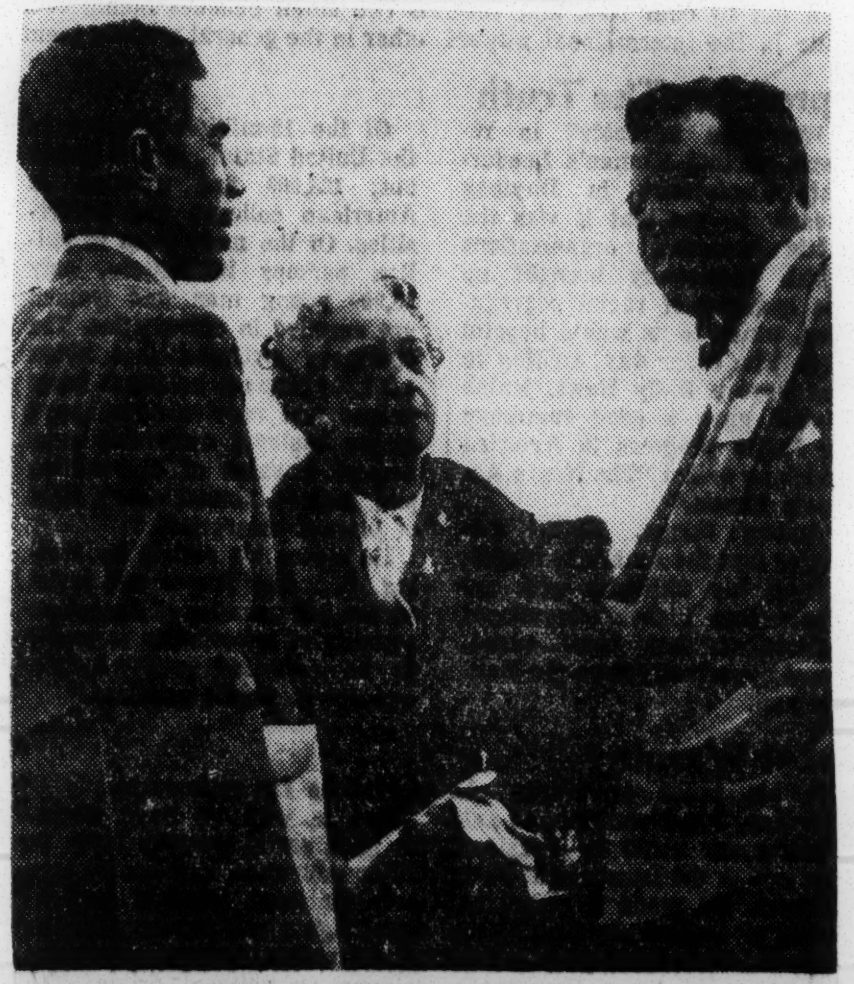
THE PROGRAM is aimed at promoting interracial understanding. The visitors will be accommodated at fraternity and sorority houses and in other university units. President Deane W. Malott will greet the group Saturday, April 5, and Theodore P. Wright, Cornell vice-president for research and former head of Civil Aeronautics Authority, will speak at a dinner that night. Other events are carded.

Harley D. Frank, a Cornell senior from New York City, is chairman of the Cornell Student planning group.

MORE THAN 300 educators, legal experts and organization heads meet at Howard university to discuss all phases of "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education." Three-day conference pointed out that fight against Jim Crow education in the courts must be accompanied by other measures in order to open the doors of all public schools in America to all pupils regardless of race, color or creed. Snapped in front of Howard university's Rankin chapel, where conference was held, left to right: Robert Ming of the University of Chicago; James Scott of Washington, D. C., and Judge Homer Brown of Pittsburgh.

DEAN BENJAMIN QUARLES (left) of Dillard university chats with President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee during a conference intermission.

SMILING AT DEFENDER cameraman are (center) Robert C. Weaver of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, and Frank Horne of the Federal Housing Administration (right).



AMONG THE MANY PERSONS attending the conference on Jim Crow education were, left to right: Lyman Johnson of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Harry McAlpine of Washington, D. C., and Paul Cooke, also of Washington, D. C.

Leaders Express Views On Integration In Education

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An educator, a lawyer, and a clergyman all leaders in the fight for civil rights, were the principal speakers as the three-day conference on The Courts and Racial Integration in Education came to an end at Howard University Friday evening, April 18.

Offering critical summaries of what had transpired during the conference were Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College; Dr. James M. Nabrit, professor of Law and secretary, Howard University; and the Reverend John LaFarge, associate editor of "America" (National Catholic Weekly), New York City.

Commenting on the overall value of the conference, the first of its kind in this country, Dr. Jenkins told the gathering of some 600 persons that in time it (The conference) will come to be known as "one of the most important milestones in the Negro's struggle for full citizenship."

The conference, sponsored by the University's Journal of Negro Education, brought to light one very important fact, he said, which was that the mere admission of Negroes into hitherto "closed" schools and into new fields of employment is not integration, but only a step in that direction.

"With but a few important exceptions, full integration does not exist in any part of the country today," he added.

Dr. Jenkins asserted that in order to bring about integration in education, the overall pattern of segregation in housing, employment and compensation and the like must be attacked.

He is convinced, he said, that legal action, in and of itself, will not bring about integration in education. But it, supplemented by the other approaches (political pressure, education and propaganda, and the use of non-race organizations as well as the advancement associations) mentioned during the conference, will achieve this end.

Dr. Nabrit told the gathering, which included some 300 delegates from 30 states and the District of Columbia, that successful court action alone will not achieve integration in education, but that the invalidation of laws authorizing racial segregation in education will be a significant and important contribution.

By its decision in the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896, the Supreme Court established the "separate but equal" doctrine, he said. This placed a judicial limitation on the citizenship of the Negro and substituted for the equal protection of the laws, guaranteed in the Constitution, a separate but substantially equal protection of the laws, he added.

To Discuss Elimination Of Segregation

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — With the registration of representatives of some 45 national organizations and 31 schools, the conference on "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education" to meet at Howard University April 16-18 promises to be one of the most important educational meetings of the year.

Purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for a critical consideration of the elimination of racial segregation from our national life, particularly education, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, director of the conference and dean of the Graduate school said.

Among the questions which the conference will attempt are:

1. What is the constitutional (U.S.) basis of racial segregation and other racial distinctions in our American system of jurisprudence?

2. What do recent (and possible future) decisions mean in terms of the attainment of the objectives of eliminating legally-enforced racial segregation and of promoting racial integration in education?

3. What are some of the major considerations which are or should be involved in determining the objectives, timing, and conditions under which resort to the courts to have segregated schools outlawed should be made?

4. If desirable or necessary, to what extent, in what way, and under what conditions should the vested interests of Negroes in racially segregated public schools be taken into account in determining whether resort to the courts should be made to outlaw legally-enforced segregation in education?

5. What is the status of racial integration in the United States at the present time, with particular reference to education? Future outlook?

6. What are some of the most critical problems which will have to be forced in achieving racial integration in the public schools?

7. What is to be the future role of the separate Negro public college?

8. What are the present status and future outlook for racial integration in white colleges and universities in the south?

The conference also will commemorate 20 years of publication of the Journal of Education.

Speakers have been invited from all sections of the country. Among them are:

Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Lester Granger, executive director, National Urban league; George W. Lee, commissioner of education, Elks department of education; Richard Bennett, secretary, American Friends Service committee; Benjamin R. Epstein, national director, Anti-Defamation league of B'Nai B'Rith;

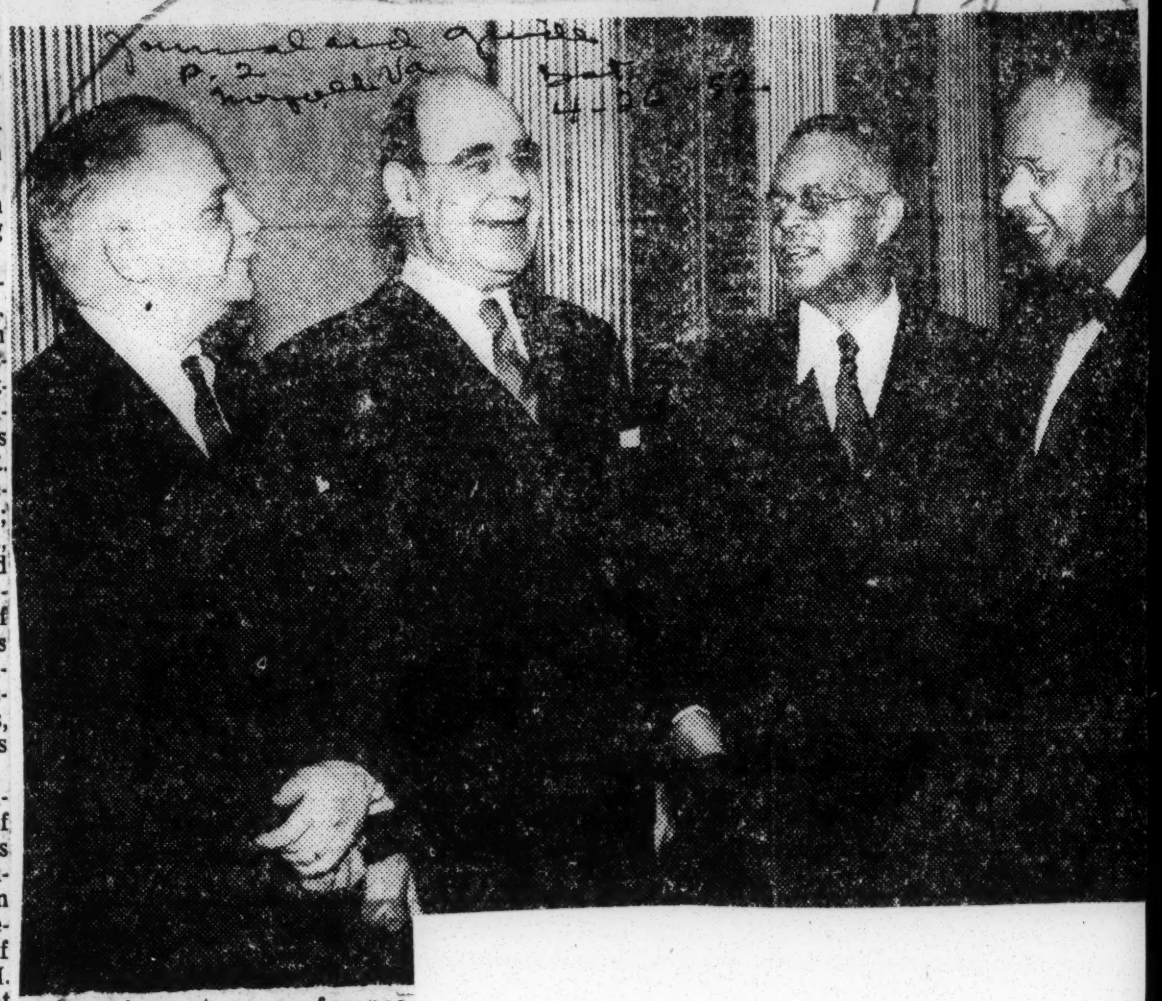
Also Ella P. Stewart, president, National Association of Colored Women, Inc.; Dr. L. S. Cozart, secretary-treasurer, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; Dr. Francis M. Hammond, assistant director Commission on Religious Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews;

Ruth M. Bronson, executive director, National Congress of American Indians; Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, vice president and executive director, Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director, Department of Education and Research, Congress of Industrial Organizations;

Also Dr. J. Oscar Lee, executive director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; Dr. Herman H. Long, Director, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association Division, Board of Home Missions, Congressional Churches;

And Dr. Fred McCuistion, associate director, General Education Board; Mr. Will Maslow, director, commission on law and social action, American Jewish congress; Richard L. Plaut, executive vice-chairman, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students; A. Philip Randolph, International president Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, United Negro college fund; and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director, Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney foundation.

Confer On Education Problems At Howard U.



Speaking at a conference on "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the group "there is no alternative to court action" in the elimination of segregation in education.

Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League, said a common understanding of problems of Negroes in the South was needed.

The speakers are shown with Mordecai W. Johnson, second from left, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., where the conference was held, and Charles H. Thompson, second from right, editor of the Journal of Negro Education.

Reese New President Of Georgia Inter-Scholastic Association

wired P. 3 Atlanta Gp.

BY MARION JACKSON

ALBANY, Ga.—James C. Reese, principal, Center High, Waycross, Ga., was elected president of the Georgia Inter-Scholastic Association at the annual meeting of the group held in conjunction with the statewide session of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

Mr. Reese succeeds Prof. Elisha Jackson, Greensboro, Ga. Other officers elected were Squire Tarver, vice president, Blackshear; L. M. Taylor, executive secretary, Albany; and H. E. Bryant, chairman of the Fine Arts Committee, Fort Valley.

Dem. 4-13-52

The GIA heard reports on the Classes AA, A, B, and C basketball tournaments. The officers noted that the first time since the formation of the organization all operations showed a profit. The Class AA tournament was held in Atlanta; Classes A and B in Waycross, and the Class C in Calhoun.

GIA TO SPONSOR BASEBALL TOURNEY

The GIA announced plans to sponsor its first baseball tournament for Class AA high schools which was scheduled for Thomaston, Ga., during the middle of May.

The group endorsed the recent Georgia Interscholastic Press Institute held at Savannah State College. The GIA agreed to cooperate with the venture in the future and asked time to study whether the project should be included in is fine arts program.

The GIA heard glowing reports of its first annual musical which was held at Albany State College March 24-25. Winners were Center High, Waycross, and Spencer High, Columbus.

The GIA showered honors upon retiring president Elisha Jackson. The group voted to present him with a plaque and cash honorarium.

L. M. Taylor of Albany, Ga., was unanimously selected to retain his post as executive secretary.

The GIA called for better scheduling, officiating and increased emphasis on eligibility.

The group decided to continue to cooperate wth Fort Valley State College in the sponsorship of the Georgia High School track and field meet.

One of the major items on the agenda was the election of officers.

Various officials were asked to cooperate with daily and national newspapers regarding publicity.

14b 1952

RACISM SCORED AT INTER-RACIAL INSTITUTE ON RELIGION

Little Rock, Ark.—Bigoted 'white supremacist' racism can prove the undoing of democracy itself, according to the report of the Fndings Committee of the third annual Institute on Religion in Higher Education, which met at Philander Smith College, March 12-14.

The report made by Dr. James L. Adams, professor of Religious Ethics of the University of Chicago was the goal of the three day Institute which was attended by outstanding national and international leaders in religion and education. The theme of the Institute was "The Christian Impact in World Crisis."

John James Lawson, Lord Lawson of Beamish, England, told the Institute that materialism was a greater threat to the Western World than Russia.

"The Christian Challenge: Some Problem sand Responsibilities and Possibilities" was the subject of an address in the closing session of the Institute by Dr. E. Ahmad-Shah, head of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Lucknow, India. The speaker scored racism in America and declared that India is not turning to Communism.

The Institute on Religion in Higher Education combines the Annual Week of Prayer at the college, the Annual Meeting of Religious Workers in Church Colleges and top leadership in various areas of religion and education, according to Dr. M. L. Harris, president of Philander Smith College.

12 Schools Organize Inter-Alumni Council

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (ANP)—Graduates and former students of 12 Negro colleges met at Johnson C. Smith university here last week to organize the inter-alumni council for Charlotte and vicinity.

Temporary officers elected include Mrs. Carrie Quander, president; C. E. Moreland, vice president; Thebaud Jeffers, secretary; Mrs. Martha Riddick, assistant secretary and the Rev. J. W. Smith Jr., treasurer.

William J. Trent Jr., executive secretary of the United Negro College Fund, was the principal speaker for the occasion. Trent explained the purpose of the U. N. C. F.

12 Schools Orgonize Inter-Alumni Council

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP) — Graduates and former students of 12 Negro colleges met at Johnson C. Smith university here last week to organize the inter-alumni council for Charlotte and vicinity.

Temporary officers elected include Mrs. Carrie Quander, president; C. E. Moreland, vice president; Thebaud Jeffers, secretary; Mrs. Martha Riddick, assistant secretary, and the Rev. J. W. Smith Jr., treasurer.

William J. Trent Jr., executive secretary of the United Negro College Fund, was the principal speaker for the occasion. Trent explained the purpose of the UNCF.

The following persons were chosen by their respective alumni groups to serve temporarily on the council:

Virginia Union, W. E. Bluford; Shaw, the Rev. J. F. Wertz and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Randolph; Livingston, C. E. Moreland and F. T. Drakeford; Johnson C. Smith, Dr. J. W. Smith and Miss Mildred E. Baxter; Fayetteville State, Mrs. Esther Simmons;

St. Augustine's, Mrs. Nanch Pethel and Lloyd H. Davis; Howard, Dr. U. S. Brooks; Hampton, Mrs. Josie Thompson and Miss Martha Riddick; Cheyney, Mrs. K. L. Stewart, and Bennett, Mrs. Quander.

Gastonia area was represented by T. Jeffers and V. G. Mallory and Lincolnton area by Miss Maben Dixon.

IDA Names Dr. Belcher President

BALTIMORE — Dr. Fannin S. Belcher Jr., of West Virginia State College, was re-elected president of the Intercollegiate Dramatic Association just before that organization closed its twenty-second annual spring festival at Morgan State College last week.

Also re-elected were Miss Constance Johnson, executive secretary of Bennett College, now studying at Yale University; Miss Ethylene Thomas, secretary, of Shaw University, and Miss Mary A. Hopkins, treasurer, of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

* * *

NEWLY ELECTED officers are James Campbell of Morgan State College, who was elected vice president to succeed Miss Carolyn Hicks of Howard University, and Miss Myrtle Scales of West Virginia State College, who succeeds Miss Dorothy Sheppard of Morgan as parliamentarian.

The three-day festival attracted delegates from sixteen member colleges, and each night plays were presented in the Aldridge Playhouse on the campus. Barrett H. Clark, executive director of the Dramatists' Play Service, was the speaker at the annual luncheon.

14b 1952

Intercollegiate Student Association

3 Negro Students Attend TISA Meet As Full Members

HOUSTON—Three Texas Southern University students were in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the Texas Intercollegiate Student Association, which met on the campus of Texas Western College, El Paso, Tex., March 6-8. The three students were Elva K. Steward, president Student Council; Clara T. Grant, vice president, and Isaac Dugar, student-at-large. The TSU students were the first voting members from a Negro college. They became members in 1951, but could not vote for a year after taking out membership. Two new Negro colleges affiliated this year—St. Philip Junior College of San Antonio, and Prairie View A. and M. College.

The TISA is an organization of student councils in colleges in Texas. It is designed to be of mutual help in matters of interest to student government organizations. In 1951, after a poll of member institutions, it was voted to invite and admit Negro colleges. Texas Southern University affiliated in 1951.

PRINCIPALS IN FRIST ANNUAL STATESWIDE INTERSCHOLASTIC PRESS INSTITUTE AT SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE—They served as directors and consultants at the First Annual Statewire interscholastic Press Institute at Savannah State College the first such Institute of its kind held in Georgia for Negro high school youth. The meet which took place Thursday and Friday, April 3-4, was conducted jointly by the Department of Publi Relations at SSC. J. Randolph Fisher is chairman of the Department of Languages and Literature, an Wilton C. Scott is Director of Public Relations. They are from left to right: William Fielder, Managing Editor, THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS; Dr. Armistead V. Pride, Dean, Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Missouri; William Battle, Director of Public Relations, Albany State College, Albany, Georgia; Miss Luetta B. Colvin, Instructor in Languages and Literature, Savannah State and Co-ordinator of the Institute; Marion Jackson, Sports Editor and Associate Editor, THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, Atlanta, Georgia; Charles J. Smith, III, Instructor in Journalism, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee; and Wilton C. Scott, Director of Public Relations, Savannah State. Not shown; William J. Holloway, Dean of Men and Director of Student Personnel, Savannah State; E. A. Bertrand, Comptroller, Savannah State, and William H. M. Bowens, Assistant in Public Relations, Savannah State.
(Savannah State P/R Photo by W. H. M. Bowens)

Official Report Of Georgia Jeanes Teachers Association

The Georgia Jeanes Teachers' Association held its business session on November 5, 1952 during the meeting of the Annual Jeanes Conference which was held in the exhibition Room of the Trever Arnett Library at Atlanta University under the guidance of Mrs. Manelle Dempsey, State Consultant for Georgia Elementary Education.

This year brought to a close the successful administration of the president, Mrs. Annie Mae Hall Weston's staff of officers were Mrs. Mary Lee Hall Bussey, Mrs. Minnie Banks Lilly, Miss Lillian Williams, Miss [illegible] Mae Tankwood and Miss Martha L. Martin.

Some of the accomplishments of the association during this administration were:

1. Partial equipment of the Jeanes Cottage at Camp John Hope, with bedroom furniture.
2. Increased membership in the State and National organizations of the J. T. A.
3. Recommendations relating to professional ethics of Jeanes Teachers
4. Increased Participation in other State and National organizations concerned with education and child welfare.
5. The revision and amendment of the Constitution for the Georgia Jeanes Teachers' Association.

The roster of officers elected to serve the association for the next two years are:

President, Miss Martha L. Martin, Assistant Instructional Supervisor, Fulton County Colored Schools; Vice President, Miss Thelma Walker, Jeanes Supervising Teacher, Crisp County and Cordele, Georgia; Secretary, Miss Agnes May, Jeanes Supervising Teacher, Bibb County, Macon, Georgia, Mrs. Earlene V. Banks Johnson, Jeanes Supervising Teacher, Houston County; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Magnolia Y. Miles, Jeanes Supervising Teacher, Pulaski County.

Dr. Kara V. Jackson, Special Jeanes Teacher, Dr. J. C. Dixon, Vice President and Executive Director, The Southern Education, Inc., and Mr. Robert L. Cousins gave very helpful information on "The Administration of the 1952-53 Georgia Jeanes Program" and The Future of the Georgia Jeanes Program." Other Consultants for the conference were, Miss Elizabeth Donavan, Mrs. Mary Grubbs, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Mrs. Alice Bohannon and Mrs. Zella Potterfield.

Land Grant College Meet—These educators attended the Land Grant Colleges conference in Washington recently. Left to right: Dear John L. Miller, Arkansas A. and M. College, Pine Bluff; John Mitchell, field agent, Department of Agriculture; President Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg; President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, Institute, and President Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Clement was elected president.

Farm Mechanization Causes Drop In Negro Population

BY A. H. CALLOWAY

NASHVILLE — Ernest E. Neal, TVA Project Director told a conference of Liaison Representatives that the mechanization of farming in TVA Area has caused a decline in the Negro population.

The conference of faculty members from the Negro Land Grant Colleges from the TVA areas were in a two day session at Tennessee A and I State University last week. The meeting closed Wednesday afternoon. The delegates heard reports on the social studies projects which has been conducted during the past year in the several areas where the Colleges are located. States sending delegates were: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Miss, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee.

Mr. Neal stated "More and more acreage is being turned into pasture, and the Negro population is on the decline. The two most important factors at work on the Negro population are shifts of acreage from cropland to plowable pasture and the increased use of tractors on farms."

The Land Grant Colleges, Mr. Neal said, will need to change their program to meet the impact of the trends He added that fewer professional agricultural workers and fewer rural teachers will be needed in these areas. A demand is evidenced for the Land Grant Colleges to produce more tractor mechanic, animal husbandrymen soil specialist, marketing specialist and truck farmers, Neal said.

Among the others appearing on the program were: The North Carolina Study was presented by Mr. John L. Withers, A and T College, Dr. Harry Walker, Howard University, Washington, D. C. and the Future of TVA Project and Utilization of Research Findings for Teacher Training a panel discussion by Richard O. Niehoff, Lawrence L. Durisch, J. Herman Daves, Robert Lowry, Ernest E. Neal. The Research Project for Next Year was another panel discussion by Harry J. Walker, Hylan Lewis and Roscoe Lewis.

Among those in attendance were: Dr. E. H. Wallace, Alabama A and M, Mr. L. M. Ward, S. C. State College. Mr. John L. Withers, A and T College, N. C., Mr. J. Herman Daves, Mr. Robert E. Lowry, Mr. Richard O. Niehoff, from Knoxville, Mr. B. W. Harris, Alcorn A and M College, Mississippi, Dr. W. S. M. Banks, Ft. Valley State College, Ga., Mr. A. C. Pryor, Jr., Ky., State College, Dr. Robert A. Anglin, W. Virginia State College, Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Dr Harry J. Walker, Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, Howard University, Washington, D. C., Dr. Charles H. Smith, Fla., A and M College, Miss Irene Johnson, Mrs. Mildred Carter, Mr. Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee Inst., Alam. Miss N. L. Roy, Miss H. J. E. DuBose, Dr. S. O. Bryant, Dr. Theadore A. Love, Dr. Henry L. Taylor, all of Tennessee A and I State University.

Bias Scarcely Touched Say Educators In Conference

CHICAGO (ANP) — Admitting that progress has been made in reducing discrimination and segregation on campus, the third annual Midwest Educators Conference on Discriminations in Higher Education said ingrained prejudices have scarcely been touched, and called for a program to eliminate prejudice.

About 300 educators attended the conference which met in the Palmer House here. The group represented 100 institutions in seven Midwest states.

Among the speakers were C. H. Yarrow, of the American Friends Service committee, and Algo D. Henderson, chairman of the committee on discrimination in higher education of the American Council on Education, Andrew C. Ivy, vice president of the University of Illinois, presided over the two-day confab, which urged:

1. That federal scholarships, fellowships and grants-in-aid with nondiscriminatory clauses be approved by congress.

2. That a nationwide survey on discrimination in graduate and professional schools be conducted by the American Council on Educ[illegible]

3. In the field of student organization, that institutions seek the elimination of discrimination in social organizations on their campuses.

Another action, aimed at ingrained prejudices, asked that institutions attempt to give curricula so that students may learn sociological, anthropological and psychological data regarding discrimination.

In discussing progress made against prejudice, Yarrow said the brightest area [illegible] along the North-South boundline where there has been a series of "impossible" occurrences.

When Negroes were admitted to colleges in this area, neither problems nor incidents arose, he said.

To reduce prejudice, he suggested bringing minorities to small colleges that are predominantly white; introducing Negro faculty members, and reaching out against the discriminatory practices of the community.

Henderson said the most serious problems remaining for colleges to face are the lack of equal opportunity for Negroes in the South and the financial barrier which keeps many top-ranking students of limited means from attending college.

Dr. Nyabongo Reports Views Expressed At Session Of Modern Language Association

The Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Modern Language Association was held at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., December 27-29, 1951, and the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Teachers of French at the Hotel Book-Cadillac, December 28-30, 1951.

Modern Language Association

Papers in French, English, Comparative Literature, Slavic sections and groups and evening sessions were attractive, informative, and stimulating. Brief excerpts from a few of the papers and comments follow.

Limited information is available on the activities of the Russian Academy of Sciences, especially the section on Literature and Languages since 1946. Few Western writers are being translated into Russian. The Russian Daily in New York and Ukranian periodical emphasize political and social questions more than those of language and literature. Slavic and East European Literatures.

Life is a PURE FLAME and we live by the light within us. More people should light their candles from the Sources of the Divine Flame." "The Pure Flame," by Harlan H. Hatcher, President of the University of Michigan.

Attention should be given the development in the United States of the Junior Colleges, Community Colleges, the shift from private to public education, the increasing emphasis on the cultural background of students and the impact of the democratization of education and emphasis on social and economic utility of education, the need for breadth in the training of graduates in such areas as psychology and counseling, the art of teaching, and the use of audio-visual materials, radio and television. "Our Ph. D's—Where Do We Go From Here?" by Warner G. Rice, University of Michigan.

A few suggestions as to the nature of Shakespeare's mental concepts in the light of quite modern scientific opinion: communication as a human activity with new ways of observing mental processes, ways that disregard the traditional divisions of the universe into mind and matter; a consideration of symbols that include past as well as present and therefore the relativistic nature of the concept of time; probably ways in which Shakespeare achieved originality as well as comprehensiveness. "Shakespeare and the Here and Now," Hardin Craig, University of Missouri.

A genuine creative gift, stifled by back work, conventionality, or reticence, may find release through insanity, through an author's assuming a different personality when he writes, through vigor of imagination and courageous unconventionality, or possibly through opium and drink. A study of Fiona Macleod, Ossian, Christopher Smart, Chatterton, Cowper, and Blake, with some consideration of Collins, Burns and Coleridge. "Assumed Personality, Insanity, and Poetry" by Raymond D. Havens, John Hopkins University.

Important announcements at the first general sessions: winners of the prizes of $1.000 each for books accepted for publication, awarded jointly by the Modern Language Association and the Oxford University Press and the MacMillan Company and the Modern Language Association.

The Detroit Press headlined developments in American speech reported especially by I. Willis Russell, University of Alabama, and C. C. Fries, University of Michigan: "Linguists Spar with New Words," "Rules Fly out the Window as Scholars Speak as is," "Grammar? I Don't Have to Be Perfect." Speikers reported such new words as Veep, jeep, babysitter, spaceship, motel and the influence of usage on "It Is I" (Me, It's Jones). None is (are), lie and lay, shall and will, who, whom, "ain't," double negatives

Heads College Association Group

At the recent annual meeting in St. Louis, John W. Parker, chairman of the department of English at the Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., was elected president of the College Language Association. He has served the Association as president of Region "B", during the war days, chairman of the Committee on Membership, and, as vice president.

A teacher of wide experience, Mr. Parker holds membership in a number of learned societies and is frequent contributor to educational magazines.

Parker Elected President of Language Group

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) — John W. Parker, head of the English department at Fayetteville State Teachers college, Fayetteville, N. C., last week was elected unanimously president of the College Language Association at its 12th annual conference at Stowe Teachers college here. His term of office is for two years.

Besides electing new officers, the conference awarded a prize for the best short story and the best poem. Gordon H. Stills, Morgan State college, won the short story prize, and James E. Campbell, also of Morgan, the poem prize.

Among the speakers at the meeting were: Cecil A. Blue, Lincoln (Mo.) university; W. E. Farrison, North Carolina college; Sterling A. Brown, Howard university, and Melvin E. Tolson, Langsotn university.

Studies in language, literature, and teaching techniques were presented at the meeting.

Other officers elected included: Crawford B. Lindsay, Tennessee A. and I. university, vice-president; Miss Carrie B. Robinson, Miles Memorial college, secretary; John F. Matheus, West Virginia State college, treasurer; W. Edward Farrison, North Carolina college, corresponding secretary and editor of the Bulletin.

Also Miss Ann Campbell, Prairie View A. and M. college, parliamentarian; Edwin D. Sheen, Prairie View, director of publicity; and Miss Lelia Barlow, Alabama State college. William T. Carter, Virginia State college, and Maurice A. Lee, Morgan, members at large of the executive committee.

Crisis p. 13 St. Louis, Mo. Dec 3-2-52

DELEGATES TO THE 12th annual conference of the College Language Association which met at Stowe Teachers College last weekend, take time out between sessions for a talk. Shown above are John F. Matheus, West Virginia State college; Mrs. Alma T. Watkins. Tennessee A. and I. university; Frederick Dedmond, Morgan State college; William Carter, Virginia State college; Edward Jones, Morehouse college, former association president; and Mrs. Hazel Wright, Tennessee A. and I.

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National Advisory Committee on Education of Negroes
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education

Review Four Point Progam Aimed At Strengthening Negro Education

Defender p. 9 Dat. 3-1-52 Chicago

Educational leaders from all over the country converged on Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 23, to discuss problems in Negro education.

Held at the Congress hotel in downtown Chicago, the meeting was called by the National Advisory Committee on Education of Negroes of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

Bi-racial in nature, this committee is headed by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the United States Commission of Education. Established 20 years ago, this committee has as its fourfold purpose the following aims:

1. To advise the office of education on Negroes' special problems in education.
2. To communicate office of education plans and programs to persons interested in the education of Negroes.
3. To interpret needs of Negroes to the office of education.
4. To provide closer relations among educational leaders of the nation.

Members of the committee are as follows: Mrs. Eva Batey, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, dean of women, Texas Southern university; George T. Brantley, St. Louis; William N. Cooper, Hampton Institute.

Robert L. Cousins, director, Negro division of education, Georgia; Dr. H. B. Crouch, Tennessee State college; Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State college; Mrs. Maenella Dempsey, Georgia; Dr. J. C. Dickson, vice president, Southern Education Foundation.

Bishop Bertram W. Doyle, the CME Church; Dr. S. E. Duncan, North Carolina; L. H. Foster Jr., Tuskegee; Dr. Willett E. Givens, executive secretary, National Education association; Carol W. Hayes, Birmingham, Ala.

Judge W. C. Hueston, grand secretary, Elks; Dr. Howard H. Long, Central State college; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee; Dr. Fred McCuistion, assistant director, General Education Board.

Dean George W. Reaves, Prairie View college; Orrin Clayton Suthern II, Dillard university; Mrs. Ethylnne H. Thomas, Shaw university; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor, Journal of Education; Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, Morehouse college; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers college, and D. E. Williams, superintendent of institutions, Florida state education department.

National Alumni To N. Carolina

Plans for the seventh annual conference of the National Alumni Association to be held Friday and Saturday, April 18 and 19 at the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., have been completed, Mrs. Rachel D. Wilkerson, executive secretary of the organization announced this week.

Theme of the two day meet will be "An Alumni Program in the Making," with discussion groups on the various phases of alumni organizations scheduled. The program will include a discussion of Alumni Workshops; Alumni Publications; Alumni Organizations and Records; Alumni Fund Raising and Alumni Philosophy and Goals.

The Elizabeth City Committee for the annual conferences includes Mrs. Maye E. T. Jordan, Alumni executive secretary; Mary Maylola Murell, registration; Mrs. A. M. Newby, housing; Mr. E. N. Smith, transportation; Mr. Joseph Crum, photographer and movies; Mrs. Julia A. Hoffler, publicity; Mrs. Vhaness McHenry will have charge of exhibits at the meet.

All delegates are urged to make their reservations as soon as they are appointed or elected.

Nat'l Alumni Ass'n Slates Annual Meet

NEW YORK—The two-day annual meeting of the National Alumni Association will have as its theme "An Alumni Program in the Making," April 18-19, at the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Four workshops will be held during the sessions, according to R. W. Hilliard, president of the association and director of public relations of the Texas Southern University.

Other officers of the National Alumni Association, which was organized in 1946 at the Winston-Salem Teachers College, are: Mrs. Vhaneses McHenry, of Pine Bluff A. & M. College, first vice president; W. L. Battle of Albany State College, second vice president; Mrs. Rachel D. Wilkinson, executive secretary; Mrs. Pearl W. Gore, Florida A. and M. College, assistant secretary; M. S. Johnson, treasurer; Bennie A. Gary of Allen University, chaplain; and N. A. Sweets, of Lincoln University (Mo.), parliamentarian.

Area officers are: Dr. George H. Spaulding of Morgan State College, Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Mr. J. D. Marshall of S. C. State College, Mrs. Lucille G. Coleman of Florida A. & M. College, A. D. Fobbs, W. A. Bryant of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Connie Odom of Samuel Huston College, C. C. Damel of Lincoln University (Mo.), and Miss Theodosia Bryant of Lincoln University (Mo.)

National Alumni Ass'n Meeting 'Most Successful'

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The seventh annual meeting of the National Alumni Association which was held at Elizabeth City Teachers College April 18 - 19, was the "mest successful" in the history of the young organization, according to the delegates.

Thirty five, or about half of the Alumni associations active in Negro Colleges, registered for the meeting according to R. W. Hilliard, president and Mrs. Rachel E. Diggs Wilkinson, executive secretary.

TWELVE STATES WERE represented at the conference, which took the form of a workshop and produced materials, designed to give the ABC's of getting started in alumni work.

Leaders of discussions were: The Rev. Moses Belton, director, public relations, Johnson C. Smith University; G. W. Conoly, Executive secretary, Florida A. and M College Alumni; E. F. Corbett, director, public relations, A.. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Otto McClarrin, director of public relations, Howard University.

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ERNEST T. STEWART, Jr., executive secretary, The American Alumni Council, Washington; Wilton C. Scott, director, public relations, Savannah State College, Ga.; Dr. S. D. Williams, president, Elizabeth City Teachers College; F. P. Shielfs, president, Elizabeth City Teachers College Alumni Association; M. S. Johnson, Alumni Executive Secretary, N. C. College at Durham; Dr. D. T. Rolfe, G. Gordan, Alcorn College; R. W. Hilliard, director, public relations Texas Southern University and Mayor Aydlette of Elizabeth City, N.

The nominating committee presented the same state officers for another year. They were unanimously approved by the 74 delegates in attendance. Newly elected officers, returned for another, were; R. W. Hilliard, Texas Southern University, president; Vhaness McHenry, Arkansas A.M. and N. first vice; Wm L. Battle, Albany State College, Ga., second vice; Rachel D. Wilkinson, Winston Salem Teachers College, Executive Secretary; Pearl Gore, Florida A. and M. College, assistant secretary; M. S. Johnson, North Carolina College, Durham), treasurer; Bennie A. Gary, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; chaplain and N. A. Sweets, Lincoln of Mo., parliamentarian.

The 1953 meeting will be held at Albany State College Albany, Ga., April 10 and 11.

Dr. Miller Is New Chaplain's President

HAMPTON, Va.—(ANP)—Dr. Edward R. Miller, chaplain of Hampton Institute, has been elected president of the interracial National Association of College and University Chaplains, it was announced this week.

Dr. Miller was elected at a recent meeting of the association at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. He was accompanied on his trip by Charles H. Flax, secretary to the Student Christian Association of Hampton.

An editor of the association Newsletter for the past two years, Dr. Miller has been associate director of religious work at Cornell university; secretary for the Work Camp committee of the American Friends Service committee and chairman of the department of Applied Religion at Hampton. He became chaplain in the fall of 1948.

A graduate of Whittier college, he received his B. D. and Ph.D from Yale university. .

Among the lecturers at the conference this year was Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university. He discussed religion and higher education.

Miller Heads Chaplains

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Edward R. Miller of Hampton institute has been elected president of the National Association of College and University Chaplains.

Hampton Chaplain Heads National Religious Group

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Edward R. Miller of Hampton Institute has been elected president of the National Association of College and University Chaplains, succeeding the Rev. Sidney Lovett, of Yale, the Hampton Institute public relations office has revealed.

Dr. Miller, the institute chaplain, and Charles H. Flax, secretary to the Student Christian Association of the local college and director of the Crusaders community male chorus, returned recently from the annual meetings, held this year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. The national group, interracial in its membership, met at Hampton Institute last year, with Flax and Miller as hosts.

AMONG THE OTHER officers elected at the meetings this year were the Rev. Holmes Van Derbeck, Springfield College, vice-president and program chairman; Dr. LaMarr Rice, Temple University, secretary; and Dr. Daniel G. Hill, Howard University, treasurer.

Dr. Miller, who has been editor of the Association Newsletter for the past two years, has been associate director of religious work at Cornell University; secretary for the Work Camp Committee of inthe American Friends Service Committee; and chairman of the Department of Applied Religion at Hampton Institute, for two years before becoming chaplain in the fall of 1948. He is a graduate of Whittier College and holds the B. D. degree and the Ph. D. degree from Yale University.

AMONG THE LECTURERS at the chaplains' conference this year were Dr. Albert C. Outler, of the Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.; and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Johnson discussed religion and higher education and Dr. Outler discussed the theologies of "yesterday, today, and tomorrow."

At Chaplains' Parley

The Rev. Walter R. McCall, acting dean of Men at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., who attended the convention of National Association of College and University Chaplains at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

Delegates Kept Busy In Meet's Workshops

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The twenty-ninth annual conference of the National Association of College Women met at Shaw University last week and attracted 136 delegates from ten states and the District of Columbia.

The NACW, founded in 1923, was organized with the purpose of uniting in one organization all college women for mutual benefit and for united effort in fostering a more friendly spirit among college women and to raise educational standards in colleges among Negroes through the promotion of higher graduate and undergraduate scholarship. The organization aims further to bring together college women of all races in the interest of a better understanding.

The conference, which had as its theme, "Capitalizing on Womanpower in a Critical Era," was composed primarily of workshops conducted by key members of the association.

WORKSHOPS

The workshops were conducted under the general subject, "Capitalizing on Womanpower in a Critical Era," and were divided into five groups: "Production for Defense and Peace," led by Mrs. Vivian J. Cooke, with Miss Elsie Wolfe, field representative, Woman's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., as consultant; "Women in the Armed Forces," led by Mrs. Ora W. Spivey, with Major Jeanne G. Childs, Wac Training Center, Fort Lee, Va., as consultant; "Women in Government and Politics," led by Mrs. Edna Wells, with Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, as consultant; "Women in International Relations and World Affairs," led by Mrs. Vera Forde Powell, with Miss Bertha McNeil, chairman, International Relations, NACW, as consultant, and "Women in the World of Art," led by Mrs. Thelma Williams, with Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Howard University, Washington, D. C., as consultant.

The keynote address of the two-day conference was delivered by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, who spoke on the subject, "What of the Status of Women in 1952?"

Following the business sessions and workshops, the delegates were guests of the Durham chapter who sponsored a tour of the Sarah P. Duke Memorial Gardens at Duke University and entertained at a tea at North Carolina College.

WELCOMED BY PRESIDENT

Dr. William Strassner, president of Shaw University, welcomed the convention to Raleigh in an address delivered the first day of the convention. He was introduced on the program by Miss Anne Ferebee, local convention co-chairman.

Dr. Sadie St. Clair, also of Washington, presided at the luncheon meeting Saturday afternoon.

Other highlights of the convention was the book review, "Women are Here to Stay," by Agnes Rogers, president, at the banquet by Mrs. Inez B. Brewer.

A memorial service was held for the late Mrs. Alice Taylor Chandler of Baltimore, Md., past president of NACW, and was conducted by Mrs. Willie Churchill.

NEW PYRAMIDS

Recently twelve new branch organizations of the NACW have been established in the two Carolinas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. They are located in Raleigh, Charlotte, Durham, Winston-Salem, Lexington, in North Carolina and Charleston, S. C. In Virginia the new branches are Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond and Bowling Green.

The incumbent officers are Inez B. Brewer, president, Gary, Ind.; Carrie E. Powell, vice president, Newark, N. J.; Jimmie Bugg Middleton, treasurer, Washington, D. C.; Marion S. Scott, corresponding secretary, Montclair, N. J.; Portia Bullock, recording secretary, Washington, D. C.; Margaret Bugg, circulation secretary, Raleigh, N. C., and Charlotte Gordon, financial consultant.

would be a great step forward in the South. It would help rout out political mossbacks like James F. Brynes and Rankin. And it will relieve the financial burden of maintaining two separate school systems.

* * *

The following books have been received with thanks:

14b 1952

National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars

Morgan Selected For '53 Session

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The 27th annual National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars will be held at Morgan State College, Baltimore, it was announced at the conclusion of the 26th annaul session, held here at Bethune Cookman college.

Newly elected president, Paul E. Collins, dean of instruction, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., said that the executive committee had not decided on the date of the 1953 conference.

Officers elected other than Mr. Collins are, Edward N. Wilson, first - vice - president, registrar, Morgan State; Dean R. A. Carter, second vice-president, Alabama A and M; registrar Louise Barrett, secretary, Virginia State and registrar C. D. Batchlor Langston University, treasurer.

The executive committee will be made up of Dean A. A. McPheeters, Clark college; Dean G. D. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith; Dean Charlotte Clark, Bethune-Cookman; and registrar T. R. Solomon Prairie View.

Tennessean New Head Of College Deans, Registrars

Daytona Beach, Fla.—The 27th annual National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars will be held at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., it was announced at the conclusion of the 26th annual session which was held here at Bethune Cookman College.

Newly elected President Paul E. Collins, Dean of Instruction, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn. said that the executive committee had not decided on date of the 1953 conference.

Officers elected other than President Collins are: Edward N. Wilson, first vice president, registrar, Morgan State; Dean R. A. Carter, second vice president, Alabama A&M; Registrar Louise Barrett, secretary, Virginia State; Registrar C. D. Batchlor, Langston U., treasurer.

The executive committee will be made up of Dean A. A. McPheeters, Clark College; Dean G. W. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith; Dean Charlotte Clark, Bethune-Cookman and Registrar T. R. Solomon, Prairie View A&M.

Association Of Deans And Registrars To Meet In Florida

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars' convention will be held at Bethune Cookman College March 26, 27, and 28. It was announced by Dean Charlotte L. F. Clark, of Bethune Cookman and a member of the Association's executive committee.

In a letter to members of the Association, President A. A. McPheetters Dean, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., stated that the convention's theme is: "Transitions in Higher Education." The letter also invited delegates down to enjoy a short stay in sunny Florida.

Dr. Hugh McEniry, Jr., chairman of the graduate council, Stetson, University, DeLand, Fla. will deliver the keynote address Wednesday evening, and the delegates will be welcomed by President Richard V. Moore of Bethune Cookman. These two sessions will be opened to the general public.

The work of dean and registrar procedures will be discussed in four workshops. Topics for the four groups are: (1) admission and student accounting; (2) office organization and personnel; (3) graduate and professional programs; and (4) special programs in member institutions.

Eighty-two member colleges and universities were represented at the Association's meeting at West Virginia State last year. Dean Clark said, "We are expecting over 100 member institutions to be represented and nearly 200 delegates to be present. Delegates will come from Pennsylvania to Texas for the annual meeting.

14b 1952

National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men in Negro Educational Institutions and the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls In Negro Schools.

College Deans Meet On Morehouse College Campus

Moved P. 1 Atlanta, Ga

The Joint Pre-Planning Committee of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men in Negro Educational Institutions and the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools held its fall planning meeting last Friday, November 14th on the Morehouse College campus. William M. Nix, director of personnel, Morehouse College, served as the official host to the group of visiting deans and personnel workers.

C. Johnson Dunn, dean of Students, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., presided during the morning session which was held in the Harkness Hall Conference Room. Mr. Dunn is president of the National Association of Personnel Deans.

Mrs. Louise Latham, Dean of Women, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., presided during the dinner session which was held in the spacious Clark College Dining Room Dean Latham is president of the Association of Deans of Women.

The members of the Joint Pre-Planning Committee voted officially to accept the invitation extended the Association of Personnel Deans by Mrs. Valette Bell to hold its annual meeting on the Virginia State College Campus during the period April 1-3, 1953.

The theme for this meeting is "New Horizon in Effective Living."

In attendance at this meeting were Deans Louis M. Latham, North Carolina College, Carrie Harrison, Shaw University; Emma C. W. Gray, Paine College; Valette Bell, Virginia State College; Pheobe Burney and C. R. Hamilton, Clark College; C. Johnson Dunn. Alabama State College; and D. L. Boger and William M. Nix, Morehouse College.

State Principals Attend National Meeting in Ohio

Beach Dispatch
P. 7 Dist. 2-23-52

The National Association of Secondary School Principals' meeting in Cincinnati February 16-20 will be attended by quite a number of high school principals from the state of Oklahoma. Among the high school principals from the separate schools of Oklahoma who will attend the meeting are: C. R. Buford, Napier High school, Ada; A. M. Jordan, Douglass High school, Wewoka; C. R. Johnson, Booker T. Washington High school, Seminole; G. O. Word, Dunbar High school, Shawnee; H. F. V. Wilson, Douglass High school, Ardmore; John Sadberry, Booker T. Washington High school, El Reno; James J. West, Attucks High school, Ponca City; C. A. Jackson, Dunbar High school, Okmulgee; F. D. Durham, superintendent of schools, Clearview; G. W. Smith, Lincoln High school, Bristow; Henry C. Whitlow, Jr., Carver Jr. High, Tulsa; Floyd Alexander, Lincoln High school, Nowata; L. A. Ward, Booker Washington High school, Stillwater; F. D. Moon, Douglass High school, Oklahoma City.

The National Association of Secondary School Principals is inter-racial and has a membership of more than 10,000. Many secondary school principals of both races will be in attendance at the Cincinnati meeting. Among Oklahoma City high school principals who will attend this meeting are: F. R. Born, principal, Central High school; J. B. Greene, principal, Northeast High school; Alec Higdon, principal, Capitol Hill High school; Charles Grady, principal, Southwest Junior High school; J. L. Powers, principal, Webster Junior High; W. B. Graham, principal, Taft Junior High school, and W. M. Taylor, principal, Classen High school.

The theme of the 36th annual convention is "Better Citizens Through Better Schools." Some of the programs center around such subjects as "Critical Issues in Secondary Education" led by Harold C. Hunt, general superintendent of schools, Chicago; "Building Public Understanding of our Schools" led by Harold C. Hand, professor of education, University of Illinois; "Religion in our Lives as Educators" led by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, and "The Implications of Universal Military Training for Youth and Education."

A few of the additional group discussions include such topics as "What Should the Secondary Schools teach about narcotics in the Health Program?"; "How Can the Principals Promote Professional Growth in the Staff?"; "In What Ways Can the School Develop Good School-Community Relations?"; "What is a good program for the slow learner?"; "What are the current trends in Guidance Services in the Senior High School" and, "How can Family Life Education be more effective?"

Leaders At Howard University Conference

Afro-American P. 14
Baltimore, Md
Oct 5-3-52

Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, presented a black gavel to Charles H. Thompson, editor, Journal of Education Friday afternoon, at a panel session of the National Conference on the Courts and Racial Integration in Education held at Howard University last week. Mr. Murphy presided over the panel and Mr. Thompson headed the sponsoring group.

14-B

At the National Conference on the Courts and Racial Integration in Education held at Howard University last week were left to right, Walter White, executive-secretary, NAACP guest speaker; Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Charles H. Thompson, editor, the Journal of Education, and Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, guest speaker. Here they converse prior to Thursday dinner meeting.

Hughes To Participate In Nat'l Principals Meeting

Lejoned. Jan. 1-8-52

Professor McDonald Hughes, Principal of the Tuscaloosa Industrial High School, has recently received an invitation to serve as Interrogator and Consultant in the Thirty Sixth Annual Convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, on February 18. Mr. Hughes will serve in the mentioned capacity with the group concerned with "What Administrative Techniques Contribute to Better Principal, Faculty Relationship." The Association is the National Organization for Secondary School Principals in the United States and its possessions, and is a part of the National Education Association. The meeting will be held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel.

Mr. Hughes is a graduate of Alabama A. and M. College, Alabama State College holds a Masters Degree from Fisk University, and has matriculated in the Advanced School of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University for the Doctorate Degree. He has served as a teacher in Elmore County, Carver High School at Gadsden and Principal of Sumter County Training School. He is a native Alabamian, and holds membership with the First Africian Baptist Church at Tuscaloosa, Masons, the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and numerous educational organizations.

National Association Of Teachers Of Singing In Conference

Journal and Guide
P. 5
Sat. 5-10-52
Norfolk, Va.

Approximately 100 teachers of singing in the southeastern states met in a two-day session of the yearly regional meeting of the National Association of Teachers of Singing. The first day's meeting was held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and the scene for the final meeting shifted to North Carolina College in Durham. Above are some of the participants on the final meeting at North Carolina College. Left to right, they are: Miss Phyllis Thompson, North Carolina College senior voice student from Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards, professor of Voice at NCC; F. D. Wilkerson, Howard University; Miss Virginia Hover, Hollins College, Va.; Arnold Putnam, Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and governor of the National Association's southeastern regional; and Miss Radiana Paznior, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Virginia Woman, First Of Race Named to Head NATS

Special to Journal and Guide

PEAKES TURNOUT, Va. — Mrs. Phyllis S. O'Kelly, superintendent of Janie Porter Barrett School For Girls here, was recently elected president of the National Association of Training Schools.

She is the first member of her race to be so honored by this national organization, composed of men and women superintendents and staff members of training schools for delinquent boys girls, white and colored throughout the country.

MRS. O'KELLY was elected to the position when the association met with the National Conference of Social Work in Chicago the last week in May.

Mrs. O'Kelly has been active in this assosication since she began work as superintendent at The Janie Porter Barrett School. Her work has been outstanding in the field of child welfare in that social services have been added and increased at the school. The physical plant valued at $91,000 when she became superintendent in 1940 is now valued at $750,000.

Students look upon the school as a traming and rehabilitation center with no thought of punishment. Girls enjoy ranch type cottages with beautiful pastel shade, individual rooms with mirrors, dressing table, etc. The staff has increased from 18 to 30 and all are trained either before or during employment in proper mental attitude toward children with behavior difficulties.

MRS. O'KELLY is a graduate of Shaw University, A. B.; Columbia University, A. M.; and has attended the Atlanta University School of Social Work, the New York School of Social Work, Catholic University and Richmond Professional Institute School of Social Work.

She is assistant director of national project of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. During 1949-1950 Mrs. O'Kelley was the first Negro woman chairman of the National Conference of Superintendents of Correctional School for Girls and Women.

NATS Elects Mrs. O'Kelly

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—Mrs. Phyllis S. O'Kelly, superintendent of Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls at Peaks Turnout, Hanover county, has been elected president of the National Association of Training Schools.

The association met recently with national conference of social workers in Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Kelly was elected at one of the business sessions.

The organization is composed of men and women superintendents and staff members of training schools for delinquent youth, boys and girls, white and colored, throughout the country.

Cites School Growth

When Mrs. O'Kelly became superintendent, the plant at her school was valued at $91,000. That was in 1940. Today its value is $750,000. The school program has been expanded, and the girls are receiving an excellent program of rehabilitation which is getting results.

Mrs. O'Kelly has an A.B., graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, a A.M. degree from Columbia University, and has attended the Atlanta School of Social Work at Atlanta university, the New York School of Social Work, Catholic University and Richmond Professional School of Social Work.

She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Nat'l Congress of P-TA in Institute, W. Va. Meet

P-TA OFFICIALS—Members of the official cabinet of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers are shown above as they met on the West Virginia State College campus at Institute for their twenty-sixth convention. Seated, from left: Mrs. William W. M. Henry, Dover, Del.; Mrs. Mamie L. Williams, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, Mariana, Ark.; Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville, Ga.; Miss Jeanetta Caldwell, Washington, D. C. Standing, from left, are these chairmen: S. M. Blackburn, Dover, Del.; Mrs. E. W. Kight, LaGrange, Ga.; Mrs. S. M. Burrell, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. B. Bernard Watson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. M. J. Hitch, Frankfort, Ky.; Atty. William I. Lee, Washington; Mrs. Ora K. Glass, Henderson, Ky.; Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, Washington; Mrs. Thelma Morris, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. D. C. Rayford, Waco, Tex., and the Rev. J. D. Pair of Washington.

Delegates From 19 States Attend Confab

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—The national Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will be guided by this objective during its next year's work:

"To secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education."

More than 200 delegates and visitors to its twenty-sixth annual meeting accepted this theme as they prepared to return to their homes in nineteen states and the District of Columbia after a four-day gathering on the West Virginia State College campus.

Mrs. J. S. Morgan of Cartersville, Ga., who began her second year as president of the organization which boasts more than 174,000 members, declared:

"The greatest need of the world today is a universal education that will allow all men to become brothers and bring to all peoples the peace we have not had in our day."

DR. DAVIS WELCOMES DELEGATES

Dr. John W. Davis, president of the host institution set the key note of this year's meeting when he welcomed delegates to the campus. "Full rounded development of the individual must be keyed to the success of our nation."

Delegates named a five member nominating committee which will make recommendations for new officers to be elected next year.

Its personnel includes Mrs. Anna M. Strong of Mariana, Ark.; Mrs. Elizabeth Espy of Perrine, Fla.; Atty. William I. Lee and the Rev. J. D. Pair of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Blackburn of Dover.

West Virginia's Gov. Okey L. Patteson lauded the organization on its objectives and past achievements when he offered official greetings of the host state, Monday night.

Dr. Robert C. Hatch from the Alabama State Department of Education at Montgomery, urged greater participation of women as educational leaders to bolster the new emphasis of progressive education.

Throughout the meeting repeated warnings were sounded that good education is obtained only in a favorable atmosphere.

"Children need spiritual guidance," said Dr. Stella Brewer Brookes of the Clark College department of English at Atlanta, Ga. "Teachers and parents must learn that religion is no substitute for human relations."

Mrs. Morgan, president; Mrs. Mamie L. Williams of Miami, Fla., vice president; Mrs. Odessa McKinney of Birmingham, Ala., treasurer; Miss Jeanetta Chase of Bowie, Md., secretary, and Mrs. William M. Henry of Dover, Del., office manager of National Life magazine.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell of Washington, publicity; Mr. Blackburn, membership; Mrs. E. W. Kight of LaGrange, Ga., home life and parent education; Mrs. S. M. Burrell of Richmond, Va., health and summer round-up; Mrs. B. Bernard Watson of Kansas City, Mo., pre-school service;

Mrs. M. J. Hitch of Frankfort, Ky., program; Atty. William I. Lee of Washington, legislative; Mrs. Ora K. Glass of Henderson, Ky., Founders Day; Mrs. M. E. Carpenter of Washington, juvenile protection; Mrs. Thelma Morris of Montgomery, Ala., school education; Mrs. D. C. Rayford of Waco, Tex., rural service; the Rev. J. D. Pair of Washington, budget.

State presidents are: Mrs. A. L. Younger of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Mary W. Burroughts of Mobile, Ala., Mrs. Espy, Florida;

John A. Taliafero of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Hannah Harris of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. S. H. Davis, Texas; Mrs. T. S. Tegram, Virginia; Mrs. E. W. Kigh of LaGrange, Ga.; Mrs. Beulah Milan of Hopkinsville, Ky.;

Mrs. Naomi Parnell of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Maureen Wilson, Missouri; Mrs. Irene McCullom, Arkansas; Charles P. Cornish of Cambridge, Md.; Mrs. C. E. Namon of Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. H. S. Davis of Oxford, N. C.; Mrs. Gladys Dobson of McAlister, Okla.; the Rev. Z. Townsend, Aiken, S. C., and Mrs. L. Seets-Avant of Ripley, Tenn.

OFFICERS

These are officers and directors of the NCCPT:

26th National PTA Congress At West Va. State, June 22th

INSTITUTE, W. Va.— (SNS) — The Twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and eachers will be held here June 22-25, 1952 at the West Virginia State College.

Mrs. J. Stanley Morgan, Cartersville, Georgia is the national president.

Mrs. A. L. Younger, Giatto, West Virginia, is the state president and Mr. L. A. Toney is the executive secretary of the host West Virginia Congress.

Delegates from eighteen states and the District of Columbia representing an aggregate membership of over 140,000 will be in attendance.

Highlights and special events will include the Sunday Evening Formal dinner meeting; Monday evening a reception given by the West Virginia Congress; Tuesday-a conducted tour and a Socio-Drama presented by the students of the College Little Theatre implementing the convention theme.

"Every Child-Total Growth"

Some of the program participants are Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College, Dr. Stella Brewer Brooks, Professor of English Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Patsy Graves, Home Economist, Farmers Home Administration U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; Miss Willia P. Russell, Dean of Women, West Virginia State College; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary, Virginia Education, Richmond; Dr. Rober C. Hatch, Assistant Supervisor Instruction, State of Alabama; Miss Paul McKinney, Department Mental Hygiene, Alabama.
etao shrd shrdlu cmfw pyhsrdlmm

Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, past National President, Arkansas and Miss Mary L. Williams, Charleston West Virginia high school teacher.

Each morning from 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. a P. T. A. Clinic will be conducted by Mrs. M. J. Hitch, program chairman.

South Violates Child Labor Law

INSTITUTE, W. Va. —Pointing out that thousands of children of share-croppers and migrant farmers throughout the South are not getting a "decent break" in obtaining an education, parents and teachers sought federal supervision, here last week.

More than 200 delegates to the 26th annual session of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers petitioned for federal aid in gaining full compliance of the child labor laws to remedy the situation.

"To secure for every child the highest advantage in physical, mental, social and spiritual education," was the slogan adopted by the congress for its coming year's program.

Universal Need

Mrs. J. S. Morgan of Cartersville, Ga., who began her second year as president of the organization which boasts of more than 174,000 members, declared:

"The greatest need of the world today is a universal education that will allow all men to become brothers and bring to all peoples the peace we have not had in our

Dr. John W. Davis, president of the host institution, set the keynote of this year's meeting when greeting visitors to the campus Sunday night, had this to say:

"Full rounded development of the individual must be keyed to the success of our nation. Any weakness in physical, mental, social and spiritual growth of its youth is reflected in disruption of this country's progress."

Drive Planned

S. M. Blackburn of Dover, Del. chairman, said NCCPT should strive to increase its active members this year to more than 200,000. October will be set aside to carry on the drive on the local level.

Delegates did not decide on the date and place of the 1953 meeting. They did, however, name a five-man nominating group to make recommendations at next year's meeting for new officers to serve a two-year term.

Its personnel includes Mrs. Anna M. Strong of Mariana, Ark., Mrs. Elizabeth Espy of Perrine, Fla., William I. Lee attorney and Rev. J. D. Pair of Washington, D.C. and Mr. Blackburn.

Governor Heard

West Virginia's Gov. Okey L. Patteson lauded the organization on its objectives and past achievements when he offered official greeting of the host state Monday

The governor told guests the "... you are rendering youth today is invaluable. There can be no question that our children are our most valuable asset in this much - confused era."

Dr. R. C. Hatch from Ala. Alabama state department of education at Montgomery, urged greater participation of women as educational leaders to bolster the new emphasis on progressive education. He called women the "pillarstones" of effective education.

Officers Listed

Officers and directors of NCCPT are:

Mrs. Morgan, president; Mrs. Mamie L. Williams of Miami Fla., vice president; Mrs. Odessa McKinney of Birmingham, Ala. treasurer; Miss Jeanetta Chase of Bowie, Md., secretary; Mrs. William M. Henry of Dover, Del., office manager of "National Life" magazine.

Committee chairmen, Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell of Washington, D.C., publicity; Mrs. Blackburn, membership; Mrs. E. W. Kight of LaGrange, Ga., home life and parent education; Mrs. S. M. Burrell of Richmond, Va., health and summer roundup; Mrs. B. Bernard Watson of Kansas City, Mo., pre-school service.

Mrs. M. J. Hitch of Frankfort, Ky., program; William I. Lee, attorney of Washington, legislative; Mrs. Ora K. Glass of Henderson, Ky., Founder's Day; Mrs. M. E. Carpenter of Washington, juvenile protection; Mrs. Thelma Morris of Montgomery, Ala., school education; Mrs. D. C. Rayford of Waco, Tex., rural service; Rev. J. D. Pair of Washington, budget.

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Mrs. Hannah Harris of Washington, Mrs. S. H. Davis, Texas; Mrs. T. S. Tegram, Va. Mrs. E. W. Kight of La Grange, Ga.; Mrs. Beulah Milan of Hopkinsville, Ky.

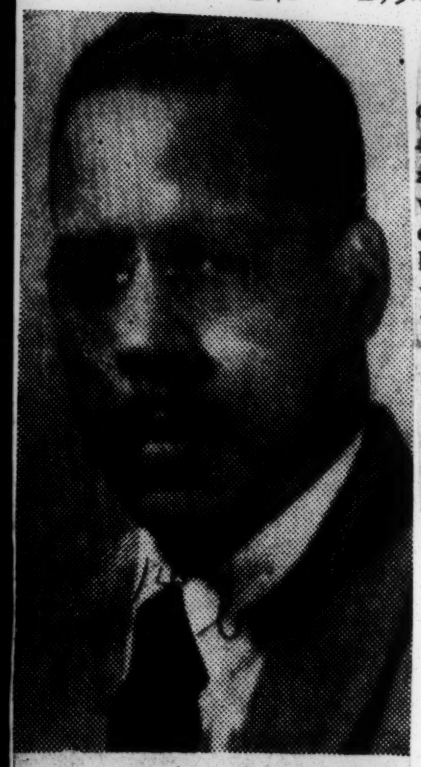
Mrs. Naomi Parnell of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Maureen Wilson, Missouri; Mrs. Irene McCullom, Ark.; Charles P. Cornish of Cambridge, Md.;

Mrs. C. E. Namon of Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. H. S. Davis of Oxford, N.C.; Mrs. Gladys Dobson of McAlister, Okla.; the Rev. Z. Townsend of Aiken, S.C. and Mrs. L. Seets - Avant of Ripley, Tenn.

Lane Prof Attends English Meeting

One of the many language specialists who attended the recent 41st annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English was Dr. Lena B. Morton, chairman, division of humanities at Lane college, Jackson, Tenn. The meeting was held in Cincinnati, O. Dr. Morton is the author of a book, "Farewell to the Public Schools: I Am Glad We Met." This volume is based on her 26 years as cooperating teacher of the University of Cincinnati.

(ANP)



CITED—Honored for outstanding work in the National Council of Teachers of English is McDonald Williams, associate professor of English at Wilberforce university. Williams has been elected to a three-year term on the executive committee of the Conference on College Composition and Communication of the NCTE. He will represent Mid-West universities.

One of the many language specialists who attended the recent 41st annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English was Dr. Lena B. Morton, chairman, division of humanities at Lane college, Jackson, Tenn. The meeting was held in Cincinnati, O. Dr. Morton is the author of a book, "Farewell to the Public Schools: I Am Glad We Met." This volume is based on her 26 years of teaching in Cincinnati including 10 years as cooperating teacher of the University of Cincinnati.—(ANP).

LANE PROF ATTENDS ENGLISH MEETING

GORE ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT NEA AS CONVENTION RECORDS LAGEST NEGRO ATTENDANCE

Detroit, Mich. — The National Education Association elected Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, one of its eleven national vice presidents during the closing session of its 90th annual convention and 31st delegate assembly in Detroit last week.

Dr. Gore, who is a life member of the NEA, has been active in the association for several years. His election as a vice-president of the 95-year-old professional association marked the first time that a Negro had tried for a national post in the organization. He was unopposed in his candidacy.

Several Negro educators have however, served the NEA in positions on major standing committees and commissions. Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College, Institute, is retiring chairman of the association's National Commission for the Defense of Democracy of Education through Education. This commission's reports and findings were prominent in the recent convention.

Dr. Ralph W. Bunche, of United Nations fame, is a member of the NEA's important, Educational Policies Commission, while Dr. R. E. Clement, Atlanta University president, serves on the association's standing committee on International Relations. A large number of Negroes carried participating roles in the 1952 convention.

Dr. Davis and Miss Mary L. Williams, Charleston, West Virginia, appeared in general sessions and assembly meetings. Dr. Davis participated in connection with the program of his commission. As chairman of the Joint NEA-ATA Committee, Miss Williams reported on the activities of the committee during the past year.

A portion of Miss Williams' report included a recommendation adopted by her sectional meeting which asked that the NEA continue to avoid convention sites in which all members of the NEA would not be afforded all privileges of delegates to the annual convention and delegate assembly.

This recommendation was offered to prompt the selection of a convention location for the 1953 meeting which would grant all privileges to delegates regardless of race. The NEA, which by policy selects its convention sites two years in advance, had not selected a city for 1953. Its board of directors was to make this selection on last Saturday.

Since the NEA does not keep membership records by racial identification, its registration officials could not give any definite figure on the number of negro delegates in attendance at this meeting. One official, however, estimated that there were almost 150 such delegates.

This official stated that there were only about fifteen official Negro delegates at the association's convention in Boston in 1949, an estimated thirty-four at St. Louis in 1950, and almost ninety at San Francisco in 1951. It was pointed out that approximately 95 percent of the Negro delegates came from fifteen states in which the association recently affiliated Negro state organization.

Prior to the 1951 convention the NEA's executive committee issued a policy statement which enabled the affiliation of Negro state teachers organizations in fifteen states where two organizations are active. States involved are located in the South.

NEA Picks Vice Prexy

DETROIT — In a precedent-setting move, George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College in Tallahassee, was elected one of eleven vice presidents of the National Education Association.

Dr. Gore

An estimated 200 Negro delegates attended the nineteenth annual meeting of its representative assembly held here last week.

They comprised the largest Negro delegation in NEA history. Approximately 6,000 delegates were present at the sessions.

THE RACE educators represented fifteen Negro State Teacher Associations, with Tennessee leading.

The new NEA vice president was sponsored by the Tennessee Negro Education Association and the Negro State Associations of fourteen other Southern states.

He is a past president of the American Teachers Association, the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; former executive secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association, former dean of Tennessee A. and I. State Universary, and a member of the American Association of School Administrators; Kappa Delta Phi, the National Society for the Study of Education, and the Southern Regional Education Board.

NEA Vice-President

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, was elected as vice-president of the National Education Association, the nation's largest professional teachers organization which is comprised of some 500,000 members. He is the first colored person ever elected to office by the organization's representative assembly.

14b 1952

National High School Poetry Association

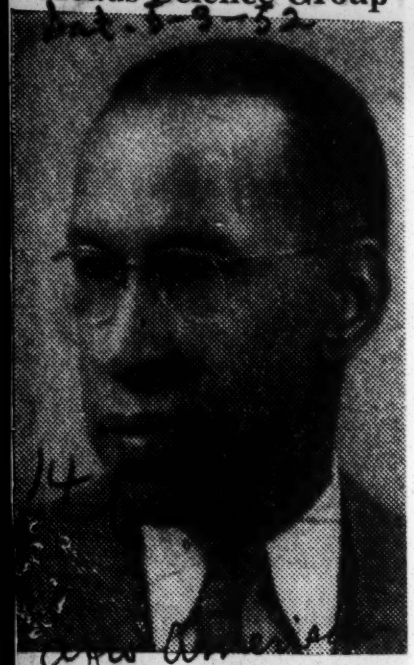
Charlotte Courthouse Pupils Cited

CHARLOTTE, Va.—Central High School students have formed the habit of winning in the National High School poetry Association Contest with headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif.

This year's winners are Miss Theodora Dusenbury for her poem "Tis Spring," Miss Inez Braxton for her poem, "The Sunset" and Miss Juanita Pulliam for her "Old Man Winter."

Miss Dusenbury is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Dusenbury of Drakes Branch. Miss Braxton is the daughter of Willie Braxton, of White Oak. Miss Pulliam is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pulliam, of Saxe.

Heads Science Group



Dr. William H. Robinson, head of physics department at North Carolina College at Durham, N.C., who was elected president of the National Institute of Science at its annual meeting held at Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex.

Virginia Road PTA re-elects Mrs. Fortier president

First Negro president of a preponderantly white PTA in the city, Mrs. Ferrol Fortier, wife of a local postal carrier, was re-elected president of Virginia Road PTA last week in the March meeting of the unit.

Former nursery school worker, Mrs. Fortier is the mother of an 8-year-old Virginia Road student, and heads an interracial slate of officers of the unit, including Japanese, white, and Mexicans.

Elected with her were: Mrs. A. Turner, first vice president; Mrs. J. Hannibal, second; Peter Albano, third vice president; Mrs. K. Sands, secretary; Mrs. Al Ibarra, corresponding secretary; Mrs. K. Kinoshito, treasurer; Mrs. M. Berthell, auditor; and Mrs. L. Ross, parliamentarian.

Under direction of Mr. Albano and Irvin Cooper, teachers, students entertained Virginia Road PTA at election meeting year. With the theme, "Through Our Safekeeping," the children presented a skit patterned after the television show, "Space Patrol," with safety as the subject. Mmes. M. Judah and F. Whelan presented a play on health. New Brownie troop 1045, sponsored by the PTA led the pledge of allegiance and sang the Brownie song.

School nurse Marva Curcio spoke and answered questions on health problems.

Mrs. Sam Ekerling—ways and means chairman, announced the next paper drive, scheduled for April 2, and to include rags and magazines.

Tribute For Va. PTA Leaders

VIRGINIA parents and teachers were commended for the historical role they have played in recent years in the efforts to improve the chances of colored children to develop to their fullest extent in the public schools. The commendation was expressed by Dr. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, of Washington, D. C., assistant to the director of the Federal Security Agency, in her recent address in Norfolk at the silver anniversary celebration of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Journal and

Dr. HEDGEMAN'S tribute to Virginia parents and teachers who have pioneered in the movement for better schools and "For Each Child An Equal Chance," which was the theme for the two-day conference, was well deserved. P. 14

The silver anniversary was a milestone in the history of Parent-Teacher organizations in Virginia. The efforts to establish PTAs in colored schools in different sections of Virginia and other southern states were looked upon with suspicion in the early years by many local school officials. Norfolk, Va.

Public spirited parents found some colored principals just as disinterested in PTAs as some of the white superintendents and school board members. Some colored principals cooperating with local school officials opposed early attempts of parents to organize local parent-teacher associations.

It is unthinkable in any school system today to try to get along without a functioning organization like the PTA in which teachers and parents can work together for the benefit of our children. Dr. HEDGEMAN and other conference speakers stressed this point, and rightly so.

The audience applauded with good reason when Mrs. THELMA S. PEGRAM, of Covington, Va., president of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, pinned a rose corsage on Mrs. CLARA L. K. BAILEY, of Portsmouth, co-founder of the Virginia Congress of the PTA and its first president; Mrs. JOHN M. GANDY, of Petersburg, Va., widow of the late Dr. JOHN M. GANDY, cofounder of the state organization, who accepted the honor as his widow, and Mrs. T. C. ERWIN, of Newport News, widow of the late T. C. ERWIN. Mrs. ERWIN became an official of the state organization soon after it was founded. Pat. 5-3-52

Highlights of the Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers are told in brief notes and pictures in the Silver Anniversary program which was published for the conference. Many of the pioneers in the movement are given credit for their work in this anniversary program.

Ala. State Prexy Speaks To Educational Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, addressed two educational meetings within the past week. On Thursday, June 19, he spoke to participants in a Professional Organization conference at Texas Southern University, Houston, Tex.; and on Friday, June 20, he was a speaker for a regional meeting of the American Teachers Association, at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

President Trenholm is Executive Secretary of the ATA, the national professional organization of teachers in Negro schools. He is also a member of the National Advisory Committee on Education of Negroes of the American Association of Colleges for Teachers Education.

The Texas Southern conference was held in conjunction with "Professional Organization Day," and was directed by Dr. Ira Bryant, Director of Workshops at the state university.

The ATA regional meeting, attended by some 1000 delegates from North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina, was directed by Mrs. Irma B. Blackwell, Region III vice president.

Other prominent speakers at the ATA Meeting were Dr. Robert C. Hatch, ATA president, Montgomery, Ala.; Prof. Walter N. Ridley, ATA rustee, Petersburg, Va.; and Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University.

Composed of over 14,500 members representing 29 states, the American Teachers Association, will hold its 49th national sessions at Jackson, Miss., July 27-29.

ASSOCIATION REPRESENTS 1,472 HIGH SCHOOLS

Southern Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools that opened here on December 1, will close their session on December 4.

The Joint assosiation represents 1,472 high schools and 275 leading colleges and universities in 11 Southern states.

The Negro group held its first meeting Monday, December 1st, at Brownlee Hall of LeMoyne College at which time Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund New York City, addressed the group.

The white group held its first meeting Monday in the Peabody Hotel.

The two associations will come together today for a professional meeting devoted to the ACSS Convention theme "Education and Freedom."

Dr. Guy H. Wells, president of SACSS will preside at this meeting to be held at the Second Congregational adjacent to LeMoyne College Campus. Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College is serving as host during the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools meet.

Other participants in the four-day ACSS convention will include Florida State University; Dr. Felton G Clark, president, Southern University, Louisiana and Moss H. Kendrix, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

The installation of ACSS officers for 1952-53 will take place at a banquet in the Universal Life Insurance Co., home office building on December 3rd, at which time Peabody President, Dr. Henry H. Hill will be the speaker.

A number of the heads of member schools of ACSS are listed for participating roles in the Association meeting. In addition to Mr. Potts. Key officials of the Association are Paul L. Guthrie, principal of Dunbar High School, Lexington, Ky., vice president and Dr. L S Cozart, president Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C.

Tobias Talks To Educators At Conference

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Southern Educators Of Both Races Confer

Memphis, Dec. 3 (AP)—For the first time, white and Negro educators from 11 Southern states sat down together in an unsegregated meeting here yesterday.

It was the first joint session of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (white) and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Speakers of both races hailed the conference as the dawn of a new era in the South. Delegates met at a Negro church.

States included in the organizations are Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Dual Groups Hold Joint Tenn. Session

'New Era In South' Hailed As 1,000 Discuss Problems

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Spurred by an address of Dr. Channing H. Tobias before the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, white and colored educators from 11 southern states here last week held a joint session for the first time in the nation's history.

"Double standards of citizenship must be eliminated in the United States, if freedom is to prevail," Dr. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Funds, told the educators and the press.

The former alternate delegate to the United Nations set a pattern of thinking in his address which led naturally into a scheduled joint conference meeting of ACSSN and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which met concurrently in this Tennessee City.

1,000 Meet Together

An audience of approximately 1,000 educators, divided about equally between the races, met at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, near LeMoyne College, in what is believed to have been one of the few non-segregated meetings ever held in Memphis.

The meeting was co-chaired by ACSSN President John F. Potts, principal of Avery Institute, Charleston, S.C., and SACS President Guy H. Wells. Dr. Wells is president of the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.

Principal speakers for the joint meeting were Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, dean of faculties at Emory University, Atlanta, and Dr. John H. Franklin, professor of history, Howard University, Washington.

No Merger Made

Leadership of the two associations announced that the combined assembly did not represent a merger of the associations.

However, Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president of Florida State University, Tallahassee, reported that the organizations are considering holding their annual meetings a the sama place and at the sam time each year.

The co-operative plan also includes the sharing of speakers and the existence of a joing liaison committee. It was not announced whether the joint conference will be a continuing project.

Dr. Wells did express hope, however, that the historic meeting might lead to even closer cooperation between the two bodies.

Dr. Campbell serves as chairman of the Southern Association membership to the liaison committee; while Dr.Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., is chairman of the membership from his association.

1953 Officers Installed

The ACSSN installed its 1953 officers at a banquet held at the Universal Life Insurance Company Home Office, at which time Dr. Henry H. Hill, president of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, was the speaker.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of administration, Hampton Institute, Va., is the new association president. Others elected were Paul L. Guthrie, Lexington, Ky., 1st vice president; Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College, Ga., 2nd vice president; Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C., secretary-treasurer. Mr. Potts becomes past president of the association.

Educators Urged To Help Break Down Race Bias

Morehouse Dean Member Of Body On Resolutions

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Educators were urged to help bread down discrimination in many other areas of community life in resolutions adopted at the 19th annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in session here at LeMoyne College.

In its report the Resolution Committe urged members schools to continue to regulate their philosophy of education in order to adjust and modify school programs in keeping with Supreme Court decisions affecting the education of Negroes; that efforts of adjustment carry them beyond the school; and that interest in Civil Rights include other minority groups.

The Committee also pointed out that secondary schools and colleges should develop more effective public relations programs as a means of protecting the integrity of education as a force which is vital in the preservation of our democratic way of life.

Other resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the body are as follows:

"That member institutions of the Association continue to encourage and foster integration by exchange of students and faculty members whereever possible and also by employment of faculty members irrespective of race.

"That an increasingly large number of Negro teachers be encouraged to take advantage of the Fulbright scholarships and the International Institute of Education. Further, that teachers consider scholarships provided from such sources as the Whitney Foundation and Ford

Foundation.

"That the Association continue to work for full membership of our schools and colleges into the Southern Association for College and Secondary Schools.

"That the Association look with favor upon the establishment of scholarship aid to college students by the Federal government.

"That we re-affirm our belief in the prinicples upon which the program of the United Nations is established and that special consideration be given to the educational and cultural programs fostered by UNESCO. More secondary schools and colleges are urged to participate in observing United Nations Day.

"We urge educators and teachers to help prepare parents for some of the adjustments ahead as integration in education is increasingly realized.

"Resolved, that the members of this Association go on record as supporting the traditional American principle of academic freedom, and that we do all within our power to nourish and sustain the free flow of ideas toward the end that freedoms dominion may be expanded and extende in America."

Members of the Resolution Committee inclued: S. E. Duncan, chairman; B. R. Brazeal, J. C. Parler, and G. L. Porter, secretary.

The following officers were elected:

S. J. Wright, dean of faculty, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; president; P. L. Guthrie, Dunbar High School, Lexington, K., first vice president; C. V. Troup, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., second vice president; and L. S. Cozart, president, Barber Scotia College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

Educators' Liaison Committee

Liaison committee, from the white and colored Southern Associations of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which was set up in Memphis, Tenn., last week, at a history-making joint session of the two bodies, representing educators from 11 southern states. Seated, left to right, are John F. Potts, Avery Institute, Charleston, S.C.; Guy H. Wells, president, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville; Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president, Florida State College, Tallahassee; Dr. Robert Cousins, Georgia State Department of Education, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Ga.; and D. A. G. Macklin, Virginia State College, Petersburg; standing are C. W. Seay, principal of Dunbar High School, Lynchburg, Va.; Paul L. Guthrie, principal, Dunbar High School, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. H. M. Ivy, superintendent of schools, Meridan, Miss.; Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C.

ACSS Officers Installed

Dr. James Colston, president of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., is seen above congratulating newly elected officers of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools during the association's banquet in Memphis, Tenn., last week. At Dr. Colston's right Dr. Stephen S. Wright, dean of administration at Hampton Institute, Va., who was elected president of the educational body, and at his left is Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C.

15 Negro High Schools Admitted To Association; Kirby Walker Is Elected

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Kirby Walker, Superintendent of public schools in Jackson, Miss., today was elected president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Walker, named at the closing session of the association's annual meeting, succeeded Guy H. Wells, president of Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, Ga.

Other officers elected included David Lockmiller of the University of Chattanooga, 1st vice-president; E. N. Dennard, superintendent of public schools, Waco, Tex., 2nd vice-president; I. S. Ingram, president of West Georgia College, Carrolton, Ga., and the Rev. C. J. Stallworth, principal of New Orleans's Jesuit High School, executive committee members.

The Association approved 11 junior and two senior colleges for membership.

The 1,300 delegates also accredited 56 white high schools and approved 15 Negro high schools, thus admitting them to membership. Eight public and six private high schools were dropped for various reasons.

The new junior college members: Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C.; Martin College, Pulaski, Tenn.; Wilmington College, Wilmington, N. C.; Henderson County Junior College, Athens, Tex.; Odessa College, Odessa, Tex.; Presbyterian Junior College, Maxton, N. C.; Warren Wilson, Swannanoa, N. C.; San Antonio, San Antonio, Tex.; Ashland, Ashland, Ky.; Caney Junior College, Pippapass, Ky., and Clarke Memorial College, Newton, Miss.

Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn., and Lander College, Greenwood, S. C., were the senior colleges accredited.

Public and private white high schools dropped from membership or discontinued because of reorganization included:

St. Joseph's Academy and St. Paul's School, both of Jacksonville, Fla., schools reorganized: Miss Harris's [illegible]da School of Miami, dropped; [illegible]ntverde School, Montverde, Fla., school closed; Orlando (Fla.) High School, reorganized.

Decatur (Ga) Boys High School and Girls High School, merged to form Decatur High School which was accredited by the association.

Eleanor McMain, Samuel J. Peters and Sophie B. Wright, all of New Orleans, reorganized as Junior High Schools.

Draper (N. C.) High School, reorganized, and the Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh, N. C.

14b 1952

Southern Regional Conference for State Supervisors and Negro Teacher Trainers in Agriculture Education

Agriculture Conference Opens At Texas Southern Feb. 25.

Sup. Corres. Sat. 2.23-52 Houston, Texas

HOUSTON, Texas— The Southern Regional Conferende for State Supervisors and Negro Teacher Trainers in Agriculture Education will open a five day conference at Texas Southern University February 25-29. The meeting will extend through Feb. 1828.

Sat. 2-23-52

At the first session of the Conference there will be a memorial service for Alva Tabor, who served as Head Teacher Trainer for the Negro work in Agricultural Education in the State of Georgia for 30 years. Mr. Tabor passed three monghs ago. Mr. T.G. Walters, State Supervisor of the work in Georgia and A. Floyd, Head Teacher Trainer for the work with Negroes in Alabama will conduct the services.

Among the speakers who will appear are: Dr. R. O'Hara Lanir, President, Texas Southern university; Dr. Henry A. Bullock, Head, Depatment of Sociology, TSU.

"Recent Changes in Agriculture and Rural Life"; Dudley De Roven, Past President of the National Organization of NFA 'What the New Farmers of America has Meant to Me"; Thurman Taylor, Charter Member of the National to Get Established in Farming" And Dr. W. R. Banks, President Emeritus, Prairie View A and M College and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Texas Southern University. Dr. Banks will be the banquet speaker when the body journeys to Prairie View college for one of its meetings and a banquet.

Attend Citizenship Seminar

A group of university students attended a Washington Students Citizenship Seminar at the Federal Security Building last week. Among those seen conferring with Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, are, left to right: Erwin Geiger, Cornell University (from Germany;) Margaret Bishop Duke University; Ms. Ewing, Uma Rose, Cornell University (from India) and Johnnye W. King, Michigan State College.

14b 1952

Texas Intercollegiate Student Association

3 Negro Students Attend TISA Meet As Full Members

HOUSTON—Three Texas Southern University students were in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the Texas Intercollegiate Student Association, which met on the campus of Texas Western College, El Paso, Tex., March 6-8. The three students were Elva K. Steward, president Student Council; Clara T. Grant, vice president, and Isaac Dugar, student-at-large. The TSU students were the first voting members from a Negro college. They became members in 1951, but could not vote for a year after taking out membership. Two new Negro colleges affiliated this year—St. Philip Junior College of San Antonio, and Prairie View A. and M. College.

The TISA is an organization of student councils in colleges in Texas. It is designed to be of mutual help in matters of interest to student government organizations. In 1951, after a poll of member institutions, it was voted to invite and admit Negro colleges. Texas Southern University affiliated in 1951.

Tuscaloosan raps college acceptance of Armstrong grant fund

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 22 — (AP)—Acceptance by a Demorest, Ga., college of a grant from an association founded by George W. Armstrong was classified here today as "a negation of the purposes for which institutions of higher learning are supposed to exist."

The comment was by William P. Bloom, Tuscaloosa merchant and chairman of the Southern regional board of the Anti-Defamation League.

"I view with concern the action reported as being taken Wednesday by Piedmont College trustees who voted to continue to accept a $500 per month grant from the Texas association founded by George W. Armstrong and administered by George Van Horn Moseley," Bloom said.

* * *

"THIS ACTION IS completely at variance with that of the trustees of Jefferson College at Washington, Miss., who had the courage to reject a similar gift from this so-called education association.

"Armstrong is an elderly Texan who has written a number of books and pamphlets which are anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Moseley is known to hold similar views.

"Would the trustees who said they accepted this money 'with no strings attached' accept a similar grant from the educational committee of the Communist Party?"

GIVE $100,000
FOR GRADUATE
EDUCATION.

The Carnegie Foundation has given $100,000 tothe Southern Regional Education Program to help improve education through "the joint effort of Universities, governmentand industry." John E. Ivey,Jr .Atlanta, director of the program said in announcing the grant that it will greatly speed an educational effort educators and governmental leaders have been developing for two years. The money will be spent over a two year period.

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Atlanta,Ga.

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NAACP Urges Branches Fight Cox Resolution

NEW YORK— Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were again alerted this week to mobilize for the defeat of the Cox Resolution to investigate philanthropic and educational funds and foundations, scheduled for debate in the House of Representatives today.

In a telegram to branches in states where the Negro vote is important and decisive, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, branded the resolution as "inspired by Dixie race hate" and said that it "is designed to smear foundations which have aided Negroes in the fight against discrimination and segregation." He urged branches to wire their congressmen to vote the bill down and to ask other organizations to send similar wires.

In previous communications to branches on this resolution, sponsored by Rep. Eugene Cox of Georgia, Mr. White pointed out that there "is ample machinery already in existence to investigate and act on any improper use of funds." The NAACP executive charged that the motive for the resolution is to cut off support from funds and foundations which have included the Negro among their interests.

White Texan's Will To Benefit Negroes

HOUSTON — Evan B. Worthing who amassed a fortune valued at one million dollars from Negro rentals, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to a scholarship fund for Negro high school graduates to pursue higher learning.

The will was admitted to probate last week by Judge Clem McClelland. The Houston Bank and Trust Co. was named executor and trustee.

Judge McClelland said that under its terms, principals of the Houston Independent School District are to serve as members of the Worthington Scholarship Board to distribute the income of the trust.

The scholarships will go to high school graduates who are not financially able to pay for their own college education. The grants will cover four years of tuition, books, fees, and living expenses. They may be increased for those who qualify to study medicine or law or to engage in scientific research.

14c 1952

Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund

Dillard, Tuskegee Coeds Win Lasker Fellowship

NEW YORK — Two fellowships of $1,500 each for graduate study were awarded by the Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro Women to senior students at Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced this week by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund.

The awards are the second to be made since the fellowship fund was established in June, 1951 by the trustees of the estate of the late Florina Lasker through a special trust designated under the terms of her will for social, civic and educational purposes. The United Negro College Fund administers the $25,000 fund which aids two women annually by financing their first year of graduate study.

This year's award winners, Matellia P. Bennett of Dillard University and Sarah Mae Felton of Tuskegee Institute were selected from among applicants from the 32 colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund. The fellowship awards specify that winners wul study in graduate schools of their own choosing.

Miss Bennett, who will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in elementary education from Dillard University this June will take advanced training in education preparatory to teaching physically and mentally handicapped children. Miss Felton, who will be graduated from Tuskegee's School of Home Economics will do graduate study in the fields of housing, home and family living.

Members of the Fellowship award committee are Miss Loula D. Lasker, sister of the late Florina Lasker, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Dr. Constance Warren, former president of Sarah Lawrence College and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund.

Florina Lasker, prior to her death in September 1949, was active in many philanthropic and social organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, the National and New York Consumers Leagues and the National Council of Jewish Women. She served as a sponsor of the United Negro College Fund's Women's Division from the time the Fund was organized in 1944 until her death.

Native of Galveston

Born in Galveston, Texas, Miss Lasker held degrees from the University of Texas and the New York School of Social Work. As president of the Consumers League of New York, she directed several important studies of working and living conditions among migrant workers in this state.

Wife and Foundation Divide Lasker's Estate

Albert D. Lasker, advertising executive and chairman of the United States Shipping Board after World War I, divided his unestimated residuary estate between his widow and the foundation created in the name of both for philanthropic and educational purposes, according to his will, filed yesterday in Surrogate Court.

Mr. Lasker, who lived at 29 Beekman Place, died May 30 in the Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, at the age of seventy-two. In his will, dated Feb. 14, 1951, Mr. Lasker left his widow, Mrs. Mary W. Lasker, one-half of his residuary estate and an additional $100,000 for distribution among their employees and household help.

He left the other half of the residue to the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, Inc., 405 Lexington Ave., through which his gifts to medical research, education and philanthropies were mainly administered. The foundation will also receive what remains of the $100,000 undistributed after six months.

Mr. Lasker left $50,000 each to two sisters, Etta Rosensohn and Loua Lasker, and a similar sum to Dr. Robert F. Loeb, a friend. Mr. Lasker also left $25,000 each to Alice Woodward Fordyce, a sister-in-law, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services, a friend. The will was filed by Cahill, Gordon, Zachary & Reindl, 63 Wall St.

Car Kills Retired Railroader

14c 1952

FORD FUND ALLOTS $22,331,736 IN YEAR

Foundation's 37 World-Wide Grants in 1951 Assigned to Peace and Education

SPECIFIC AIMS ATTACHED

Higher Standard, Less Tension Sought Abroad—Intellect Is Goal in Schooling

The $500,000,000 Ford Foundation, established with funds of the late Henry Ford and the late Edsel B. Ford, made thirty-seven grants totaling $22,331,736 last year. This was announced yesterday by Paul G. Hoffman, foundation president.

He said $12,005,559 of these grants had been paid out, besides $18,057,000 from funds allocated in 1950, making a total of $30,062,559 paid out last year. As of Dec. 31, unpaid grants aggregated $10,496,177.

More than $10,000,000 of last year's grants went to promote world peace and freedom, more than $10,000,000 for education and $1,200,000 for the improvement of radio and television.

In the peace grants, stress was put on helping critical areas to raise living standards, on bettering international understanding, on reducing tensions and on supporting international agencies.

In education, the emphasis was on projects to develop intellectual capacity and independent judgment rather than technical, specialized or professional proficiency. Development of more mature programs was stressed in radio and television.

Appropriations for the East

Mr. Hoffman said the foundation had appropriated $6,550,000 for work in India, Pakistan and the Middle East. This includes $1,200,000 to the Government of India to help establish agricultural and public health extension training centers and rural village developement areas, and $1,100,000 to the Government of Pakistan to help establish a polytechnic training institute, a training center in general engineering trades, and two short-term industrial training centers.

Grants of $940,000 have been made to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute in India, including $500,000 to expand and strengthen its teaching, research and extension programs, and $440,000 to train extension leaders and conduct a pilot extension project. A grant of $500,000 to the All-Pakistan Women's Association was to help establish a college of home economics with associated rural training centers.

A community center will be established at a colony of untouchables in Delhi, India, where the late Mohandus K. Gandhi lived, with a grant of $85,000 as a memorial to the Mahatma.

Assistance for Europe

In the Middle East, the foundation gave $500,000 to the American University of Beirut to establish a college of agriculture with an associated experimental and demonstration farm and $50,000 to the Near East Foundation to enable it to undertake Point Four work immediately.

The foundation gave $1,000,000 to the American Friends Service Committee to expand its work in Israel, Italy and Japan, dealing with economic, social and educational conditions that lead to international tensions.

A grant of $785,000 went to the East European Fund formerly the Free Russia Fund, which was established by the foundation to conduct research on conditions in Eastern Europe and to help exiles from the Soviet Union to settle in this country. There was also a grant of $500,000 to the International Rescue Committee to aid exiled professionals to settle here.

To guarantee the continued existence of a center of intellectual independence in Berlin, said Mr. Hoffman, the foundation made a grant of $1,309,500 to the Free University of Berlin for improvement of its plant and extension of its work.

Grants to education in this country were made through the Fund for the Advancement of Education, to which was allocated $7,154,000, and the Fund for Adult Education, $3,600,000. Both these funds were established by the foundation.

Ford Foundation

Awards $22,000.000 For Peace

NEW YORK—(INS)—The Ford Foundation reported last week that it had awarded $22,331,736 in 37 separate grants during 1951 for the advancement of peace, education, Democratic institutions and economic stability.

Paul G. Hoffman, president and director of the foundation, noted that the largest grants, totaling $7,154,000, were made in the field of education.

25 Scholarships To Be Awarded By Ford Foundation

University Proud Of Class Of 27 Enrolled Past Year; Bachelor Degree Possible In 5 Years For High School Students Who Have Completed 10th Grade

Fisk University will award twenty-five scholarships, ranging in value from $325 to $800, in its Basic College for 1952-'53 to outstanding students who are now completing their second or third year in an accredited high school. The scholarship awards, covering tuition or all expenses in the Fisk experimental program, have been made available through the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

A first series of scholarships was offered last summer, and fifteen boys and twelve girls are pioneering this year in the Fisk Basic College. The Fisk program is planned for unusually capable students who can carry college work of high standard and can profit by beginning their college work a year or two years earlier than is possible in the conventional college. The best students will have an opportunity to advance to the Bachelor's Degree in five years, following the tenth grade, rather than six years, but the degree will still be awarded at the end of the regular senior year, and the program emphasizes high quality of achievement rather than acceleration.

The scholarship awards will be based on school records and character recommendations, and on competitive examinations to be held during February, March, and April in major cities where there is a sufficent number of well qualified candidates. Present high school seniors who wish to enter the freshman class will take the same examinations in order to qualify for Fisk University freshman scholarships.

In announcing the scholarship program for 1952-'53, President Charles S. Johnson commented on the purposes of newly established Basic College: "The Basic College at Fisk University is founded on the belief that many potential leaders are lost to our country each year because promising individuals often do not get the opportunity for superior training and full development. We believe this is especially true among young Negro Americans, and the Basic College has been organized deliberately to give superior students a better start in higher education than they could get in the conventional high school-college program.

"More and more positions of importance in government, industry science, and education are being opened to capable and well-qualified Negro graduates. But for leadership in these professions, a college degree in itself is not enough. The most interesting and responsible positions require excellent training in a specialized field plus a broad background in the liberal arts. The Basic College offers superior students a unique opportunity to get a rich liberal arts training before the junior year, and it offers a particularly strong preparation for the specialized work of the College of Higher Studies—the junior, senior, and graduate years.

"We are very much impressed and encouraged by the remarkable first term work of the twenty-seven students now in the Basic College. We believe this program can be developed rapidly and can become a significant contribution to American Education."

The Ford scholarships at Fisk are awarded as part of a general scholarship program which the Fund for the Advancement of Education is sponsoring at eleven institutions including Columbia University, Yale University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Chicago, Oberlin College, Goucher College, Lafayette College, Shimer College, the University of Louisville.

Rules of Shepard Memorial Grants

Call P. 5

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — The James E. Shepard Memorial foundation this week announced rules governing competition for $3,200 in scholarships to be distributed during the 1952-53 school year.

Dr. Albert E. Manley, chairman of the foundation's scholarship committee, said that 16 scholarships of $200 each will be awarded competitively qualified students who plan to enter North Carolina college.

Chi. 3-21-52

In addition to passing a competitive examination, applicants also have to qualify in the following four categories: (1) Need; (2) Scholarship; (3) Extra-curricular promise; and (4) Citizenship. The examination will be held at North Carolina college.

Full details may be obtained by writing to Dr. Manley at North Carolina college, Durham. Special application forms are available. Applicants must be nominated by special faculty committees in their high schools.

April 1, 1952, is the deadline for receiving applications.

High schools with enrollments of 100 students or more may nominate not more than two candidates. All other high schools will be limited to one candidate.

Foundation to Help Teachers, Aging Profs

A new $600,000 three-year program to provide graduate study for high school teachers and make use of the talents of college professors about to retire was announced today by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

The new program will go into effect in September, 1952. High school teachers selected for fellowships will enroll in a special seminar and take certain courses of their own choosing at either Columbia or Yale University.

Teachers who take the year's extra university training will get leave from their local school posts upon their pledge to serve for at least one year in their jobs after their return.

The second part of the program provides for retiring professors, recognized at great teachers and authorities in their fields, to visit and teach for an academic year at smaller independent colleges throughout the country.

UNCF School Students Wins 5 Whitney Awards

NEW YORK — Five students from member colleges of the United Negro College Fund were listed among the 53 Opportunity Fellowship recipients recently announced by the John Hay Whitney Foundation. The five students were among 31 Negroes in the group of 53 who will receive grants for training and study.

The Fellowships, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in 28 different fields including Medicine, Law, Art, Anthropology and the Sciences. As in the past, Opportunity Fellows are young people, mostly between the ages of 20 and 27.

The five students who attended member institutions of the United Negro College Fund were: Matthew Burks, a graduate of Tougaloo college; Samuel DuBois Cook, a graduate of Morehouse college; Mrs. Yolande Hargrave Chambers a graduate of Hampton Institute; Martha Zenia Flowers and M. Carl Holman graduates of

Julius Rosenwald Fund Is Set Up at Brandeis U.

Herald Tribune
P. 5

Mrs. David M. Levy

WALTHAM, Mass., May 17.—Establishment of a Julius Rosenwald Fund at Brandeis University in memory of the noted philanthropist was announced today. The fund, established through an initial grant by his daughter, Mrs. David M. Levy, of New York, will be used to encourage the academic development of young faculty members and teaching fellows.

The principal of the fund is to be used up as required, following the pattern of philanthropy established by Mr. Rosenwald, who opposed perpetual funds. Under this program, Brandeis University will seek to encourage younger faculty members and teaching fellows to combine teaching assignments with graduate research adn study.

A member of the board of trustees at Brandeis University, Adele Rosewald Levy has long been active in civic and philanthropic movements. In 1950 she was named by President Truman to the executive committee of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Louis Jordan Opens Student Loan Fund

PHOENIV, Ariz. (ANP)—Louis Jordan, famed as leader of the Tympany Five, again caught headlines last week even though he no longer fronts his band and shouts the blues in his fabulous style.

He recently established the Louis Jordan Student Loan Fund, available to high school graduates of Arizona, regardless of race, sex, religion or national origin. He set up a fund to be administered by the Phoenix Urban league with an initial gift of $500.

The League is one of the 58 branches of the National Urban League, the nation's only interracial voluntary service agency designed to promote equal economic opportunity.

The purpose of the fund, said Jordan, is to offset assistance, through the medium of higher education, to young people to enable them to make a greater contribution to their communities, and demonstrate how effective education is in promoting the ideals of Americanism.

Applicants will be required to show ability, need and promise. They must be willing to participate in a counselling and budgeting program with professional counselors provided by the League.

Louis Jordan Establishes Ariz. Student Loan Fund

PHOENIX, ARIZ. — The establishment of the Louis Jordan Student Loan Fund available to high school graduates of Arizona, regardless of sex, race, religion or national origin, was announced cently by the Phoenix Urban League. The noted band leader, a supporter of the League's program, and who maintains a residence in Phoenix during the winter, started people to enable them to make a greater contribution to their communities, and to demonstrate how effective education is in promoting the ideals of Americanism, teamwork and inter-group fellowship", Jordan said.

"Jordan has shown continuous interest in youth opportunity programs and has assumed responsibility for arranging a March concert from which the League will receive the proceeds", said Alton W. Thomas, the League's executive secretary. In addition, the band leader will solicit cash contributions from other musicians.

the fund to be administered by the League with his initial gift of $500.

The League is one of fifty-eight branches of the National Urban League, the nation's only interracial voluntary service agency designed primarily to promote equal economic opportunity.

"The purpose of the fund is to offer assistance, through the medium of higher education, to young

14c 1952

National Phillis Wheatley Foundation

Phillis Wheatley Play-Writing Contest Wins Top Enthusiasm

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CLEVELAND, Ohio — The National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, sponsor of a National Play-Writing Contest in memory of Phillis Wheatley, the slave girl who became a poet, announces that the contest has won much enthusiasm. Applications for competitors represent thirty States with one hundred sixty-two (162) entries since October 1951.

A most encouraging and reassurance of the future success of the contest is the recognition accorded the project by the English Journal, the Players Magazine, and a large number of newspapers.

The purpose of the contest is threefold:— to stimulate more wide spread interest in the significance of Phillis Wheatley in American life to stimulate creative artists to use themes associated with the problems, struggles and triumphs of Negro girls and women; and to become a source of income for the scholarship fund of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation.

Contestants may introduce into their plays other noted Negro women who have overcome various personal obstacles through struggle and sacrifice and have made a lasting contribution to society such as Phillis Wheatley did.

For more detailed information write the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, 2170 E. 46th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The National Phillis Wheatley Foundation is fortunate in the selection of the following distinguished judges who have accepted the responsibility of judging the manuscripts of adult contestants:

Mr. Brooks Atkinson, New York Times; Mr. Langston Hughes, Chicago Defender, Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, Washington, D. C., Mr. William F. McDermott, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mr. Elliott Norton, Boston Post; and Mr. Edwin Schallert, Los Angeles Times. Likewise, the following educators will judge the one-act plays submitted by any High School in the nation or any person of High School age submitting manuscript in accordance to the rules governing the National Play-Writing Contest which is scheduled to close September 1, 1952:

Dr. L. M. Collins, English Department, Fisk University; Miss Dina Rees Evans, Drama Department, High Schools of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Albert H. Martin, Drama Department, W. H. Kirk, Junior Hi School, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Corda Peck, President, Northeastern Ohio Drama Teachers Association, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Thomas Poag, President National Negro Drama Teachers, Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. George Savage, Department of Theatre Arts, University of California, Los Angeles, California; Miss Lillian Voorhees, Drama Department, Fisk University Nashville, Tennessee.

National Play-Writing Rules Committee are:

Miss Lena J. Donald, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Sadie F. Gibson, Douglas HIgh School, Thomasville, Ga., Mrs. Harriett C. Harris, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas; Dr. Hobart Jarrett, Department of Humanities, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Barbara J. Wells, Dudley Hi School, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Katherine P. Williamson, Cleveland Ohio, Local Steering Committee; Mr. Peter Bellamy, Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Bockley Leathem, Director of Drama, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Clayborne George, Arts, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lylah Jones, Director Philharmonic Glee Club, Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Jane E. Hunter. ex officio.

Local Educators Approve Honoring Phillis Wheatley

The National Phillis Wheatley Foundation. 2170 East 46th St. Cleveland 3, Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio. — The National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, sponsor of a National Play-Writing Contest in memory of Phillis Wheatley, the slave girl who became a poet, announces that the contest has won much enthusiasm. Applications for competiters represent thirty States with one hundred sixty-two (62) entries since October 1951.

A most encouraging and re-assurance of the future success of the contest is the recognition accorded the project by the English Journal, the Players Magazine, and a large number of newspapers.

The purpose of the contest is threefold: to stimulate more wide-spread interest in the significance of Phillis Wheatley in American life; to stimulate creative artists to use themes associated with the problems, struggles and triumphs of Negro girls and women; and to become a source of income for the scholarship fund of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation.

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INTRODUCTION:

About 1753 a litle Negro girl was born somewhere in Africa. When she was about 7 or 8 years old, she was brought to America as a slave and was eventually called Phillis Wheatley. Her lot as a slave was unlike that of most slaves because she was reared in a religious and educated household and was helped to acquire some education. She became well known as a poet, showing mastery of the diction and the art forms, and the highest standards of literary achievement of the period during which she lived. By her accomplishments she became a witness in America of the ability of Negro womanhood. Her name today is associated with numerous institutions and YWCA's that serve Negro women and girls.

The National Phillis Wheatley Foundation is sponsoring a play-writing contest in memory of Phillis Wheatley, the slave girl who became a poet.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this contest is three-fold:

(1) To stimulate more wide-spread interest in the significance of Phillis Wheatley in American life.

(2) To stimulate creative artists to use themes associated with the problems, struggles and triumphs of Negro girls and women, and

(3) To become a source of income from participation in royalties from prize-winning plays for the scholarship of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation.

THEME:

The theme of any play submitted for a prize in the competition must relate to some aspect of Phillis Wheatley's accomplishments through struggle. Contributors to this contest are free to cast their plays in the past or in the present.

PRIZES:

Prizes are in two classes:

ONE-ACT PLAY competition open to high school students from any public or private high school in the United States, or to any young person of high school age. 1st Prize, $200; 2nd Prize, $150; 3rd Prize, $100; 4th Prize, $50.

High School competitors may use help from faculty members or other students and the finished play may be submitted as an individual work or as a school or class enterprise.

FULL LENGTH PLAY competition (playing time roughly 1½ to 2½ hours) open to all persons, regardless of training, experience, nationality background or residence. Plays must be submitted in the English language.

Prize; $500.00.

ENTRIES:

All entries must be original: translations and adaptations are barred. The play must be adaptable for trouping, that is, traveling from place to place with a limited cast and portable scenery.

All plays must be submitted in manuscript form, typewritten, double-spaced, using one side of paper only, and clearly identified by legal name and address of the author or authors. Attached to the manuscript must be the author's statement of his theme.

DATES:

The contest runs from September 1951, to September 1952. No entry can be accepted if postmarked later than August 31, 1952. Entries shall be mailed to the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, 2170 East 46th Street in Cleveland, Ohio.

JUDGING:

Judges for the contest will be:

ADULT COMPETITION—

Mr. Brooks Atkinson, The New York TIMES

Mr. Langston Hughes, The Chicago DEFENDER

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, Washington, D. C.

Mr. William F. McDermott, The Cleveland PLAIN DEALER

Mr. Elliott Norton, Boston POST

Mr. Edwin Schallert, Los Angeles TIMES

High School Competition

$1,000 Offered For Best Plays

—CLEVELAND — Prizes totaling $1,000 have been offered for the best entries submitted in a play writing contest conducted by the National Phyllis Wheatley Foundation Inc.

The entries must be based on some aspect of Phyllis Wheatley's accomplishments through struggle, and must be submitted to the Foundation by August 31. The prizes will be awared in two classifications.

The first classification will cover one act plays submitted by any high school student or person of high school age. The first prize will be $200, the second $150, the third $100, and the fourth $50.

In the second classification, one prize of $500 will be awarded for a full length play submitted by any person regardless of training or experience.

Additional information may be obtained from the Foundation, 2170 E. 46th St., Cleveland.

School Aid for Negroes

Herald Tribune

Scholarship Service Finds $67,900 to Help 160 Students

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By Josephine Jablons

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY scholarships totaling $67,900 in value at seventy-four inter-racial colleges have been awarded to 120 Negro students through the activities of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students. In its battle against discrimination, the fund, under the chairmanship of Harry J. Carman, has provided full counseling service to 780 students for the college year beginning September, 1951. This service includes referral to one or more specific inter-racial colleges and to scholarships for which the applicant appears to be qualified and eligible.

Jan. 1-27-52

Inquiries as to how they fared have been answered by 447 of the 780 students assisted and the tabulation of their answers included in the report of the chairman, shows that 367 of them made applications to nearly 200 inter-racial colleges. Three hundred eight of these applicants received 446 acceptances at 157 different colleges.

New York

According to the chairman, the number receiving scholarships this year is 50 per cent greater than last year. Some of those students admitted but not awarded scholarships will get through college without them, for the most part at low-cost or free, state or municipal colleges and universities; by living at home or with relatives, and by part-time work. Many of them, the report shows, will attend segregated colleges in the South.

The Colleges Respond

This year students referred by the fund are attending Amherst, Barnard, Blackburn, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Colgate, Hamilton, Harvard, Manhattan, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Princeton, Radcliffe, Skidmore, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar, Western Reserve, Williams, Yale and the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Wisconsin.

Of the $67,900 awarded in scholarship aid, all but $11,000 was awarded by colleges, universities and foundations on recommendation by the fund. The $11,000 balance represents awards made from the supplementary scholarship fund of the parent body which includes the Seven College Fund that provided the last few hundred dollars necessary for ten girls to attend Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith and Vassar; the Edwin R. Embree Memorial Scholarships and the Jean Tennyson Awards which filled the same needs, making it possible for fifteen boys and girls to attend Blackburn, Dartmouth, Drake, Hamilton, Harvard, Keuka, Oberlin, Skidmore, Swarthmore and Yale; the Hartford Fund, a grant from the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, which sent two boys from Hartford to the University of Connecticut; and the Independent School Fund, a grant from Independent Aid, Inc., which supplemented scholarship grants for boys to attend The Hotchkiss School, Lawrence Academy, and the Windsor Mountain School, on the preparatory level.

p. 5

Section 2

Students Win Honors

The grant from Independent Aid, Inc., is one of the first grants for scholarship aid to students on the college preparatory level. These and similar funds which the National Scholorship Service is seeking, will, they expect, do much to bridge the gap between the high cost of preparatory schools and the maximum scholarship assistance which most of them can afford. This year, through the fund's referral plan, the first Negro student was admitted to the Hotchkiss School, in Connecticut.

Twenty-two of these students have been elected to college offices and five have won major varsity letters in sports. Forty-three are pursuing pre-professional courses including law, medicine, nursing, engineering, architecture, business administration, education and preparation for the ministry. Thirty-three are taking straight liberal arts courses.

Having insured the matriculation at college of thirty-one students this year through its supplementary scholarship fund, the agency goal for next year is to provide supplementary aid to no less than 150 students at an average of $400 a student. It also aims to work on the problem of preparatory school placements and to investigate the real attitudes of the admissions offices in colleges in the South as a result of recent court rulings on the admission of Negroes.

In addition to Mr. Carman, the officers of the organization include Mrs. Nathan Straus and Mrs. Felice N. Schwartz, vice-chairmen; the Rev. James H. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; Richard L. Plaut, executive vice-chairman, and an advisory board of college presidents. The members of the board of directors include Henry R. Luce, Channing H. Tobias, Margaret Halsey and Robert C. Weaver.

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Grant To Churches

NEW YORK — A grant of $125,000 has been made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the National Council of Churches for the completion of a study on ethics and economics started three years ago.

The announcement was made recently by Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the National Council.

The study, which has been conducted principally by thirty scholars qualified in economics and theology, will be continued for another three years under the auspices of the National Council's Department of Church and Economic Life.

Mr. A. Dudley Ward, director of the study, said the grant would enable the economics project to amplify its investigations and analysis in the following fields:

(1) Individual motivations, goals, attitudes, and problems of individuals and groups in modern economic life; the investigations to take the form of extensive case histories based on personal and psychiatric interviews.

(2) The organization of group discussions and conferences in strategic areas with a view to collecting data on economic and ethical attitudes.

(3) An analysis of the social responsibilities of labor, agriculture and government in order to round out the present study which is devoted exclusively to the business man in this field.

The present study, which will result in the publication of six volumes this fall by Harper and Brothers, covers six subjects: Goals of Economic Life; The American Economy and the Lives of People; the Social Responsibilities of Businessmen; The Organized Economic Groups in Modern Economic Life; Consumption, Income and the Standard of Living; and Christian Ethics and Economic Life.

Both the present study and its continuation will be used to acquaint the 29 consultant denominations of the National Council of Churches with the relation of ethics to economics, Mr. Ward said.

Rockefeller 3d Succeeds Dulles As Head of Foundation Board

He Will Be in Position Held by Father '17 to '40; Has Been a Trustee Since '31

John D. Rockefeller 3d, whose grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, established the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913 to "promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," yesterday was elected chairman of the foundation's board of trustees. He succeeds John Foster Dulles, who submitted his resignation following the announcement by President-elect Eisenhower of his intention to appoint Mr. Dulles Secretary of State.

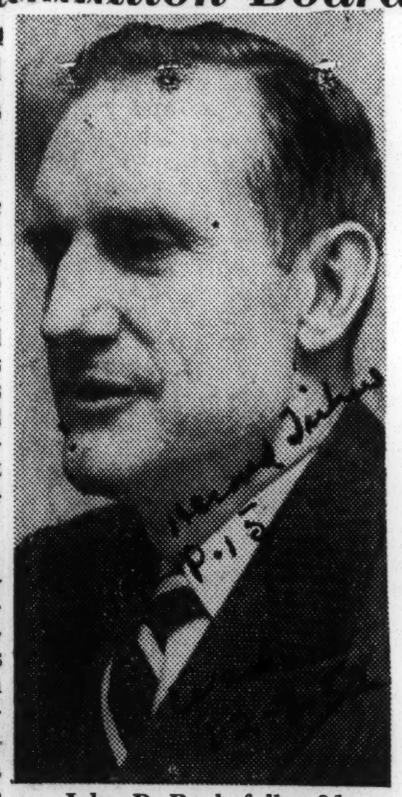
As board chairman, Mr. Rockefeller will serve in a position occupied by his father, John D. Rockefeller jr. from 1917 until his retirement in 1940 in keeping with the foundation's policy that trustees retire at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Dulles, who has been a trustee of the foundation since 1935, was elected chairman of the board in 1950 to succeed Walter W. Stewart.

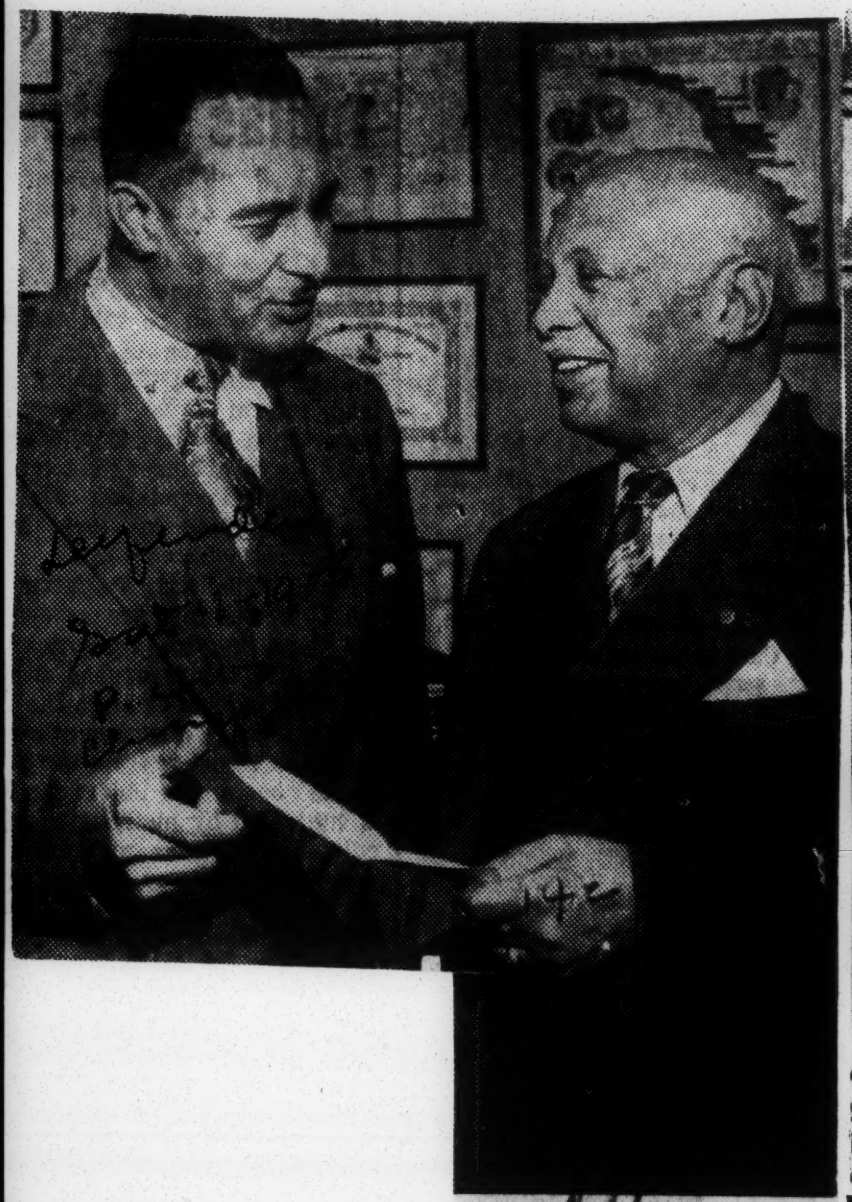
John D. Rockefeller 3d, a trustee of the foundation since 1931, was graduated from Princeton University in 1929. He is chairman of the board of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and in a trustee of the General Education Board, the American Museum of Natural History, and Princeton University.

He is president of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and a director of Rockefeller Center, Inc., the New York Life Insurance Co., the American International Association for Economic and Social Development, and Tarrytown Hospital. He served as a consultant on cultural affairs to the Dulles peace mission to Japan and as adviser to the United States delegation to the Japanese peace treaty conference in 1951. He was elected, in March, 1952, president of the Japan Society, Inc.

Mr. Rockefeller was chairman of the Great New York Fund in 1949. He served as a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy during World War II and as a special assistant to the Under Secretary of the Navy in 1943.



John D. Rockefeller 3d



A HANDY GIFT—W. C. Handy (right) world famous composer and "Father of the Blues," presents his check for $1,000 to the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. Accepting check on behalf of the foundation is Judge Myles A. Paige, foundation president. Handy, though almost totally blind himself, is still blowing his famous trumpet.

A Grand Gift— W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," presents his check for $1,000, his gift to the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc., and Judge Myles A. Paige accepts the check on behalf of the W. C. Handy Foundation.

Top Leaders Named To Handy Foundation

NEW YORK — Mrs. Fannie E. Robinson and Carl Van Vechten, of New York City, Lieut. George W. Lee of Memphis, and H. Chester Swezy of Eastport, Long Island have been lected to the Board of Directors of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. Officers of the W. C. Handy Foundation, elected at the recent annual meeting, are: Judge Myles A. Paige, president; Julius A. Thomas, first vice-president; Peter J. Salmon, second vice president; Mrs. Robert C. Jukins, secretary and Bennie Johnson, treasurer.

Other members of the Board of Directors are: Miss J. Baker, Miss mentMinerva Bryan, DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, Dr. Charles L. Cooks, Mrs. Harvey Driggiss, Lionel Hampton, Reverend William P. Hayes, Dr. Joseph S. Himes, Jr., Robert C. Jukins, Reverend O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., Miss Pauli Murray, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Dr. C. B. Powell, Joe Rosenfield, Jr., Noble Sissle and Homer Smith.

Mr. W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues" is Honorary President of the Foundation which bears his name. Headquarters of the organization are at 112 East 19th Street, New York 3.

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Mr. W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues" is Honorary President of the Foundation which bears his name. Headquarters of the organization are at 112 East 19th Street, New York 3.

Negro School Facilities On Increase

Still Much To Be Done Toward Equalization, State Educator Says

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Alabama has made "tremendous" progress in the past two years toward providing more adequate school building facilities for Negroes, an educational leader said today.

But there's still a lot to be done.

And, said T. F. Burnside, school authorities in most counties seem determined to narrow the difference between white and Negro needs "as quickly as possible."

The question of Negro buildings came sharply into focus recently when the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation proposed a multi-million dollar bond issue to help get the job done.

Bond Issue Urged

A resolution adopted at the annual convention in Auburn urged the legislature to submit a bond issue to the voters because of "the urgent need for equalization of white and Negro school facilities and in order to maintain separate facilities."

No specific amount was suggested in the resolution itself, but in preliminary discussions, the figure of $50 million was mentioned.

The money would be repaid out of proceeds from the 3 per cent sale tax, which is earmarked for education.

That amount, however, would barely meet what experts in the State Department of Education consider the "critical" needs for Negro school buildings — to replace "fire-trap" wooden shacks where thousands of children now attend class.

Facilities Lacking

Many of the present Negro schools lack sanitary facilities; some don't even have running water. Lighting is poor.

Building needs for all schools in the state, white and Negro, have been estimated at $300 million, and educators say at least half that or more should go for Negro classrooms—a minimum of $150 million.

That's the long-range goal. Immediate, "critical" needs are figured at around 60 million.

Burnside, a former state senator from DeKalb County now employed as an educational consultant, mentioned several new Negro schools just built or under construction as evidence of what he called a trend toward narrowing the gap between white and Negro facilities.

In Russell County, for instance, a new school is being built to take care of overcrowded conditions in another building put up just three years ago.

Similar Projects

At least a dozen other cities have similar projects, the educator added, all costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. Significantly, he said, they are equal to white schools in quality and materials.

No dollars and cents breakdown is available on the exact account spent on new Negro schools throughout the state or the still unmet needs, the education department said.

For one thing, they explain, there is a lessening tendency to list Negro and white building projects separately in such reports, and although a federal-state survey is being made now of the building needs, it won't differentiate either.

Whether the Farm Bureau bond issue plan will get through the legislature is problematical, of course. The powerful Alabama Education Association may support it if the teachers can't put over a property tax increase instead.

Alabama Farm Group Supports Program That Maintains School Bias

AUBURN, ALA. — (ANP) — Fearing an unfavorable decision by the U.S.A. Supreme court, the Alabama Farm Bureau last week came out for a bond issue to provide funds to "equalize" Negro schools with white and thus preserve segregation.

The AFB at its wind-up session passed a resolution because, as the group put it, the "urgent need for equalization of white and Negro school facilities. in order to maintain separate facilities."

W. J. Berry, state superintendent of education, in a speech before the 375 delegates attending the conference from 67 counties warned that a "serious situation" would develop if the federal courts back up legal demands from Negro parents for school facilities and opportunities in Alabama.

Unlike at least one southern state, Alabama has ejected a proposed amendment which would cut off funds to schools in the event the Supreme court outlaws the dual school system.

The proposed bonds resolution read:

"In view of the urgent need for equalization of white and Negro school facilities and in order to maintain separate facilities, we urge that the legislature submit a constitutional amendment to permit the board of education to issue bonds for the purpose of providing these facilities to be retired by use of a fixed annual amount of sales tax for that purpose."

The bureau also went on record to purge from the professional teachers who "tend to destroy the teaching and principles of our fathers."

14d(1) 1952

Alabama

W. C. Handy Dedicates A New School

FLORENCE, Ala. — (INS) — One of the fathers of the blues came back to his home town Sunday to dedicate a new school named for him.

William C. Handy, blind composer of the St. Louis Blues and the Memphis Blues, who was born in Florence, appeared here at the formal dedication of the $256,000 W. C. Handy school.

The famed composer played his golden trumpet at the cere-

Improvements In Negro Education

A Negro child in Alabama has a much better chance of being well educated now than did a Negro child 30 years ago. That fact is, of course, heartening. Statistics prove it to be true. They also seem to indicate that educational facilities for Negroes are going to continue to improve in the future.

But there are also disheartening facts to consider. The Negro population of the state is about 35 per cent of the total. The state spends less than one-third of its school income for Negro education. In a good many counties in which Negro population equals or exceeds white population, the amounts spent for education of white children far exceed those spent for the education of the Negro children. Slowly such inequities are being reduced; nevertheless they exist glaringly today.

Let us, however, look at a better side, even though it is not as good a side as it should be.

In 1921 the state spent $6.09 for each Negro student; in 1951 it spent $68.77 for each student.

In 1921 there were few high schools for Negroes. In that school year high school training went only through the 11th grade, and in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th grades there were only 1,780 students. In 1951 in the three junior and three senior high school grades there were 73,024 students enrolled.

Today there are fewer schools for Negroes, but they are better schools and the number of Negro teachers has increased three-fold. Average teacher salaries have increased six-fold in 30 years.

In the field of higher education the state appropriation is increasing steadily. In 1945 the amount was $484,749; in 1951 it was $694,960.

These figures show we are doing better each year for Negro children. But there is still vast room for improvement. We believe it is coming.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IMPROVING

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Negro education in Alabama during the past 30 years has improved, but still is far from being adequate, according to a phamphlet released by the state education department.

While citing increases in the amount spent for each pupil, the number of Negro pupils in schools, and improved qualification of colored teachers, the report failed to point out how these facts compared with improvements made for white pupils during the same 30-year period.

In discussing the amount spent by the state for each Negro pupil, the phamphlet showed an increase from $6.09 in 1921 to $68.77 last year. Most of the increase has come in the past decade. The figure in 1941 was only $21.01.

The number of Negro pupils in the elementary schools has increased only about 4,000 in the 30-year period, but high school enrollment has come up from 1,780 to 73,024.

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There are fewer schools for Negroes now than there were 30 years ago. Last year there were 1,781 compared to 1,838 in 1921. The number of Negro teachers, however, has more than tripled from 2,140 to 7,451.

Their average salary is more than six times as much as it was. In 1921 it was only $284; today it is $1,870.

In 1950 there were 143 public and 17 private high schools having senior high school graduation for Negroes. However, only 18 are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and 41 others by the state department of education.

The number of Negro teachers holding a masters degree has taken a tremendous jump since the war. Only 61 had masters degrees five years ago. By 1950-51 the number had increased to 367.

In the area of higher learning, appropriations and payments for current operations at Alabama State college here and A. and M. Institute at Normal, have increased from $484,749 in 1945-46 to $694,960 in 1949-50.

Most Teachers In Schools Possess College Diplomas

College graduates make up 93 per cent of the teaching staff of the Montgomery County school system, according to Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent.

That is a higher percentage, he added, than is found in any other large public school system in Alabama.

Only 48 per cent of Montgomery County teachers held college degrees in 1936, when a mere two per cent of the Negro teachers here held degrees. Dr. Dannelly said that has now grown to 85 per cent. He added that more Negroes than white teachers hold the M.A. degree.

There will be 715 teachers in the Montgomery public school system this year, which is more than ever before, according to Dr. Dannelly.

Dr. Dannelly said yesterday that all teaching positions had been filled, but he declined to release a list of the teachers for fear changes might be necessary before Sept. 4, opening date for all schools in Montgomery County.

The 715 total represents an increase of 35 over the teaching staff last year.

Seventy-two new teachers will join the faculties at the opening session Thursday, Sept. 4, Dannelly said.

Twenty-one of the new instructors are Negroes and 51 are white, according to the superintendent's analysis. Twelve of the white teachers will serve in high schools and 39 in elementary schools; five Negro teachers are to be in high schools, and 16 in elementary grades.

College Graduates

All teachers of both races are college graduates, with one exception in the case of a highly specialized teacher. Five of the white and three of the Negro teachers have master degrees.

The institutions granting bachelor degrees to white high school teachers are: Auburn, four; University of Alabama, three; and one each from Troy State, Florida State University, Alabama College, University of Kentucky, and one non-graduate. Master degrees are one each from Auburn, University of Alabama, and University of Kentucky.

Bachelor degrees among white elementary teachers were issued by: Troy State, nine; University of Alabama, eight; Huntingdon, five; Auburn, four; Alabama College, four; Birmingham-Southern, two, and one each from University of Denver, Peabody, University of Wisconsin, Athens, Pasadena, Howard, Appalachian, and Georgia State College for Women.

Educational Background

All 16 of the Negro teachers in elementary schools are graduates of the Alabama State College for Negroes, as are three of the five high school instructors. The two others graduated from Talladega and Morehouse. One high school teacher and two elementary teachers have their master degrees, all from Alabama State College for Negroes.

Dr. Dannelly stated that the process of selecting the "very competent" group of teachers has continued through a period of more than seven months, the first of them having been elected by the board of education early last February. One interesting phase of the selection which has created an extra problem on the superintendent, is that several new teachers elected for next year have resigned before starting their work thus making necessary two selections for the same vacancy.

Farm Bureau Urges Bond Issue To Raise Negro School Level

Walter L. Randolph Re-elected President At Final Session Of Federation At Auburn

By JORDAN AXELBANK
Advertiser Co-State Editor

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 17—The Alabama Farm Bureau today urged the state to boost Negro educational facilities with money derived from earmarked sales tax revenues.

Ending a three-day session here, members of the federation passed a resolution calling on the legislature to aid Negro schools by submitting a constitutional amendment to permit the board of education to float bonds.

Walter L. Randolph was re-elected president. The following were also re-elected: J. D. Hayes, Huntsville, first vice president; H. H. Knowles, Headland, second vice president; M. C. Stallworth, Vinegar Bend, third vice president; J. D. Doughty, Reform, fourth vice president; C. H. Wilhite, Covington County, secretary-treasurer.

The school bonds would be retired, according to the proposal, by specifically earmarking for Negroes part of the sales tax revenues which now goes to support Alabama education.

Equalization of white and Negro school facilities was called an "urgent need" in the proposal, "if separate school facilities are to be maintained." This was a reference, according to farm officials, to the possibility of federal court action designed to equalize white and Negro educational standards.

The federation also called for the construction of "much-needed" school buildings with funds specifically earmarked for the purpose and urged a planned program for the future development of public education. Revision of the teacher tenure law was also advocated.

Other Plans Advanced

Other plans in the farm bureau program were:

Hike in funds for the Extension Service at Alabama Polytechnic Institute from state and federal governments.

"Within a generation," the resolution said, "Alabama agriculture has shifted from a one-crop economy to a combination of crops and livestock. . . . These changes have shifted farm living for much simple to the complicated which requires both scientific and technical information."

The Farm Bureau said federal funds for extension work have increased "almost none" in several years.

Increased farm research was also proposed.

The federation asked the Experiment Station to expand its research in the field of animal diseases and to build new substations with funds to come: From what the federation called Alabama's authorization under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

"At present," the resolution added, "Alabama gets $110,000 annually under the act, whereas if Congress had appropriated money authorized Alabama, the state would receive $220,000 or more."

The legislature was asged to provide funds for the API Experiment Station for expanded research on insects. The federation called for an outlay of $100,000 entomological research facilities and a continuing appropriation of $50,000 a year.

Last year's resolutions were readopted, putting the Alabama Farm Bureau on record against the Brannan Plan, for the Taft-Hartley Act and for support of anti-trust legislation.

Price supports at 90 per cent of parity was also given a pat on the back in a general endorsement of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as well as other national farm policies—soil improvement, water conservation, commodity loans, stimulation of exports.

Additional Proposals Adopted

Substantially adopting last year's resolutions, the Farm Bureau passed the following additional proposals:

1—That the price support program for cottonseed be made practical and workable at a level comparable to that for soybeans.

2—That children under 16 not be hired for farm tasks during school hours.

3—That the road fund protection amendment be supported.

4—That close vigilance be paid by federal authorities regarding importation of Mexican and Canadian cattle due to the danger of Foot and Mouth disease.

5—That effort be made through Congress to protect cattlemen and farmers who pay income tax from unjust regulations enforced by the Internal Revenue Department.

The new board of directors is: Claude Jackson, Lawrence; Mack Maples, Limestone; Glenn Murphree, St. Clair; W. P. Dendy, Marshall; J. Louis Harper, Tuscaloosa; Walter N. Gibbs, Cleburne; A. F. Randall, Russell; Walter C. Givhan, Dallas; J. E. Elgin, Montgomery; J. Milton Shipman, Pike; Ralph Snell, Dale; Frank Earle, Baldwin.

Delegates selected to attend the National Farm Bureau Federation convention in Seattle were: President Randolph, Jackson, J. L. Harper, Knowles, Maples. Alternates chosen were: Doughty, Walter Givhan, W. R. Dendy, Julian Elgin, Walter Gibbs.

At Federation meeting—

Farmers ask bond issue for Negro schools

BY THOMAS F. HILL
News staff writer

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 17—The Alabama Legislature today was called upon by the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation to submit a bond issue to the voters to provide more adequate school facilities for the Negroes in the state.

The proposal was made at the closing session of the federation's meeting here. The federation urged the lawmaking assembly to submit a constitutional amendment to earmark part of the sales tax revenue to pay off the proposed bonds.

The resolution did not stipulate what proportion of the money would go toward Negro school facilities; nor did it recommend any specific amount for the overall total.

* * *

THE RESOLUTION did stress action "in view of the urgent need for equalization of white and Negro school facilities and in order to separate facilities."

Another resolution adopted demanded elimination of the teaching of any and all "isms" in the public schools, and for the weeding out of any instructors "who tend to destroy the teaching and principles of our fathers."

And in still another, the federation recommended increased appropriations for extension service work.

Walter L. Randolph of Montgomery was reelected president; J. D. Hays of Huntsville was renamed first vice president, and H. H. Knowles of Headland was held over for another year as second vice president.

M. C. Stallworth of Vinegar Bend was elected third vice president and J. D. Doughty of Reform became fourth vice president in a swap of offices for next year.

Last night members were warned government price supports can lead to government control of farms and farm people.

This warning was made by U. S. Sen. George Aiken, Vermont.

Sen. Aiken, a member of the Senate agriculture committee, criticized use of the American farmer as a political football during election years.

The veteran lawmaker also offered sharp criticism of the political involvement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

HE SAID that for the past three years, he had watched a widening rift between farm organizations and the Agriculture Department, and a growing tendency to use certain agencies of the department for the promotion of political philosophies.

"During these late years," Sen. Aiken told farm leaders attending last night's general session, "I have seen the heads of executive agencies of government—including the Department of Agriculture—come to the Congress and ask for authority which they already possess, or for authority which they know should not and will not be granted.

* * *

SEN. AIKEN pointed out that many candidates are promising to give farmers 90 per cent of parity, completely disregarding the fact that such authority is already on the statutes.

"But the closer we get to 100 per cent permanent government price supports," said Sen. Aiken, "the closer we come to 100 per cent permanent government control of our farms and the people who live on them."

SEN. AIKEN POINTED with pride to the record farmers of the nation had attained in working together.

"Agriculture knows no sectionalism today," he said.

Meanwhile, members of the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs—also meeting at Auburn—had voted a new slate of officers, and carried over some of the present officers to guide them during the coming year.

* * *

HEADING THE WOMEN'S organization for the coming year will be Mrs. L. Chatterton, Greensboro. • Other new officers are Mrs. I. Z. Wilkerson, East Tallassee Rt. 1; second vice president; Mrs. A. E. Burnett, Gorgas, treasurer; Mrs. Roy Miles, Winfield, reporter, and Mrs. George Findlater, Phenix City, and Mrs. Charles N. Putnam, Montgomery, district directors.

A feature of yesterday morning's general session were talks by two veteran legislators and two rural youth leaders.

Congr. George Grant and Congr. George Andrews discussed "Farmers and Legislation," and Winfred Davis, Milltown, president of the Alabama Assn. of Future Farmers of America, and Ed Young, Montgomery, president of Alabama Council of 4-H Clubs, discussed activities of their respective organizations.

"You cannot solve every ill of agriculture by passing a law," Rep. Grant told the farm bureau members. "The farm problem is a changing one because agriculture itself is always changing."

MR. GRANT criticized people who blame the farmer for today's high prices.

"We remember the 35-cent pork chops," he said, "the 20-cent eggs, the $3.50 shoes and the cheap automobiles of the 1930s, but we would like to forget the low wages and small incomes most people had at that time. These people cry about inflation and blame the lowly farmer for it all.

CONGR. ANDREWS also lashed out at the critics of the farmer.

"Every time there is any change in economic conditions—whether for better or worse — some people launch an attack on the farmer," he said.

"If there is a slump, they say the farmer is getting too much for his products. If there is inflation, they say the farmer is the cause. In times of food shortage, they say the farmer isn't producing enough, but if a surplus develops, they cry even louder."

"The approximately $2 per person that the price support program has cost since 1933 has meant much to our economy. . . . The income of American farmers would have been reduced by $5,250,000,000 if there had been no price support for the 1948 and '49 crops of corn, cotton and wheat.

"What a blow that would have been to the non-farmers who manufacture, distribute and sell goods to our farmers."

14d(1) 1952

Alabama

Ala. Educational Opportunities Improving Slowly

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Bids Alabama use Democracy Text Books

BIRMINGHAM, May 28—A request that Gordon Persons and the Alabama State Board of Education reverse their position opposing the use of a textbook called "The Challenge of Democracy" in Alabama schools was made this week by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary of the NAACP.

Governor Persons had writtten the committee considering use of the textbook, deploring a section in the book entitled "Building Harmonious Human Relations." This section denounces racial discrimination and advocates equal sharing of the benefits of democracy by members of all groups, and states the facts of employment discrimination.

Outling discrimination against Negro citizens in Alabama and throughout the South, Mrs. Hurley asserted that Alabama school children have a "right to enjoy freedom in learning" and strongly urged use of the book without deletion of the section on human relations.

Ala. Kills Liberal Textbook

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Voice Of The People

Textbooks As Aids To Racial Understanding

To the Editor:

This letter is in reference to Gov. Persons' statement in The Birmingham News of May 22. We, the members of Post No. 326 of the American Legion, feel that it is our duty to ask that this book, "The Challenge of Democracy." and as is, should be used in our schools so that a better understanding may obtain between races.

We feel that since this is a land where all men have a right to think for themselves, each one of us should be better able to say what is good for us and what isn't, than for one to say for us all. Give the students a chance to choose what is good for them and what isn't.

We also feel that we can't keep the people of this great land of ours out of danger by keeping the danger hid from them, and we feel that this isn't real Americanism.

We feel that we are citizens of this land and not just Negroes, and if this book can bring better understanding between all races, give it a chance.

When this country is at war with another country, the Negro takes his place as all men of all races, and if we are to be able to take our places in the country's emergencies there should be a mutual understanding between all races of this country, and we feel that this book, and as is, will be the beginning of this mutual understanding.

REV. GEORGE RUDOLPH,
Commander.
EMMETT WOODSON,
First Vice Commander.
ROBERT S. RAGLAND, Adjutant.

Racial Issues Hex Programs Of Educators

Segregation Problem Figures In Fund Needs For Schools In State

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Uncertaint yover continued racial segregation has left a wide gap in the financial structure of Alabama's public schools, one the legislature will have to close this summer.

Until the Supreme Court announces its grimly-awaited decision, budget officials and legislators can only guess how much money the schools will need in the next two years.

Of course, since the Legislature must make a biennial appropriation, a budget will be submitted based on known needs regardless of the segregation question. But it will be done with the understanding that it may be drastically overhauled.

If the Supreme Court outlaws separation of the races, it will create more of a legal problem than a financial one. The State Constitution requires separate schools. Many legislators, especially Black Belters, have sworn to preserve that somehow.

Two courses have been suggested—one proposing a "free private" school system supported by grants of state funds to school corporations, the other calling for direct appropriation of money to the parents.

Require Amendments

Both would require constitutional amendments, and that would probably mean a special session during a recess in the regular term which opens May 5. For this reason:

Constitutional changes cannot be voted on by the people for at least 90 days following adjournment of the session which submits them. The regular term usually lasts until mid-September, and the waiting period there would delay the state-wide referendum until December—after schoo lhas started.

But a special session in May would let the people vote in August before the fall school term opens.

Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, where famed Tuskegee Institute is located, is drumming up support among other legislators for his proposed "free private" school program which would turn the schools, white and Negro, over to corporations made up of school patrons.

State funds would be donated to the corporations which would have power to say who can and can't attend class.

Hale County Sen. Herbert Byers' idea is similar but he would give the money direct to the parents without discrimination because of race. Negroes would get the same as whites.

Just how to be sure they spent the money for education and not on something else is a detail that would have to be worked out.

Byers' plans are still indefinite, however, depending on how it comes out in the Supreme Court. He said he will vote for "anything" to keep Negroes out of white schools.

But suppose the court, instead of abolishing segregation, decrees a firm separate-but-equal doctrine and puts a time limit on it.

That would add a tremendous load, not only for buildings but likewise for annual operating costs to equalize the schools in courses of study, teacher training, supplies and bus transportation.

The State Education Department has given no estimate of the building needs, but Supt. W. J. Terry says a "rough guess" would be as much as 100 million dollars to put white and Negro schools on an even footing.

Even without the segregation worries, the problem of school finances would be a troublesome one for the Legislature this year.

Education requests handed to budget planners during the recent public hearings totaled $90,602,000 for the next fiscal year, an increase of almost 12 million over the present year's appropriations.

While the state budget office hasn't made a final estimate of probable school revenue next year, preliminary studies indicated no sizable increase could be expected.

Thus the legislators, unless they want to disregard Gov. Gordon Persons' anti-new tax stand, must find a way to cut a large slice off the school budget, mindful at the same time that most of the additional money would go for teacher salary raises.

No lawmaker likes to turn the teachers down, especially with an election year in sight.

Move to change state education set-up advances

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13 —(AP)— The House education committee agreed today to hold a public hearing on a proposed constitutional amendment providing for appointment rather than election of the state school superintendent.

Members voted to hold the hearing along with the Senate education committee and tentatively set it down for next Wednesday, the time to be determined later.

Rep. Larry Dumas of Jefferson County is sponsor of the measure in the House which would make members of the State Board of Education elective. They in turn would appoint the school superintendent.

Under the law now the state superintendent is elected every four years. The board members are appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district, subject to Senate confirmation.

The committee gave a favorable report to two bills by Etowah County Rep. Edward B. Miller affecting school administration. One would change the deadline for county superintendents to submit their school budgets to the state superintendent from July 1 to Oct. 1. The other would authorize bonding of school principals.

THE HOUSE judiciary committee voted to hold a public hearing next Wednesday on Marion County Rep. Rankin Fite's newspaper libel bill.

Fite's measure proposes to allow libel suits to be filed in counties where the plaintiffs live against newspapers having circulation in the county. Now such suits must be filed in the county where the newspaper is published.

A SERIES of six bills to improve benefits under the state employes and teacher retirement systems were voted out favorably by the House ways and means committee.

They would allow members to switch from one retirement system to the other on changing jobs and fix a minimum of $2.50 monthly payment for each year's service up to 25 years.

The legislation also would allow members of the two systems to remain in active status up to age 65 instead of 60 as the law now provides. They would also pay contributions to be matched by the state on salaries of up to $3600 a year. The present ceiling is $3000.

A bill aimed at curbing spread of vesicular exanthema and several other infectious and deadly diseases of swine was approved by the House agriculture committee.

It would require owners raising their hogs for commercial purposes to secure permits from the State Agriculture Dept. and submit their animals to periodic inspection.

MEANWHILE, two state organizations drew a bead yesterday on House action which postponed a bill to repeal poll tax while passing a compromise bill which limits the accumulated voting levy to two years.

A joint statement insisting on outright repeal of poll tax with no compromise was issued by Mrs. Donald Pierce, president of the Alabama League of Women Voters, and Ed Crawford, chairman of the voter qualifications committee of the Young Democrats of Alabama.

THEY SAID their organizations and other groups fighting for repeal of the tax are being pressured by some legislators and the administration to accept the compromise bill which cleared the House 71-28—seven votes more than the three-fifths majority needed for passage.

Fighting at first for his outright repealer and then joining in the compromise bill skirmish, Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah declared "voting is not a privilege —its a right."

Alabamians have become aware of their "disgraceful" poll tax system, he said.

Taking the other side, Rep Walter Givhan of Dallas cautioned that anti-poll tax legislation is dangerous at this time because of the segregation decision pending in the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE TAX LAW is on the books primarily to discourage Negroes from voting.

The proposal to let 18-year-olds vote passed the House 64-20.

The Senate privileges and elections committee approved a bill to allow only members of the armed forces to cast absentee ballots.

A BILL WHICH would give Alabama veterans of 12 months service in World War II or Korea a $200 bonus was introduced by Rep. Rankin Fite of Marion.

It would call a statewide referendum on a proposed 10 per cent liquor tax to finance the bonus.

Meanwhile, the Senate passed a bill proposed by Sen. John Pinson of Sumter to Hike Confederate widows' pension from $60 to $100 a month. Pinson originally asked only a raise to $75, but Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews of Bullock put in an amendment which boosted it to $100.

CHEROKEE COUNTY Sen. Virgil Smith brought up a bill to ban granting of injunctions in labor disputes until both sides have a chance to be heard in court. A temporary injunction can now be granted against such things as unlawful picketing and then have a hearing later on a permanent injunction.

Two bills which would change the procedure for choosing the state superintendent of schools and the State Board of Education were brought up by Sen. James H. Faulkner of Baldwin. One would have the superintendent appointed by the governor instead of elected by the people. The other provides for election of the board, which is now appointed.

Sen. Sam High of St. Clair introduced a measure to legalize manufacture and sale of synthetic ice cream.

AT A BREATHER in the lawmaking session in the House, Gov Naim Rey Ayash of North Lebanon, touring the South as guest of the State Department, told the representatives briefly of his country's government.

The House passed without dissent a resolution naming the new Coosa River bridge being built at Gadsden for the late J. Herbert Meighan, long-time mayor there.

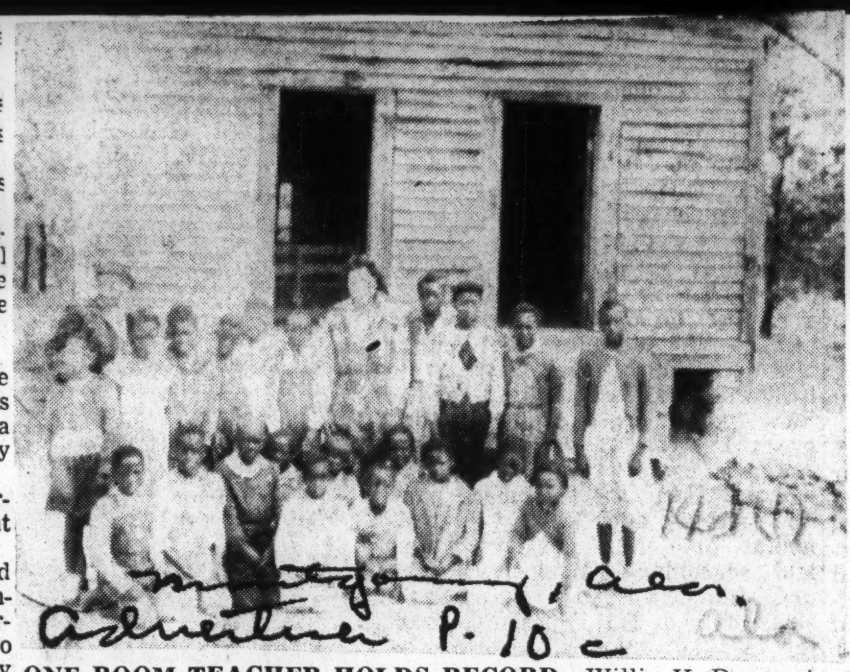
Two measures sponsored by Rep. Claude Scruggs of Marshall cleared the lower chamber. One would make it unlawful for a person leasing property to sell or otherwise dispose of it. The other makes it a misdemeanor to dump garbage or refuge on another's property without his written permission.

Hearings set on liquor, women jurors issues

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13—(AP)—Dates for public hearings on bills to call a statewide liquor referendum and to make women eligible for jury duty were announced yesterday by legislative committees.

The wet-dry issue will have a hearing June 18 before the Senate temperance committee.

The Senate privileges and elections committee will hear the jury question on May 20.



ONE ROOM TEACHER HOLDS RECORD—Willie V. Drummin teaches a one room school at Logton, sometimes called Tick Hill, on the paved road about five miles north of Needmore. She has 28 pupils and teaches six grades. She has taught in this same one room house for the past 31 years, and has not missed a single day from school on account of sickness, or other causes. This school is one of many Negro schools which school authorities have under consideration for consolidation, with school busses for transporting the pupils to and from school. It is estimated that about two million dollars will be needed to bring the Negro schools in the county up-to-date with adequate buildings and equipment for carrying on the school work. W. M. Anderson is reporter.

Violence predicted—

Legislature asked to provide action if segregation banned

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12—(AP)—A resolution predicting violence in Alabama is the Supreme Court outlaws classroom segregation, and urging the governor to call an immediate special session in the event of an anti-segregation ruling was introduced yesterday in the Alabama Legislature.

It was sponsored by Sen. J. M. Bonner of Wilcox County, most outspoken champion of white supremacy in the lawmaking body, but went to the Senate rules committee without immediate consideration.

IT PROPOSED THAT:

1. The governor call a special session of the Legislature "immediately upon the announcement of any decision by the Supreme Court . . . which threatens, either directly or by implication, the continuing validity of the present segregated organization of the schools of this state."

2. A joint legislative committee be created to study remedial Legislation.

3. The attorney general file an amicus curiae, "friend of the court" brief in the Supreme Court defending the tradition of segregation.

BONNER'S RESOLUTION said the "social and political impact" of a court decision outlawing separate schools "would be so revolutionary as to endanger the peace and order of every section of the state . . . indeed it assures disorder."

The "social and personal habits, tastes and aptitudes of both adults and children of the white and colored residents of the state are "so wholly different," the Wilcox County legislator said, that "amalgamation" in the schools couldn't be done "without the most serious far-reaching consequences."

Educational Opportunities In Alabama Are Improving Slowly

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City Lacks Funds To Protect Negro Students—James

School Patrols Are Praised By Sgt. Owens

By ARNOLD SNOW

Each day, the Montgomery police department's 10 policewomen and seven patrolmen assist school safety patrols in getting children to and from the white schools without accident.

No such assistance is given to patrols in the Negro schools in the city, where the only protection given children at dangerous crossings is that of the students themselves.

Why This Difference?

Earl James, commissioner of public safety, says "Negroes, as taxpayers, are entitled to protection."

In spite of the clearly-drawn color line, he insists: "We have tried to assign patrolmen on the basis of need."

If patrolmen are assigned to Negro school crossings, it would take more men, he said, "and I don't know where the money is coming from."

Does It Matter?

Does it really matter whether a member of the police force is on hand to help the school patrols get pupils home safely? Sgt. George H. Owens, director of the police department's safety education bureau, the organization which sponsors and trains the safety patrols in co-operation with school officials, says it does.

"We can't expect schoolboys to take the responsibility of directing traffic," he said. He pointed out that, under provisions of the city's traffic code, the patrols have no status whatever. They operate only through public cooperation.

The boys need constant supervision, and the presence of a mature person has a good effect on drivers who might otherwise ignore the patrols.

However, Sgt. Owens said the patrols are "doing a wonderful job. From the time the patrols were organized until a 7-year-old Negro boy was killed recently in North Montgomery, there were no children injured on the way to or from school.

HEAVY TRAFFIC along Chandler Street, at intersection with Proctor Street, in North Montgomery, creates a real hazard for about one-third of the 260 students at Billingslea School, as well as for students at a Negro parochial school in the same neighborhood. Negro pupils have only their own safety patrol to help them get across the busy intersection safely. (Photo by Kraus.)

Busy Intersection

The boy, a student at a parochial school in North Montgomery, was killed when he was struck by a motorcycle at the intersection of Chandler and Proctor Streets. This is a busy intersection, carrying a heavy volume of truck traffic along Chandler, and blinded on the west by a brick building. Two blocks west is Billingslea School, with an enrollment of about 260. School officials estimated that about one-third of the students enrolled cross this intersection, listed by Sgt. Owens as a "danger point," twice each day.

To reach the intersection, the children must also cross multiple railways, where they have no protection at all—not even a school safety patrolman.

Teachers at the school said they have not asked for a police patrolman to be assigned to the corner. They did ask for a traffic signal light, and were given a "blinker," which continuously flashes in amber light.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said he has never received a request from any Negro school principal for a patrolman to be assigned to a school crossing. He said he could not recall whether any member of the police force had made such a request.

To some extent, Sgt. Owens pointed out, a traffic light "takes the place of a patrolman."

Danger Point

Another corner Owens listed as a danger point was the intersection of Day and Greyhound Streets. About 350 of the 799 students enrolled at Daisy Lawrence School cross at this intersection, according to school officials.

It is a blind corner. There is little vehicular traffic on Greyhound, but Day is heavily traveled, and there is nothing to slow the autos and trucks as they roll over a hill and down across the intersection when moving west. Vehicles are usually parked all the way to the corner along Day, and a child crossing must get into a traffic lane before he can see what is coming.

Here, school officials have not asked either for a patrolman or a traffic light. They have, however, asked that some parking along Day, next to the corner, be eliminated.

Assistant City Traffic Engineer Jack Chambliss said early this week he will inspect the intersection with the idea of limiting parking if this will help the situation.

Traffic Light

For the Proctor and Chandler corner, he said, a traffic light is in prospect.

"This is on our list for the next group of installations, provided we can get approval for it," he said.

Other danger points listed by Sgt. Owens included the Oak Street-Fairview Avenue intersec-

"Even if we had a patrolman
e corner, he would
left by the time
to cross," Owens
ted out that there
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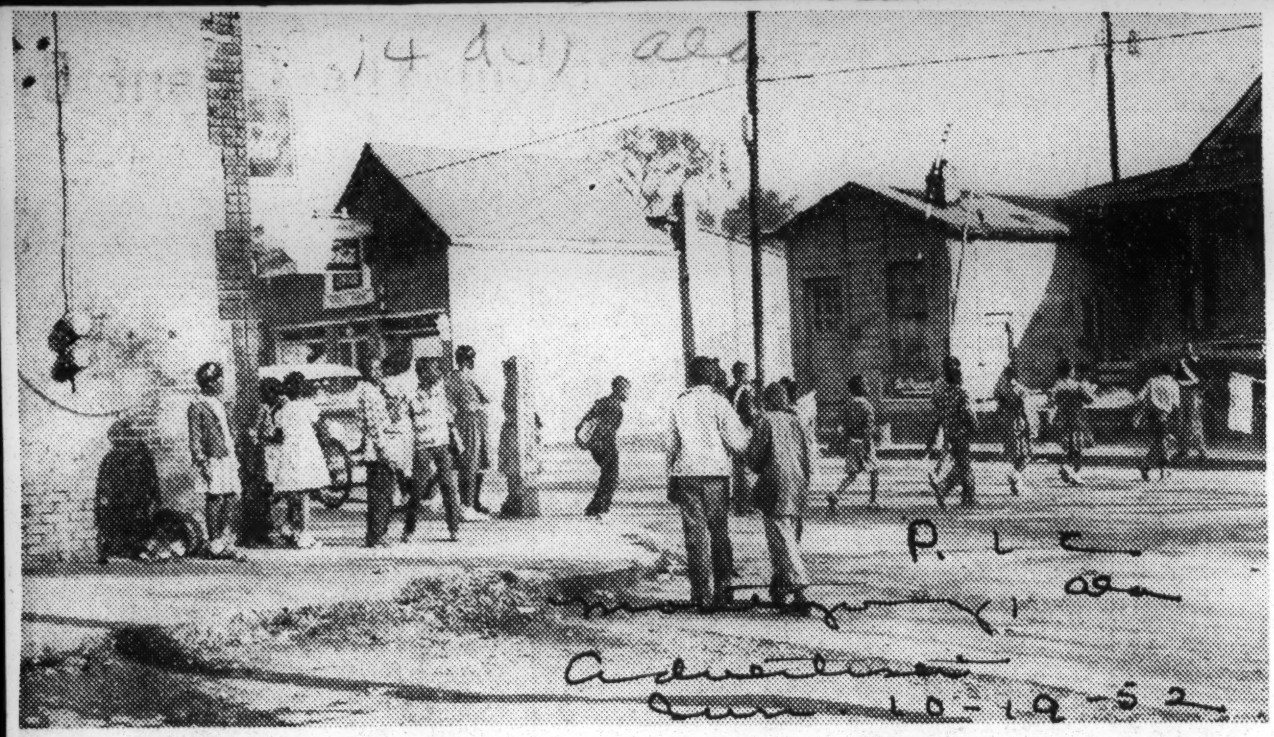


BLIND CORNER made blinder by vehicles usually parked all the way to the corner. This is the intersection of Day with Greyhound Street, a block away from Daisy Lawrence School. Safety patrols in the white schools are given an assist twice a day by police patrolmen or patrolwomen, but the only protection for students crossing here is given by members of the school's snappy safety patrol, operating without legal recognition. This is one of the danger points listed by the police department's safety education bureau. (Photo by Kraus.)

For these students, there'll be no more crowded classes in church

BY ALICE GARDNER MURPHY
News staff writer

The little Negro children in Zion Heights had been going to church six days a week—every day except Saturday.

Early every Monday morning, nine months a year for 12 years, they could be seen moving the church pews out and their desks in. On Friday afternoons they reversed the procedure. At Sunday School, they sat in the pews.

They had never had a school.

THEY HAD NEVER known anything different from their jammed sessions in the little one-room Oakhurst Baptist Church where only blackboards on stands separated groups, and two teachers addressed four classes, all at the same time.

"And all the fuss went under and over those blackboards,' says Principal Rosa Mae Akins.

She herself had never known any other way of teaching her students.

* * *

SHE WENT TO the little church to teach 10 years ago right after her graduation from Alabama State College for Negroes. For the first five years she was the only teacher, educating the neighborhood's smaller children as best she could by taking classes one through three in the mornings and classes four and five in the afternoons.

All that changed last week.

It was the "happiest day ever" in the life of Principal Akins and the most exciting day the children had yet known when City School Supr. Frazer Banks said "thank you" to the Rev. W. M. Brown and the deacons of his little church. The doors were opened to the brand new school on the neighboring hill.

Zion Heights is a little 'cut-off" community wedged in between the back of the Acipco plants and the Jefferson County line.

* * *

SOME YEARS AGO, its children had attended Hooper City School, part of the county system. When that school became overcrowded, the Zion Heights patrons went to the city school board and asked for help. They later went with Dr. Banks to ask for the use of the church. Younger children attended classes in the church. The older children walked two miles to Lewis School.

When the new school's doors opened last week, its first student body was made up of 70 children from the little church and 74 children from Lewis.

* * *

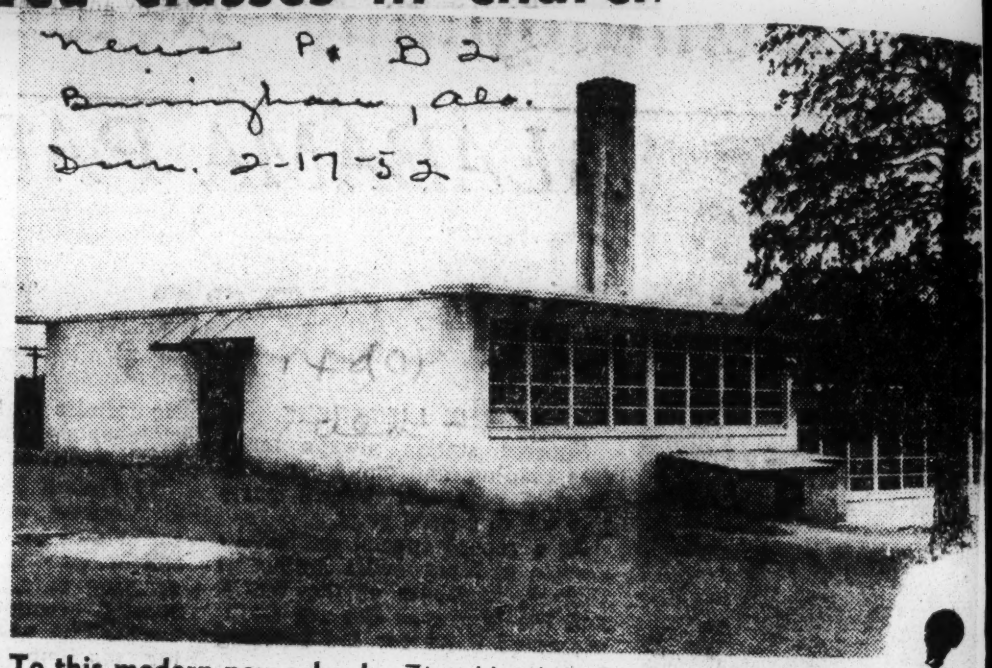
INSIDE THE children found bright and shining classrooms, four different ones. They adjusted their eyes to the bright fluorescent lighting and the sunshine let in by the walls of wide windows. They took off their coats when they saw the neat heaters built into the classroom walls. They gaped at the modern green wall panel "blackboards."

The older students spread out in new blond armchair desks in their large new rooms. And the smaller children chose partners and took their places at small tables for two.

The teachers, four now, adjusted their voices to the new classrooms, not worrying anymore about disturbing the next class.

And when school let out each day last week, the children stayed around offering help to the janitor so they could leave their new school just as neat and clean as it was when they'd entered that morning.

From this little church—Principal Rosa Mae Akins and her students swept out the little Oakhurst Baptist Church last week for the last time. Twelve years of crowded school classes jammed into its one room were at an end.



To this modern new school—Zion Heights Elementary School for ... was opened last week by the Birmingham Board of Education. The ... new building is the first real school its young students have ever known

Tuskegee to Fight School Jim Crow

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—In two spots in Alabama—Birmingham and Tuskegee—the NAACP is formulating plans designed to integrate public school education on the lower-than-college level.

School Buildings In Alabama Reported Far From Adequate

Out of 644,392 pupils enrolled in Alabama schools only 96,659 are housed in buildings rated sufficiently satisfactory to continue in service for 20 or more years, the State Education Department revealed yesterday.

Furthermore, the department said, 154,654 pupils are housed in buildings that should be abandoned as soon as possible.

And, the agency continued, 393,079 pupils are housed in buildings which need immediate rehabilitating and remodeling if they are to serve satisfactorily for the next 10 to 15 years.

The figures the Education Department released are part of a survey being conducted by the state and federal government on school facilities.

The survey shows, the department said, that 52,798 Alabama children are housed in rented quarters or other facilities outside of school buildings; 4,049 pupils are housed in structures not designed for school use; 2,007 pupils are housed in school-owned makeshift quarters and 3,801 pupils are accommodated through multiple sessions.

Other facts shown by the survey are that 210,797 Alabama school children are housed in buildings having no central heat; 29,389 are housed in buildings having no artificial lighting; 41,-

PLANNING YOUR VACATION? YOU'LL HAVE MORE TO SPEND IF YOU SAVE VIA TRAILWAYS. 4-5326. —Adv.

575 are attending schools where no water is available on the school grounds; 222,509 are attending schools having no toilet facilities and 186,201 are attending schools that have no fixed washing facilities.

The survey is being financed on a matching basis with the participating states matching federal funds dollar for dollar, the department said.

A two-year period has been allotted for the study, which is divided into three phases.

The first phase, which is the one just completed by the state, consists of a status study including an inventory of existing school facilities, current needs for additional facilities and state and local resources currently available for meeting these needs.

The second phase, which is now being carried out and is expected to be completed by June 30, 1953, consists of the state-by-state development of long-range master plans for programs of school plant construction.

The third phase of the survey is to determine the adequacy of state and local resources available to bring school facilities up to a desirable standard, the department said.

A report on the first phase is now being prepared and will be submitted to Congress at an early date through the U.S. Office of Education.

His Hometown Names School For Handy

FLORENCE, Ala.—W. C. Handy, famed 78-year-old composer, was guest here in the town of his birth at the dedication of a fourteen-room, $256,000 school building named in his honor.

Handy, now blind, heard words of praise spoken by the town's leading citizens and then spoke and played his latest composition based on a spiritual, "They That Sowed in Tears Shall Reap in Joy," on his trumpet. He told the audience of his boyhood experiences here.

School System Of County Lauded By State Officials

Macon County has a school program and school facilities above the average for the state and has done more toward consolidation than any other county, according to a preliminary report made by E. D.Dotson and A. T. East, survey specialists for the State Department of Education. The two have just completed a one-week survey of the county's school system to establish educational needs.

The two survey specialists reported that this county has a very efficient and economical administration and has a good instruc-

al program. County Supt. B. L. ch and his office staff, as well school principals, were very ooperaaive, the state officials aid.

During their survey of the county the two prepared a number of maps showing proposed locations of future consolidated schools and giving other information for future growth of the county school system.

Mr. Dotson said an official report of the survey will be made and turned over to county school officials here. He emphasized that the State Department acts in an advisory capacity but will make certain recommendations in the official report.

The survey covered both white and Negro schools.

Alabama Bans 'Human Rights' From Textbook

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The state of Alabama last week imposed censorship to uphold ignorance in public schools by compelling publishers to drop a chapter on segregation from a textbook to be used in the schools.

The fight to keep the state's public school students in ignorance on human rights and race relations was led by Gov. Gordon Persons, W. J. Terry, state school superintendent, and the state board of education.

They demanded that the Mc-Graw-Hill book company scrap chapter 28, dealing in a favorable manner with the equality of citizens and the FEPC, of the book "The Challenge of Democracy."

They threatened to ban the book if their terms were not met.

The book will be studied by Alabama 12th grade public school students.

Perry said Saturday that he was given assurence by the publishers Friday that the book would be provided in Alabama just as the state board of education wants it.

He said an official of the McGraw-Hill concern promised delivery of the first 3,000 to 4,000 copies of the revised textbook by July 15.

Gov. Persons himself protested that the chapter was "not in keeping with Southern traditions"

Other charges against the book, made by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate board, were not gone into officially.

The Chamber of Commerce said the book had "socialistic tendencies."

Two Elementary Schools Okayed For Birmingham

At a meeting Friday the City Board of Education cleared the way for two elementary schools to be built.

Contracts were let to Ralph A. Smallman and Co. for building the Center Street School which will be an eight classroom building and a six-room building for the North Patterson School.

The board renewed for one year its contract with the Veterans Administration for elementary and vocational training. Supt. L. Frazer Banks revealed that the board plans to investigate the prefabricated metal buildings at new Western High School.

County Is Given Federal School Assistance Fund

Macon County Board of Education has been granted $7,547.80 of federal funds under a law which provides for assistance to "federally impacted" areas, it was announced Thursday by B. L. Balch, county school superintendent. Mr .Balch has just returned from Washington, where he went to seek the funds.

According to the county superintendent, the federal aid was approved by U. S. Commissioner of Education McGrath under a federal law which makes such funds available where personnel at U. S. installations place an undue burden on local school boards. In the case of this county, he said, the extra burden arises from children of employes at the Veterans Hospital.

The money is not ear-marked for any special purpose but can be used for maintenance and operation generally.

Of the total amount approved, the county will get $5,545.01 immediately and the remainder during the fiscal year. Mr. Balch said the county is entitled to somewhere between $10,000 and $11,000, but the full amount cannot be obtained this year because federal appropriations are nearing exhaustion.

Russell County Awards Negro School Contracts

Awarding of a $45,500 contract for the construction of two Negro school buildings was announced by the Russell County Board of Education. Work is scheduled to start immediately.

Templeton and Mason, General Contractors, Ecletic, Alabama, was the succesful bidder over seven other companies.

The construction schedule consists of schools at Hurtsboro, and Cottonton, to be known as the Hurtsboro Negro School, and the St. James School, respectively.

The Hurtsboro School will consist of six class rooms, to include a science room and a library, while the St. James School will be a three-classroom building.

Templeton and Mason submitted a base bid of $51,267.90 for the construction of the two buildings, which was the lowest figure offered. Deductible items from the base bid amounted to $3, 764.

Subtracted from the base bid figure, this left the remaining bid price of $47,503,90, which was still more than the Board of Education could pay.

H. B. Hanner, superintendent of county schools and secretary of the Board of Education, pointed out that the 1950 Alabama Legislature appropriated approximately $11 million for the purpose of building schools. Russell County's share in the appropriation was $45,500, he added.

Boosting State's Negro Schools Tentative Farm Parley Plank

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 14 (AP)—A Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee today tentatively proposed boosting the state's separate Negro school facilities through use of sales tax revenues.

The committee provisionally called on the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment permitting a school-improvement bond issue to be retired via earmarked sales tax revenue.

This proposal will be acted on by delegates representing farmers from 67 counties at the annual Farm Bureau session which starts here tomorrow.

With final wording still to be worked out, the resolution read:

"In view of the urgent need for equalization of white and Negro school facilities and in order to maintain separate facilities, we urge that the legislature submit a constitutional amendment to permit the State Board of Education to issue bonds for the purpose of providing these facilities, to be retired by use of a fixed annual amount of sales tax earmarked for that purpose."

State Superintendent of Education Dr. W. J. Terry earlier today told members of the resolutions committee "a serious situation" could arise in Alabama if demands for "separate and equal" educational facilities were backed by federal law.

Dr. Terry failed to gain support for his proposal that a property tax hike finance additional Negro school facilities, instead of sales tax money.

Highlighting the three-day meeting which is expected to draw 1,000 persons will be Tuesday night speech by Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, ranking Republican member of the Senate agriculture committee.

Allen Kline, nation Farm Bureau president will also appear on the program in addition to Edward A. O'Neal of Florence, former national president.

Walter Randolph, president of the Alabama Federation, said one of the most important tasks of the Auburn convention will be adoption of a legislative program for the 1953 lawmaking session.

14d(1) 1952

Alabama (Catholic)

Edmundite Fathers Of Selma Have Started Construction Of New Mission School Building

Frame School Is No Longer Large Enough

The new school will fulfill the need long desired in this mission field. Friends from all over the United States are responsible for the completion of this beautiful structure.

SELMA—The Fathers of St. Edmund, missionaries working among the Colored in Alabama, this week announced the start of construction of a new school building at St. Elizabeth's Parish here. The new structure, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy by Ocober of this year, will replace the very inadequate frame building which has served as the school for the past 14 years.

The new school will be under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Rochester, New York.

The building will be four large classrooms and two offices. The face will be of veneer brick and the interior walls will be painted concrete block. Great expanse of windows will allow full daylight all day. The grounds are 300x 500 feet giving ample space for building and recreational facilities.

When the school was first opened in 1938 its first class of students numbered five and had increased to 120 in June, 1951. As a result of overcrowded conditions for the past two years on the Edmundite missions, the parish hall of St. Elizabeth's was converted for teaching facilities.

SUIT ON SEGREGATION IS UNDER ADVISEMENT

Little Rock Court May Claim 'No Jurisdiction'

NEGRO LAWYER IN SPEECH

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 18.—A suit which seeks to declare unconstitutional the segregation of the races in Arkansas schools was taken under study by a three-judge Federal Court here Monday following a full morning of testimony from parties involved.

The three-man court hinted that it may declare it has no jurisdiction in the suit, a move that would give advocates of the present "two-school" system a further breathing spell in their efforts at resisting anti-segregation movements.

Involve Flowers Efforts

The hearings concerned the efforts of Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff Negro attorney, to have segregation declared unconstitutional in Arkansas, with the Hughes and Fordyce school districts named as defendants in the test suit.

Flowers, with about 100 Negroes seated in the courtroom as he spoke, gave an impassioned address in which he declared that the question of jurisdiction had been raised as merely a delaying action on the issue, and that the real issue is one "involving human rights."

In a suit filed in Federal Court about three months ago, Flowers contended that segregation as now practiced in the Hughes and Fordyce districts is a violation of the "equal rights" clause of the Federal Constitution.

Work Of Agitators?

Representing those two districts were Richard McCulloch Sr. of Forrest City (Hughes District) and Henry Meeks, Little Rock attorney. They charged that much of the agitation over segregation in the state has been stirred up by "professional agitators."

Forming the three-man tribunal were Federal judges Walter Riddick, Harry J. Lemley and Thomas C. Trimble. Judge Riddick presided. He allowed a total of 40 days for the filing of briefs on the hearing.

Both Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Meeks argued that suits based on individual districts represent purely "local questions" over which a three-judge Federal court cannot preside.

In addition, Mr. Meeks asked the court to consider the "historical fact" that segregation in Arkansas schools was established during reconstruction Days—1868 to 1874—by Negro-dominated legislatures.

He said he did not see how "one generation of Negroes" could have been satisfied with segregation and how the present generation can ask that their own laws be declared unconstitutional.

Asks For Briefs

Mr. McCulloch argued at length that the suits against the two districts do not represent "a substantial Federal question" and that the jurisdiction of three-man courts in other states on similar questions has been denied.

Judge Riddick indicated the court might be thinking of turning the controversy back to the Federal "district" courts when he asked Flowers if he could not raise the "constitutional question" in them if the three-man court were to deny jurisdiction.

Flowers replied that he could.

Judge Riddick then asked for briefs on the jurisdictional question, giving Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Meeks 20 days in which to submit theirs, and Flowers 20 additional days to answer. Court spokesmen indicated it might be a full two months, however, before the three judges render a decision.

Arkansas School Equalization Plan To Be Presented March 10

Little Rock, Ark. (ANP).—Spurred to action by two lawsuits filed to end segregation in Arkansas public schools, the state board of education last week moved to attempt to equalize the state's schools.

The board directed the state education department to draw up plans for the equalization of Negro and white schools. The board also directed the education department to report back to it by Mar 10 with a plan.

Expressing fear that unequal schools for Negroes may result in the elimination of segregation, A. B. Bonds, education commissioner, said:

"I think the board should decide what we can do to help and encourage the districts to equalize facilities. This is a serious and explosive situation. Perhaps if the department makes an intensive study we can make recommendations that will bring about equalization within a reasonable time."

Stating that he was willing to do anything to prevent the abolishing of segregation, Marvin E. Byrd, chairman of the board, said:

"I am willing to do anything to help with the problem. There will be an economic, social and moral revolution if segregation is abolished."

Two anti-segregation suits now are pending against the Fordyce and Hughes school boards, and others have been threatened. Atty. Harold Flowers is handling the suits for parents of school children in those school districts.

Atty. Flowers recently received a letter signed by three K's warning him to leave the state before February. Atty. Flowers declined to accept the advice and since has received a letter from the supposed sender apologizing for having sent the first letter.

Ark. School Suit Action Delayed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Action on two cases challenging the constitutionality of segregation in state public schools was postponed against last week.

A special three-judge Federal court continued action on the two cases, which had been combined, after attorneys for defendant school districts moved for dissolution of the special court.

Atty. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff has argued for a three-judge court which would speed a final decision on the segregation issue by by-passing the Circuit court of Appeals and permitting direct appeal to the U. S. Supreme court.

The two defendant attorneys and Flowers were given 20 days to present arguments showing why a special three-judge court should or should not hear the case.

The two defendant attorneys are Richard B. McColloch, Sr., and Harry E. Meek.

The three-man court named to hear the Arkansas test suits includes Circuit Judge Walter G. Reddick of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals; District Judge Thomas C. Trimble and District Judge Harry J. Lemley.

The school districts involved in the suits are Hughes Special School District 27 and Fordyce School District 29. Defense attorneys argued that the compiaints did not involve a "substantial federal question."

Meanwhile, a meeting of the Little Rock school board and the Little Rock Council on Schools to discuss a breakdown of segregation in schools has been postponed indefinitely, it was announced.

Reason given for the delay was that a board quorum could not be gathered because too many members were ill, out of town or previously committed.

The newly organized council is an interracial group studying facilities offered in white and colored schools It is an outgrowth of the local N. A. A. C. P., according to Thad D. Williams, president of the Little Rock chapter. Williams has listed some 76 school courses offered to white but not Negro pupils.

ARKANSAS BOARD TOLD NEGRO SCHOOL FUNDS

Commercial Appeal

Now Only $20,000,000 Short Of White Schools

P. 17

STUDY EXTENDED 2 WEEKS

Dues. 3-11-52

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, March 10—The State Board of Education was told Monday that Negro school building facilities and operating funds are now about $20,000,000 short of being equal to white schools in Arkansas. Memphis

Those figures came out in a special session of the board called to consider expected recommendations from the State Department of Education as to what should be done to equalize white and Negro facilities in the state.

Extend Study Time

The board learned the department isn't yet ready to make its recommendations, and thus extended the study two more weeks. Next session on the equalizing question was set for Monday night, March 24.

The board, headed by Chairman Marvin Bird of Earle, several weeks ago asked Education Commissioner A. B. Bonds to work up some data on white and Negro school facilities, and have it ready at the Monday meeting.

Bonds said more time was needed due to several regional meetings still pending with Negro educators and local school boards about the state. He said additional meetings are wanted on the local level since he felt "it's primarily a local problem."

Equalization of school facilities in Arkansas has been pointed up by recent suits filed by Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff Negro attorney, asking that segregation in Arkansas schools be declared unconstitutional. Suits are pending against the Hughes, Fordyce and Gould School Districts.

$15,000,000 "Differential"

Ed McCuistion, department director of Negro education, told the board surveys have shown a $15,000,000 "accumulated differential" between Negro and white school property in the state, plus $5,000,000 in operating funds. White schools are superior in both instances, he said.

McQuistion said the department feels that as much asf ive years will be required to bring a better balance between Negro and white facilities in the state.

The Department of Education at present is still working on inventories of Negro schools with a view to answering how great are the overall needs. McQuistion hinted the state may face greater demands in the future, since some districts "will have great difficulty" in raising funds locally to equalize facilities.

The board engaged in some sharp debate in increasing the salaries of about 20 employes in the Vocational Division of the Education Department. Increased Federal funds allow a 10 per cent cost-of-living increase to Vocational Division employes.

The board approved thei ncrease, but over strenuous objections of Board Member M. P. Jones of Searcy.

. . . . "A Dangerous Thing" . . . .

Jones warned that to allow the increase when other department employes were receiving no raises would be "A dangerous Thing."

It would merely increase the differentials already existing between white and Negro school facilities, he said. "Furthermore, we've got to stoy these Federal handous some day," he added.

Other board members said they voted for the increase because it would have been unfair to the employes concerned to deny them the money, which came from other than state funds.

In other action, the board approved about $3,500,000 to additional loans to various school districts for school construction or improvement. Mtst of that amount represented commercial loans which schools can make.

The board also announced the allocation of the seventh allotment of state monies to the individual counties for school support, totaling about $2,200,000.

East Arkansas Leaders To Discuss Problem

FORREST CITY, Ark., March 10. —Problems of administrators in equalizing the educational opportunities of Negroes and whites in schools will be discussed in Forrest City Tuesday when educators from 12 Eastern Arkansas counties convene at the High School for an all-day session. School budgets for 1952-53 also will be discussed.

A. B. Wetherington, director of finance, and Ed McCuiston, supervisor of Negro schools, both from the State Department of Education, will attend.

Superintendents and principals from the following counties will attend: Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, Mississippi, Craighead, Jackson, Woodruff, Lee, Phillips, Prairie and St. Francis.

In A Third School Suit Filed Monday

State Press. fri. 3-7-52

P. 1. Little Rock, Ark.

Gould Negroes Believe Special School District, No. 40 Is Unfair Ask Federal Court To "Equalize"

Negro school patrons of the Gould Special School District, No. 40 in Lincoln county, abandoned their plans of gradualism in seeking improvement for their children when by their attorney, W. Harold Flowers, well known lawyer, a suit to test segregation and compel equalization of facilities was filed in the United States District Court here Monday morning.

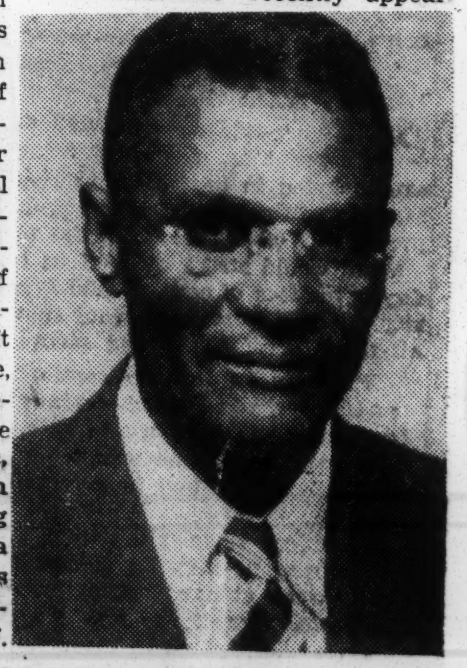
Oscar Frye, World War veteran, and father of three children, now a student at AM&N college, led the plaintiffs in action against W. C. Shepherd, president, and the other members of the school board. The case will be styled as Frye, et al versus Shepherd et al.

Reject Pleas for Conference

The group of seventeen patrons conferred with its attorney on Wednesday and employed him to immediately file the action, as evidence of its bitterness upon the rejection of the petition of Isaac Allen, Gould Negro businessman, whom it had supported for a position on the Gould school board. Allen's petition was declared filed too late when delivered to Allen Tarver, secretary of the Lincoln county election commission. The petition had been left in the office of the county judge, G. J. Matthews, on Friday before the Saturday deadline. The judge was reportedly out of town, and upon his return, the petition was declared by Traver as being filed too late. Allen also filed a petition seeking the placing of his name on the ballot with the office of the county supervisor, J. A. Spires, who offered no assistance in helping him qualify as a candidate for the five year term which will be filled by the voters in the overwhelmingly Negro district. Allen demurred at action to force the election commission to place his name on the ballot, and joined with dissatisfied Negro school patrons to bring about immediate improvement of school conditions for Negro children in the district.

Flowers Files In District Court

Flowers, who recently appeared before a three judge federal court seeking a determination of the constitutionality of Arkansas statute which provides for the separation of the races in the public school system, filed the Gould school case in the district court and did not ask for a three judge court, but raised the issue as to segregation, which will be passed upon in the court.



MR. ALLEN

Already under advisement is a motion to dismiss the action in the Fordyce and Hughes school cases filed by white attorneys for the school district who allege that the issue of segregation was not a "substantial question".

The parties will file briefs within a period of forty days, and a decision should be forthcoming following the filing of briefs.

In a statement made upon filing the action, Mr. Flowers declared that "segregation will be the issue in all cases filed to equalize school facilities," and indicated that several other cases will be filed during the spring.

Members of the Gould school committee leading the action to force equalization are Mrs. Carrie Dilworth, Mrs. Avery Walker, Bootsie Nichols, Mrs. Sarah Weston, Ulyssis Mangrum, Henry Bolden, Isaac Allen, Carl Burton, W. A. Harris, George Stith, Robert Smith, Isaac Bess, jr., Thomas Mattz, John Q. Robinson, Hunter Bynum and Mrs. Birda Tra

JC School Suits In Ark. Delayed

Date 3-8-52

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Harold Flowers of pine Bluff attorney, has argued for a three judge court which would speed a final decision on the segregation issue by by-passing the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and permitting direct appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The two defendant attorneys and Flowers were given 20 days to present arguments showing why a special three-judge court should or should not hear the case. Attorneys for the state are Richard B. McColloch Sr. and Harry E. Meek.

North Little Rock Dedicates School p. 19

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —The George Washington Carver $400,000 new twelve-room, $125,000 grade school, was dedicated last week by North Little Rock School Board president, J. Frank Warden.

Ark. Education Board Sidesteps Equalization

By AL DUNMORE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The State Board of Education removed itself from any responsibiltiy in the equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes and whites in Arkansas here Friday and virtually dumped the matter into the laps of the district boards.

A bare five-member quorum in making a policy statement avoided any reference to penalties to school districts which refused to equalize school facilities or to make any effort to adhere to suggestions set down by the state board.

The board suggested:

1. That a comprehensive plan for each affected school district be immediately developed which will provide for the attainment of the goal of equal facilities and opportunities not later than the school year, 1955-56.

2. That the goal of equal salaries for teachers based upon training and experience be attained not later than the school year 1954-55.

The board agreed that it would make expert consultants available to school districts on all matters of equalization of facilities and that it would support any legislation which may be indicated as needed to achieve equal facilities and opportunities.

* * *

THE BOARD concluded its statement by pointing out that it is committed absolutely to the principle of local control of the public schools of Arkansas.

State supervisor of Negro education, Ed McCuistion, told the board that there are more inequalities among the 75 per cent of the school children who are white than among Negroes. He did not elaborate upon or give facts to substantiate this statement.

After the meeting McCuistion told newsmen that $15,125,212 would be required to bring Negro schools' physical properties in Arkansas up to the white level. In addition he said, $4,800,000 would have to be spent annually for Negro school operational expenses.

In a statistical report issued before the board met, it was pointed out that the average salary paid white school teacher was $1,827 annually and Negro school teachers, $1,415.

The report showed that there were 342,632 white pupils in Arkansas and 114,305 Negro pupils.

White Teachers Ass'n. Objects To Integration In Arkansas Schools

FORREST CITY, Ark. (ANP)—A white teacher's association last week went on record as opposing the abolition of segregation in public schools in Arkansas.

The St. Francis County Teachers association declared in a resolution that ending segregation elementary and secondary schools is not feasible from an administrative standpoint.

"Public education in Arkansas—must not go contrary to what the people deem for the best interests of the children of the state," the resolution added.

If whites and Negroes are to meet "on terms of social equality," it continued, such end must be "the result of a natural affinity, a mutual appreciation by each race of the other's merits and by the voluntary consent of the two races.

"This goal cannot be accomplished or encouraged by laws forced upon the people." The resolution pointed out, however, that the association did support the concept of equal education for every person between the ages of 6 and 21.

Teachers Vote No Integration

FORREST CITY, Ark—(ANP)—A white teachers' association last week went on record as opposing the abolition of segregation in public schools in Arkansas.

The St. Francis County Teachers association declared in a resolution that ending segregation in elementary and secondary schools is not feasible from an administrative standpoint.

The resolution pointed out, however, that the association did support the concept of equal education for every person between the ages of 6 and 21.

THREE-YEAR GOAL SET TO EQUALIZE SCHOOLS

Arkansas Board To Let Local Districts Do Work

SALARIES WILL BE SAME

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 24.—The State Board of Education Thursday set up a three-year goal in which to equalize white and Negro school facilities in Arkansas.

However, the board voted to leave most of the equalization efforts up to the local school districts.

In a 30-minute meeting here, presided over by Chairman Marvin Bird of Earle, the board adopted the following proposed action.

To Equalize Salaries

It asked that a comprehensive plan of equalization for each school district be set up immediately, "which will provide for the attainment of the goal of equal facilities and opportunities not later than the school year 1955-56."

The board set 1954-55 as the school year by which the goal of equal salaries for white and Negro teachers shall be attained.

And in addition, the State Department of Education agreed to work in conjunction with the board by making its professional staff available for consultation on all matters which may be needed to achieve equal facilities.

The principles adopted were drawn up by Ed McCuistion, head of the Negro Education Division of the Department of Education, and A. B. Wetherington, director of finance.

The board several months ago voted to draw up recommendations on equalizing school facilities after several Federal court suits were filed by Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff Negro attorney, challenging constitutionality of the dual system.

The board's action Thursday was voiced largein the form of "suggestions" to all local school boards.

"The State Board of Education is committed absolutely to the principle of local control of the public schools of Arkansas," it said.

The board argued that its policy of leaving the matter largely up to the local districts "is not one of following the line of least resistance nor is it simply designed to evade controversy."

"The policy is based upon the conviction of the members of this board that significant changes in the educational pattern at the local school district level can be made with less difficulty and more lasting benefit through the kind of co-operative planning which has encouraged citizens in these districts to work out for themselves desirable changes."

Data prepared and submitted by the education department under Commissioner A. B. Bonds showed Thursday that Arkansas now has more than 342,000 white school children and 114,300 Negro children, from grades one through 12. Previous estimates have said it would take about $15,000,000 to bring Negro facilities up to an equal footing with whites.

Larger Schools Asked

Mr. McCuistion, who has attended numerous meetings within the past two months on the equalization question, told the board local districts have been making progress in improving Negro school facilities.

He said it has been on a voluntary basis, that many districts started improvements before Federal suits challenging segregation were filed.

Mr. Bird said the principle of supporting legislation designed to bring about equalization, will include a proposal he previously has voiced—that of building one or two large Negro schools in each county, and eliminating a large number of smaller Negro schools. Transportation costs might increase, however. The plan would require action of the Legislature.

The board said inequalities among schools are not restricted to Negro schools—that white schools also need improvement.

Arkansas School Suit Action Delayed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—Action on two cases challenging the constitutionality of segregation in state public schools was postponed again last week.

A special three-judge Federal court continued action on the two cases, which had been combined, after attorneys for defendant school districts moved for dissolution of the special court.

Atty. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff has argued for a three-judge court which would speed a final decision on the segregation issue by by-passing the Circuit Court of Appeals and permitting direct appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The two defendant attorneys and Flowers were given 20 days to present arguments showing why a special three judge court should or should not hear the case.

The two defendant attorneys are Richard B. McColloch, Sr., and Harry E. Meek.

The three-man court named to hear the Arkansas test suits includes Circuit Judge Walter G. Reddick of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals; District Judge Thomas C. Trimble and District Judge Harry Lemley.

The school districts involved in the suits are Hughes Special School District 27 and Fordyce School District 29. Defense attorneys argued that the complaints did not involve a "substantial federal question."

School Suit May Be Settled Out Of Court

ELDORADO, Ark. — The suit filed against officials of the Bearden schools district for equal educational facilities, has been passed by agreement pending an out-of-court settlement.

Segregation In Helena Schools To Federal Court

On June 6, a suit was filed in the U. S. district court at Helena to obtain an end to segregation and to obtain equalization of educational opportunities in the Helena-West Helena school district.

The suit was filed by a number of parents and taxpayers against the directors and the superintendent of school district No. 2. The attorneys for the parents and taxpayers are Shepperson Wilbun of Helena and L. Clifford Davis of Camden.

The petition asserts that the defendants in the maintenance of separate schools for white and colored persons pursuant to a state statute are violating the federal constitution. It states that the only schools to which Negroes are eligible to attend are inferior in plant, equipment, curricula, and in all other material respects to the schools set apart for white children, and that the Negro children are precluded because of their race and color from attending the only public schools where they can obtain an education equal to that offered other qualified students other than Negroes in the district. A special three judge panel has been requested to rule on the issue.

A temporary and permanent injunction is sought to prevent the defendants from enforcing t he state statute calling for the maintenance of separate schools for white and colored persons, and a permanent injunction is sought to prevent the directors from denying the Negro children on account of their race and color equal edu cational opportunities.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM FOREMOST IN ARKANSAS

How To Equalize Negro With White Is Discussed

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 28.—(AP)—How to equalize white and Negro education without tearing down the former was described here Thursday as Arkansas' foremost school problem.

Hal Kennamer, Paris, Ark., school superintendent, told a meeting of the Arkansas Association of School Administrators that school leaders are seeking means of bringing the Negro school facilities up without any reduction in white facilities.

The Paris educator said: "We are all aware of the court suits brought against the school districts by Negro groups seeking more equal facilities for the Negro children."

He apparently was referring to the ruling by Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley that the Negro school facilities of Arkansas must be brought up to those of the white children even if facilities for the white schools must be reduced.

Kennamer then said: "We also are aware that there is a wide breach between the standards of these facilities and that something must be done and done real soon." He added that to do it was the big problem.

The association discussed the Ford Foundation's project for improvement of teacher education.

Courts Attack Schools' Bias In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A court attack on racial segregation in Arkansas' public schools was dropped here early last week.

However, the issue may still be pressed in others of a series of similar suits now pending in the Federal court here. Harold Flowers agreed to drop the segregation issue, the Hughes School District committed itself to carry out an estimated $150,000 school improvement program to upgrade facilities for Negro students.

MOST OF THE improvements were included in the proposal made in February before the same case was submitted to a three-judge court for a ruling on the constitutionality of the Arkansas statute which provides for segregation of white and Negro students.

Attorney Flowers said he believed the segregation question would be decided in a similar case from Clarendon County, S. C., which is now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Arkansas Town Solves Own School Problem

BLACKVILLE, Ark., —(ANP)— When a school consolidated act was passed here a few years ago, Blackville did not have enough pupils to escape consolidation. Negro parents were faced with the alternative of sending their children some 17 miles to school or building a school themselves.

These enterprising parents chose the latter college. However, this decision presented problems. The community had no money to purchase materials nor skilled labor for the construction job.

Nevertheless these parents overcame most of these obstacles and today a modern school with more than 10,000 square feet of floor space containing 10 modern class rooms, a library and toilet facilities and an auditorium is nearing completion. This is the accomplishment of 80 Negro families here.

Money for the project came from borrowing $13,000 from the state on the assessed valuation of the district. Lumber came from the nearby woodlands. Other money came from the sale of sorghum, sweet potato and cucumber crops.

Laborers Volunteer

Volunteer labor laid the foundation, put up the framing, and three semi-skilled carpenters are putting finishing touches on the building. These semi-skilled workers are the only paid laborers used. All other labor was donated.

The school building is expected to be ready for occupancy by Christmas. However, it still is a long way from completion. E.E. Emerson, principal, said he expected it would take about $15-18,000 more to finance the completion. This would bring the total cost to about $35,000. When finished, it has been estimated the building will be worth about $150,000.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN SEGREGATION SUIT

Improved School Facilities Pledged For Negroes In Arkansas

By KEN JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—Parties in a school segregation suit involving the Hughes Special School District agreed Monday here in Federal Court to settle their differences on the promise that Negro school facilities in that district will be improved.

At the same time, Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff Negro attorney who brought the suit, said he is dropping at least for the time being his drive to have segregation in Arkansas schools declared unconstitutional.

Flowers and spokesmen for the Hughes District informed Federal Judge Harry S. Lemley of their agreement. The judge said he will issue a "consent decree" Wednesday.

Other Hearings In Fall

Judge Lemley also said he would try other similar suits filed by Flowers sometime this fall—including "equalization" cases involving the Helena-West Helena and Mayflower School Districts.

The Hughes suit is similar to several others the Negro attorney has filed here which challenge both the inequality of facilities and the constitutionality of segregation in Arkansas schools.

Flowers announced that he will do no more on the constitutionality question until a decision in the South Carolina school segregation case now before the United States Supreme Court is handed down.

Richard McCulloch, Forrest City attorney for the Hughes School District, disclosed that the district has plans to improve Negro school facilities there to the extent of about $230,000.

Included in the plans, which would be financed by a bond issue, is the abandonment of the Green River, Penjur and Chatfield Negro schools, building of a new Negro high school at Hughes and providing transportation for pupils attending it.

An official of the State Department of Education said he thought the agreement on the Hughes District was "heartening" and in line what what he called the State Board of Education's general policy. He defined that policy as being "100 per cent for equalization of facilities, but 100 per cent against doing away with segregation."

Five-Year Goal Set

The board earlier this year set up a three to five year goal for equalizing Negro school facilities with those of whites in Arkansas. Board chairman Marvin Bird of Earle has suggested building county-wide Negro schools to replace the numerous small district schools no wexisent, but nothing has come of his suggestion.

Flowers said if the United States Supreme Court decision on the South Carolina case is favorable to him, he "will have a basis for authority and will bring my cases in Arkansas to trial on that basis."

He added that if the South Carolina decision is unfavorable, he will "have to start all over and find something else to fight on."

Early this year Flowers tried to get a three-judge Federal District Court to rule on the segregation question, but Mr. McCulloch and other attorneys succeeded in having the Hughes case postponed and later brought before a single judge.

File Seventh School Suit In Arkansas

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Atty. Harold W. Flowers filed the suit which named the school board members of Grover District 1, and Custer Poteet, superintendent as defendants. The action was brought by two school patrons, A. J. Hall and J. S. Burrell.

The suit charging violation of constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment was filed last week in United States District Court by the two Negro patrons. The suit is the seventh brought in Federal Court challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in Arkansas schools.

SCHOOL FEES BARRED BY ARKANSAS COURT

Says Levy Is Violation Of Free Education

DECIDES FOR ADOPTION

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, June 30.—The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled Monday that charging of registration fees by school districts is unlawful, since it's a violation of the 'gratuitous education" guaranteed by the constitution.

The ruling, written by Associate Justice Ed McFaddin, went against Boone County School District No. 1, which last year collected registration fees from parents of school pupils in an effort to increase the district's education funds.

Shortages Cause Levies

A number of school districts in Arkansas have resorted to collection of similar fees because of money shortages that made it difficult for them to complete full nine-month terms.

The Boone County case was appealed by Lewis Dowell, a taxpayer, who protested payments made to School Superintendent R. L. Smith.

Smith answered in turn that the fees were entirely on a voluntary basis, and were collected in an effort to keep the schools open. Dowell in turn had complained that his child had been denied textbooks until he paid the fee.

Although the lower court ruled that the registration fee, now discontinued, had passed out of the case before it was appealed by Dowell, the supreme court nevertheless ruled on its constitutionality.

It pointed out that the constitution guarantees a free education for children between the ages of 6 and 21, and therefore registration fees are unconstitutional.

The court is scheduled to recess next Monday for the summer.

In another case, the court ruled against a state welfare official when it authorized adoption of two children over objections of the welfare worker who had been appointed the children's guardian.

That case was an appeal from Saline Probate Court, brought by Mrs. Bernice G. Ratcliffe, director of Child Welfare in Arkansas, against Viven H. and Myrtle Williams.

Appointed Guardian

Mrs. Ratcliffe had been appointed guardian of two small children by Garland Probate Court. She had later placed the two children in the Williams' home, and then the couple—growing attached to the children—filed a petition for their adoption with Saline Probate Court.

The court granted their petition, and Mrs. Ratcliffe then appealed to the Supreme Court, saying she had not given her consent as guardian for the children's adoption.

The high court ruled, in a majority opinion written by Justice McFaddin, that the consent of the guardian was not jurisdictional, and that in such cases probate courts do not have to obtain the willingness of a guardian to rule on adoption petitions.

Associate Justices Paul Ward and J. S. Holt dissented.

In a case out of Garland Circuit Court, the Supreme Court reversed the lower body in ruling in favor of a customer against the Southwestern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

P. E. Dobbs of Hot Springs had filed suit against Southwestern Bell because he said the company had wilfully refused to install a private-line telephone for him.

The lower court had dismissed Dobbs' plea on the company's argument that he had not given notice he would ask for monetary penalties or proved that the company's failure to serve him was deliberate.

The High Court said that state law provides for compensation of $100 penalty plus $5 for each day of discriminatory refusal, if the company doesn't provide service within 10 days of written request.

The High Court said testimony showed discrimination had been practiced against Dobbs, and ordered a judgment in his favor.

Okays School Equality

Ark. Board Insists on Jim Crow

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The supervision of efforts in establishing and maintaining "parity of facilities available to both Negro and white students" was requested by officials of the Gould School in Lincoln County, who are defendants in the latest segregation suit filed in United States District Court here.

The Court is contesting the suit's contention that segregation should be interpreted within the scope of constitutional requirements for equality.

Board members are seeking recognition by the Court that they retain "the right" for maintenance of separate schools even though they were in agreement with the allegations of the families who were plaintiffs in the suit.

The plaintiffs are being represented by Atty. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, Ark., who in recent months has filed other suits. Mr. Flowers has been issued a deadline by which to return briefs supporting his motion in this particular suit and also data on the suit filed Feb. 18. At this deadline meeting, a three-judge tribunal at Little Rock will decide on a motion by the Fordyce and Hughes School Districts.

New School Su Filed In Arkan

HELENA, Ark., June 24.
other suit was filed last wee.. gainst a school district in Arkansas. The latest suit was filed in United States District Court here charging "inequality and segregation" in the Helena-West Helena school district.

Filed by Sheopperson Wilbun, the suit named the Citizens Civic as the plaintiff. Directors of the district, Superintendent J. F. Wahl, the assistant superintendent and the business manager are the defendants.

The complaint specifically charges that white and Negro schools of Helena and West Helena are not equal in "plant, equipment, curriculum and all other material respects."

About 500 citizens are supporting the action, according to Wilbun. Attorney Wilbun asked the court for a declaration of rights and a maintenance of unequal schools because of race or color.

On the question of segregation, Atty. Wilbun noted the state separate schools for white and Negro children. But, he said, enforcement of the law is "in direct opposition to the federal Constitution."

"Segregation means unequal treatment and the inequality can

Two similar suits were filed last year by Atty. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff. They were against the schools at Fordyce and Hughes. The suits were temporarily consolidated for hearing before a three-judge court, but at the request of school attorneys, the panel was dissolved. Atty. Flowers agreed to the action, and the separate cases are awaiting trial.

he only eliminated by declaring the separate schools unconstitutional," he added.

The suit called for a hearing before a special three-judge court.

The current action by Atty. Wilbun in the interest of parents of colored pupils brings to a total of three the number of school suits now pending in Arkansas.

ARKANSAS DISCOVERS SCHOOL EQUALIZATION IS HOT POTATO

Puts Off Immediate Improvement For Four-Year Gradual Attainment of Goal

$15,000,000 NECESSARY FOR PHYSICAL PLANT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — The issue of equalizing public schools in Arkansas has turned into a "hot potato" for state school officials.

The state board of education last week tossed the responsibility for equalizing Negro schools with those for whites right back in the laps of local school districts.

A bare five-member quorm adopted unanimously a statement which included two board suggestions to local school districts and two general commitments from the board. The suggestions were:

"1. That a comprehensive plan for each affected school district be immediately developed which will provide for the attainment of the goal of equal facilities and opportunities not later than the school year 1955-56.

"2. That the goal of equal salaries for teachers based upon training and experience be attained not later than the school year 1954-55."

The board agreed that:

"1. It will make the professional staff of the state department of education available for consultation on all matters of equalization of facilities. Such staff members, however, will be directed to urge the adoption of the two recommendations listed above.

"2. It will actively support any legislation which may be indicated as needed to achieve equal facilities and opportunities."

The board of education's statement on its new policy toward the equalization of education was read by Ed McCuistion, supervisor of Negro education, at the second meeting devoted to the problem. The statement said in part:

"The local school districts of the state of Arkansas have made outstanding progress in the matter of achieving the equalization of educational opportunities for all their children.

"There is a deep conviction in the hearts of our people that equalization is simply a matter of basic moral justice. In places where inequalities still exist, local people are making strong efforts to overcome these deficiencies."

McCuiston said that federal court suits to force school districts to improve the Negro school facilities "have accelerated the equalization efforts at the local level."

He added that the board's policy statement would "encourage the local school districts to close these gaps."

However, two board members were not too confident of the sincerity of the local school districts to equalize schools. They were Mrs. E. M. Sparling, Hot Springs, and M. P. Jones, Searcy.

The essence of their remarks, directed to McCuistion, was the question of whether local school districts actually were making a sincere effort to equalize facilities for Negroes with those offered to white children.

After the meeting, McCustion said that $15,125,212 would be required to bring Negro school's physical properties in Arkansas up to the white level.

In addition, he said, $4,800,000 would have to be spent annually for Negro school operational expenses.

However, despite statements lauding progress supposedly made in bringing about equalization of schools, there still is a $313 differential in salaries paid to Negro school teachers in Arkansas as compared to white teachers.

The state board of education, in a news release, said that the white teachers with a B. A., received an average of $2,060, compared with the $1,747 paid to a Negro teacher with the same education.

ARBITRATION IN NEGRO SCHOOL SUITS SOUGHT

Attorney, School Officials Set Discussions Of Problem

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—(AP)—Efforts to settle out of court suits demanding improvement of Negro facilities in three Arkansas school districts were launched here Tuesday.

A series of conferences beginning May 27 was arranged between Harold Flowers, attorney for the complaining Negroes, and representatives of the Cleveland-Center, Gould and Fordyce school districts.

Flowers told school district spokesmen and United States District Judge Thomas C. Trimble that segregation is a secondary issue in the suits he filed last year in Judge Trimble's court. He said that if his clients' complaints against inadequate curricula and buildings available to Negroes in the three districts are satisfied he will ask that the suits be dismissed.

A report from the Cleveland-Center district was given Flowers which claimed that the Negro transportation problem between Morrilton and Menafee had been solved. Flowers said that if an investigation supported the report's claim he would move dismissal of the suit against that district.

A meeting on the Gould problems will be held in that town on May 27, with one scheduled for Fordyce on June 2. Dr. Ed McCuistion, director of the Division of Negro Education for the state Education Department will attend both sessions.

Object to Several Phases

Ark. Teachers Meet With Solons To Weigh Eaualization Program

JACKSON, Miss.—Negro school teachers met here last week with members of the legislative Recessed Study Committee which is drafting a proposed school equalization program.

The leaders objected to several phases of the program which included Negro representatives on a proposed education building committee, to be appointed by the Governor with transportation formulas.

Hundreds of Negro children are compelled to attend school in unpainted, unheated and unlighted buildings which are not fit for human habitation and should have been condemned years ago. Three counties with 74 per cent of the population Negroes showed Clayborn spent $300.87 per white child, $40 for each Negro child; Jefferson $183 against $57, and Noruber $246 against $29.

The Attorney General office launched an investigation recently and charged thirty-eight counties spent money appropriated by the legislative to increase Negro teachers salaries for other purposes.

14d(1) 1952 D.C.

DECISION SEEN BY SPRING

School Segregation Issue Centers Eyes on U. S. Court

Journal-Constitution Bureau
1426 G Street, N. W.

By KEN TURNER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — The eyes of the nation, particularly those in the South, will be on the nation's highest court in the days and months ahead. The reason is simple:

The United States Supreme Court has supplanted the Congress of the United States as the focal point of the South's long and never-ending battle against a cracking of its long-established racial traditions.

Emphasis Changing

Time was when the Congress provided the main battleground between the forces proposing and opposing what Americans have come to call civil rights. But the emphasis is changing and rapidly.

Sure the Congress, which convenes here in January, will get the usual assortment of civil rights bills. And there will be the usual flurry over them including charges and talk of filibuster. But few observers here expect much in the way of civil rights legislation to come out of the session.

But over across the capitol grounds, in the huge white marble building that houses the nation's highest court, things may be different.

Before the Supreme Court are five separate cases which attacked racial segregation in the schools.

Arguments are set to begin Tuesday, Dec. 9. It will probably be spring before any decision is handed down in the five cases which have been lumped into one big attack on racial segregation—the South's pattern of segregation.

The results will be watched with intense interest here, where separate schools are still maintained for the races, and in the South where segregated schools are required by both constitution and statute and where two states have already set the pattern to fight any change which the court might order.

The view here now is that the nation's highest court may decide once and for all if segregation in the nation's public schools is legal.

At stake before the high court, according to observers here, will be the barrier which for some 56 years has enabled the South to fight off non-segregated schools.

This barrier has been the "separate but equal" doctrine of the high court which upheld segregation in public and quasi-public institutions for all races if the facilities are "substantially" equal.

It was set down by the court in 1896 in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson.

Since that time the South has clung dearly to this rule to keep its segregated schools. However, in recent years the court has been chipping away at the long-established doctrine by changes in the criteria by which it judges "equality."

Ban Lowered

This has resulted in a lowering of the color bar in the field of higher education, a lowering which already has brought Negroes into white colleges and universities in several Southern states.

It was these successes in the field of higher education that spurred Negro leaders to seek legal grounds to break down segregation barriers in the lower schools.

Opposition in the South to bi-racial schools is still strong. This is evidenced by the fact that both Georgia and South Carolina have set the stage to virtually abandon their systems of public education rather than submit to any move to abolish segregated schools.

Georgia law would enable the state to withhold public funds for nonsegregated schools. In South Carolina the law has been changed to provide sale or leasing of public school properties to private organizations.

The doors of some Southern graduate
required the state university
graduate school to cease segre-
gating its one Negro student in
the classroom, library and cafe-
teria because such restriction
diminished his opportunity to
learn his profession.

Sweatt Case

In the Sweatt case the court stated that an adequate legal education could not be obtained if the student were kept in isolation from "members of the racial groups which number 85 per cent of the population of the state and include most of the lawyers, witnesses, jurors, judges and other officials which whom the petitioner will inevitably be dealing when he becomes a member of the Texas bar."

This decision introduced for the first time the concept that even if the facilities are equal, intangible inequalities might be created by segregation.

The Sweatt decision opened the way for Negroes to be admitted to white colleges in the South.

Negroes now attend graduate departments of public universities in half of the Southern states —all except Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. In addition 20 or more private colleges in the South, most of them church-administered, now enroll Negroes.

Several lawsuits are pending to give Negroes the right to enter colleges in states which now deny them admission.

The Five Cases

The five cases now before the Supreme Court here involve segregation practices in South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia. They were brought by Negro parents to test the validity of local laws and constitutional provisions.

The first suit to make a direct attack against segrgation in public schools of the South was brought in Clarendon County, South Carolina.

In May 1951, at Charleston, a three-judge federal bench split two-to-one in upholding segregation and ordering an equalization of facilities.

Appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, the case was sent back to the lower court for a progress report on equalization. Then a new judge affirmed the earlier decision and back the case went to the highest court.

At issue in the Topeka case, which seeks an end to segregation, is a contention that segregation created a sense of inferiority in a child and dampened his will to learn.

Decision Appealed

The lower court agreed that segregation was detrimental but declined to order its abandonment. This decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court. In Kansas, segregation extends only through the sixth grade.

The Virginia case from Prince Edward County is similar to the other cases. Virginia maintains completely separate systems for Negroes and whites.

While two of the segregation cases now before the court are from the South, a survey by Editorial Research Reports emphasizes that "segregation in education is by no means confined to the South."

In the United States, according to E.R.R. there are 3,500,000 Negro children between the ages of 5 and 17. Three-fourths of them live in the 17 states and District of Columbia where segregation is required by law.

The remaining 875,000 live in states where segregation has no legal sanction but where circumstances frequently compel it, E.R.R. said.

No Sharp Differences

It quoted a law professor at the University of Chicago as telling a recent Negro conference on education that there are no sharp differences between North and South and that public schools of the Southern pattern can be found in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona and New Mexico.

It was also pointed out that despite a 75-year-old Illinois law prohibiting segregation, local school boards in at least 11 counties maintain separate school systems. Suits are being instituted by the N.A.A.C.P. to terminate this practice.

One important by-product of all the agitation over segregated schools has been the effort to improve Negro schools to meet the court's "separate but equal" doctrine. Huge sums are now being spent in many Southern states such as Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina to improve Negro school facilities.

Healthy Swings

While school segregation has fairly well withstood court action, the Supreme Court in recent years has taken some healthy swings at other segregation barriers.

The high court has banned segregation on interstate diners and Pullmans. A 1948 decision which held that restrictive covenants could not be enforced through the courts has enabled Negroes to scale segregation barriers and move into all-white neighborhoods.

When too, without benefit of a court decision, segregation has been breaking down quite readily in the field of employment, largely because of the high manpower demand.

E.R.R. said that "segregation of the Negro in the United States is falling away today at a faster rate than at any time since the American pattern of race segregation came into being."

Leaders Differ

But it also pointed out despite this inroad there is some difference of opinion among Negro leaders as to whether this is the time to press for a Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

E.R.R. said "while recent decisions have steadily narrowed the interpretation of 'equal' . . . there is some fear that if the question is put squarely before the court it may reassert the old doctrine and thus reverse many of the piece-meal gains of recent years."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the spearhead of the anti-segregation movement, considers segregation to be the basic racial issue involved in the problem.

But E.R.R. points out there are some Negro leaders who recognize that racial change will not be achieved by court action alone; that the ultimate abolition of segregation will require full acceptance by the white population.

Episcopal Elementary Schools In D.C. To Open Doors To All Children In 1953

WASHINGTON

Colored children will be allowed to attend the kindergarten of the Beauvoir Elementary School (Episcopal) in 1953, it was announced Thursday by the Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, bishop of the Diocese of Washington.

Bishop Dun also said that St. Alban's school for boys and the National Cathedral school for girls have been requested to do likewise not later than 1958, when youngsters who may enter Beauvoir next year will be academically eligible for admission to these upper schools.

The bishop said the nursery school grades at Beauvoir will accept colored applicants subject to the same conditions and qualifications now applying to other children.

Beauvoir has classes from kindergarten through the third grade.

Board Passes Resolution

The action was taken by the governing body of the school in accordance with a resolution passed by the chapter of the Cathedral Foundation, governing body of the cathedral. The resolution, passed unanimously by those present, stated:

"That the chapter communicate to the governing board of the Beauvoir school its conviction that education under the auspices of the Cathedral Foundation should be available to children of all races on equal terms and therefore its earnest hope that the governing board will open the lower grades of that school to colored applicants for the school year beginning September 1953."

Transfer of Building Funds Sought to Hire More Negro Teachers

By James G. Deane

School officials hope to use $35,000 in surplus building funds to meet the critical Negro teacher shortage.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning yesterday asked the Commissioners for permission to make the move to hire 15 emergency Negro teachers.

It would mean incurring a temporary deficit, because unused building funds normally revert direct to the Federal Treasury. Congress in January would be asked to transfer the funds, in the form of a supplemental appropriation and this would wipe out the deficit.

The teachers would be hired immediately, but some might be employed only until February.

Approval Expected.

The Commissioners were expected to approve the move today. Both Commissioners F. Joseph Donohue and Renah F. Camalier said they would vote favorably. Officials said the move is unprecedented.

The building surplus arose in connection with a new elementary school about to get under way at Ninth and Barnaby streets S.E. Congress appropriated $857,000, but contractors' bids turned out to be under that amount. The actual surplus is expected to be about $40,000.

Ten of the new teachers would be assigned to undermanned Negro junior highs, and the other five to elementary schools. Because no midyear class will enter the junior highs this winter, enrollment may dip enough to make it unnecessary to keep the extra teachers after February. The five grade-school teachers would be assigned for the rest of the school year, however.

Partially Meets Need.

The 15 teachers would not meet the entire need of the colored schools, because some classes would remain oversize, according to Assistant Supt. Harold A. Haynes.

The Ninth and Barnaby School is the only one being started this winter.

Dr. Corning planned to report on his proposal to the Board of Education personnel committee today. Committee approval was expected.

Commtitee Chairman Albert E. Steinem said the move presumably would make it unnecessary to cut the white teacher force further at this time in order to free more salary money. A substantial slash was made in September.

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Board Tries To 'Equalize' Segregated D.C. Schools

WASHINGTON

Despite lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in the local public schools, the Board of Education and Dr. Hobart M. Gorning, superintendent of schools, are seeking to "equalize" the dual school system here.

Hearing on District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, made public last Monday, show that efforts at equalization extend even to the administrative offices in Divisions 1 (white) and 2 (colored).

Dr. Corning asked the House Appropriations Committee to provide funds for another assistant superintendent in Division 2, which would give that division an equal number of educational officers with Division 1.

At present, Division 1 has four assistant or associate superintendents and Division 2 has three.

Explaining his request for a salary for an associate superintendent for Division 2, Dr. Corning said his purpose is twofold:

"First, to make the two sides of the school system equal with respect to administrative officers and, secondly, to adjust to the rapidly increasing population in the colored schools."

At present, each division has a first assistant superintendent. The white division has three associate superintendents and the colored division, two.

Dr. Corning also requested salaries for a number of other new positions, including a principal, an assistant principal, a staff nurse and a clerk-stenographer, all on a half-year basis, for Douglass Junior High School which is now under construction.

An increase in funds also was requested for two counselors, a librarian and 20 teachers for the Spingarn Senior High School, which also is under construction and is to be occupied in September. He said 19 of the 20 teaching positions requested will contribute to the reduction of the teacher-pupil ratio in Division 2.

The superintendent also requested the construction of a 20-room elementary school building in the vicinity of 56th and E. Capitol Sts., NE.

In justification, he submitted figures showing that the three schools presently serving that general area — Nalle, Richardson and Smothers—are overcrowded, having a total of 2,092 pupils in 52 rooms, more than six rooms short of the number to house them if the classrooms were reduced to 36 pupils each.

In the community served by these three schools, Dr. Corning pointed out, the National Capital Housing Authority has started construction of the Richardson Dwellings, in the vicinity of 53rd and Clay Sts., NE.

ed salaries for 82 teachers to improve the teahcer-pupil ratio in the colored schools. Fifty-five of these new teaching positions would be at the junior high school level, while 27 would be at the elementary level.

In justification of this increase, Dr. Corning pointed out that, about two years ago, the enrollment in the white and colored schools was approximately 50-50 and in the 1950-51 school year, for the first time, the colored school population exceeded the white by 1,244 pupils.

On October 19, 1951, there were 4,654 more colored pupils than white pupils.

Dr. Corning requested $104,000 for the acquisition of a site for

Funds Sought For Segregated School System

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Despite lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in the local public schools, the Board of Education and Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, are seeking to equalize the dual school system here.

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An increase in funds also was requested for two counselors, a librarian and twenty teachers for the Spingarn Senior High School, which also is under construction and is to be occupied in September.

THE SUPERINTENDENT also requested salaries for eighty-two teachers to improve the teacher-pupil ratio in the colored schools. Fifty-five of these new teaching positions would be at the junior high school level, while twenty-seven would be at the elementary level.

Dr. Corning requested the sum of $104,000 for the acquisition of a site for the construction of a 20-room elementary school building in the vicinity of Fifty-sixth and East Capitol streets northeast.

Requests for appropriations for equipment included:

The sum of $5,200 for shoeshop equipment at Armstrong Senior High School; $2,500 for the purchase of nonfixed equipment for an all-purpose home-economics laboratory at the Miller Junior High School; $7,500 to bring the equipment up to standard and to provide for the replacement of wornout or obsolete equipment in the barbering shop for vocational high schools of Division 2.

* * *

ALSO $7,000 for the purchase of furniture and equipment for two remedial reading diagnostic center which are being established —one in Division 1 and the other at Ludlow Elementary School in Division 2.

The sum of $16,000 for the conversion of a room at Miller Junior High School into a home economics room and to provide for the purchase of all-fixed equipment for this room.

Five Schools' Striking

Afro-American P. 17 Baltimore, Md.

Pupils Trickling Back

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Pupils involved in the transfer of five schools began to trickle back to classes by Wednesday after parents had kept large numbers out when the new semester opened on Monday.

The controversial shifts consisted of shuffling pupils from the Webb to the Maury; from Payne to Maury; from Maury to Lovejoy and from Lovejoy to Madison.

Parents kept a total of 125 out of school Monday, in the Payne-Webb to Maury shifts. By Tuesday the "wildcat" strike, as it was regarded in some circles spread to the Maury-Lovejoy combination which had 41 out, and the Lovejoy-Madison tie-up, which was short of 46 by Tuesday.

By Wednesday, in the Webb-Maury setup, only 20 pupils were out. In the Payne-Maury shift all had returned to school but 33. These were regarded as the main trouble spots.

Dr. Harold A. Haynes, first assistant superintendent of schools, said Wednesday that he hopes the parents will send their children back to school.

Back 2-16-52

He said that A. Kiger Savoy, associate superintendent in charge of elementary schools, was studying the situation to see if any adjustments can be made in order to make the parents happier.

"We have the same interest in these children as parents have. We hope to settle this situation like adults and not like children," Dr. Haynes stated.

A spokesman from Superintendent Hobart Corning's office made virtually the same statement.

P-TA Decided on Strike

Mrs. Catherine Jones, secretary of the Payne-Webb P-TA, said her organization had decided at a meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 29, that they wouldn't send the children to the Maury School when it opened on Monday.

Instead numerous parents took their children back to enroll them in Payne where they had been in attendance. The principal, Frank Mundy, said he could not do this. The parents took their youngsters back home.

On Tuesday morning a large group converged on Franklin School. There they talked with Dr. Savoy.

Mrs. Jones said he expressed surprise that that the parents are still dissatisfied. He told them to go home and write him a letter explaining their grievances.

P-TA's Position

Mrs. Jones told the AFRO:

The only solution to the whole problem is a transfer of one of the schools in the area. The only study that Mr. Savoy can make that will be satisfactory to us will be to show the true picture of white and colored occupancy in the area around the Bryan or Buchanan schools and give us one of those."

Dissension among the parent broke out last December when the Board transferred the old Madison school from Division 1 to the colored Division 2 to relieve overcrowding at Payne - Webb and Lovejoy Schools.

Members of the Payne-Webb and the Lovejoy Parent-Teacher Associations protested the action of the Board of Education on the grounds that it would not adequartely solve their problem.

They asked that either the Bryan or the Buchanan schools be turned over to colored occupancy instead. To pin point their disapproval of the action they pulled their children out of school for four days and picketed in front of both the Payne and the Webb Schools.

Bryan, Buchanan Attendance

Attendance figures in the controversial white schools, Bryan and Buchanan showed a decline from those at the close of the first semester.

Bryan, an 18-room school, with a capacity of 648 as of Jan. 16, had 472 pupils; Buchanan, 20 room school, capacity 720, had 443; Tyler, the third white school in the area, 21 rooms, 756 capacity, 591.

On Monday when the new semester opened Buchanan had an attendance of 426 and on Wednesday 427. Bryan had 440 on Monday and the same number Wednesday. Tyler had 569 on Monday and 555 Wednesday.

Dr. Hobart Corning refused to talk to the parents until they sent the children back to school. They wired President Truman of their grievances. He called the D.C. Commissioners to look into the situation and end the strike. Two Commissioners F. Joseph Donohue and acting engineer, Thomas Hayes met with the P-TA and asked them to return the children and then confer with the Superintendent.

PTA President Sues

At a meeting that was arranged shortly after the Commissioners appearance, Corning and members of his staff proceeded to explain their position to the parents and stuck to their guns.

When the transfers went into effect Monday, Feb. 4, Lemon H. Moses Jr., 1620 C St., SE, president of the Payne-Webb P-TA. took his child to the Buchanan school for entrance. She was refused on the basis of her race.

Senate Committee Asked To Equalize Schools In D.C

Miami P. 2. Dec. 4-22-52

Hill of Alabama, who presided at the hearing, that on every academic level, from kindergarten through teacher college, colored children are required to attend larger classes than are white children.

As of October 19, last, he said, classes in the elementary schools averaged 33.6 pupils per teacher in white schools, and 37.9 in colored; junior high schools, 24 pupils per teacher in white schools, and 31.3 in colored schools; vocational schools, 13.7 for whites, and 14.9 for colored; senior high schools 17.5 for whites and 24.4 for colored, and teacher colleges, 15.8 for whites and 16.5 for colored.

Col. Pollard pointed out that the standards fixed by the school board were 36 pupils per teacher in the elementary schools, 26 pupils per teacher in junior high schools and 25 pupils per teacher in senior high schools. These standards, the civic associations charged, "are currently a pernicious myth."

Actual class sizes, Col. Pollard said, show without exception that the average class in white schools is below the standard, while in the colored schools it is above the standard.

Dr. Corning has recently reported as recognizing that the established standards are too high for all levels. Col. Pollard said, but teacher's salary has been "forced" for the colored schools.

The number and character of the "educational advancements for colored youths are impeded by these grotesque standards, while the administration affords much more highly favorable standard for white youths."

From available data, he asserted, as of March 1, 1951, a total of 252 additional teachers for colored schools would be needed to reach equality among regular classroom teachers, if the white schools are permitted to continue on the more favorable standards, and if equality is to be achieved by simultaneous reduction in the number of teachers in the white schools and addition of

The AVC supported House action in cutting out of the District of Columbia appropriation bill an item of $275,000 recommended by the District Commissioners for acquiring the public golf courses from the Interior Department.

Private management of the golf courses by S. G. Loeffler, under the supervision of the National Capital Parks of the Interior Department, the AVC spokesman said, "gives the public satisfactory, non-discriminatory service at no burden to the taxpayer."

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D.C.

Legal Giants to Vie In Segregation Case

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

Two highly dissimilar giants of the legal world will do battle this week before the Supreme Court in an epic struggle of our times.

They are the key attorneys in a three-day oral argument over the segregated public schools of the District and 17 States and the partially segregated schools of four different States.

The protagonists:

John W. Davis, 79, one-time Democratic candidate for the Presidency and a famed constitutional lawyer.

Thurgood Marshall, 44, Baltimore-born Negro attorney, the man who has directed the highly successful legal drive of the past dozen years to win equal rights for his race.

Represents S. C.

Davis will represent the State of South Carolina and Clarendon County School District No. 22. Marshall will represent a group of Negroes asking the Supreme Court to order their admission to white schools.

They will meet on the common battleground of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In essence, Davis will argue that the public schools are the province of the sovereign States, that the question of segregation or integration of the races is a matter of public policy for the legislatures of the several States to determine — not for the courts.

And Marshall will argue that segregation in itself violates the Constitution, that "separate but equal" is a doctrine the highest court in the land should now discard, definitely and forever.

There will be other attorneys on hand this Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, men of eminence on both sides. The Attorney General of Delaware, H. Albert Young; Milton D. Korman of the District corporation counsel's office; T. Justin Moore of Richmond; perhaps the Attorney General of Kansas, all on Davis' side. And Robert L. Carter, Spottswood Robinson, 3d, Jack Greenberg, Louis L. Redding and George E. C. Hayes, all on Marshall's side.

All will be on hand to argue an historic set of five cases because of a plan of many years in the mind of Thurgood Marshall.

Marshall became special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1938, succeeding the late Charles Houston. As a recent magazine article put it, Marshall "not only took over the strategy of the campaign but also became its leading technician."

It was Marshall who led the successful fight in winning the help of the Federal courts against Jim Crow transportation practices, in cutting down many restrictions on the Negro voter and in opening the South's graduate schools to Negroes. And it was Marshall who made the decision, now to be tested as to its soundness, to seek a clear-cut decision in the court of last resort on segregation itself.

There are many as interested as Marshall in winning full civic rights for the Negro who believe it was a mistake to seek a direct test at this time on segregation itself in the public schools. They feel that tremendous gains for the Negro have been won by battles on the periphery, that it is too soon—and too risky—to gamble on the central issue.

"Only an excess of zeal can explain the present challenge," is the way the Davis brief puts it.

But Marshall decided to make that challenge, directed the bringing of numerous school cases, finally found the one he wanted, from a legal standpoint, in South Carolina. Those in Virginia, Kansas and Delaware buttress his argument. The District case is allied but not quite the same.

John W. Davis was selected as counsel for South Carolnia, it is understood, by Gov. James F. Byrnes, a high tribute to Thurgood Marshall. For Byrnes is himself a former justice of the Supreme Court and he led the voters of his State only last November 4 in a successful move to eliminate from the State constitution any mention of public schools—just in case.

Davis Gained Attention

Davis is indeed a formidable opponent, especially on constitutional issues. Only last June, the Supreme Court agreed with him in reaching one of the major constitutional decisions of this century—the ruling that President Truman had exceeded his powers in seizing the Nation's steel mills.

Seldom has a courtroom sat in such silent admiration for a lawyer at the bar as did those in the Supreme Court chamber last year when Davis was arguing for the steel companies. His vigor, ready command of the facts and vast background in constitutional law both belied his years and demonstrated his high rank among lawyers.

Davis is a tall, urbane gentleman with a distinguished past-member of Congress from West Virginia, solicitor general of the United States in the Wilson Administration, Ambassador to Great Britain, president of the American Bar Association and Democratic candidate for President in 1924. He is now senior partner in the New York law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl.

Marshall is the son of a Baltimore school teacher mother and a father who was a steward at the exclusive Gibson Island Country Club on Chesapeake Bay. He was a magna cum laude graduate of Howard University Law School. He won his first important case at 27 when he forced the University of Maryland to open its law school to Negroes.

The issue before the Supreme Court this week has vast social and political as well as constitutional ramifications, whichever way it may be decided in the end. At least it will not be possible for either side to say that it suffered because it was not represented by first-class counsel.

JOHN W. DAVIS

THURGOOD MARSHALL
. . . attornys to argue over segregated public schools.

Segregation Not Rational, Court Is Told

Seventeen local and national groups have told the Supreme Court that public school segregation "is completely without rational basis in the United States in the twentieth century."

In a friend of the court brief filed in one of five school cases which will be argued this week, the groups said racial segregation is "a continuing attempt to maintain some vestiges of the slave system of the nineteenth century." They asked:

"If people, young and old can live next door to each other in apartment houses, can walk or ride together as far as school doors, and can enter together in private schools, what proper reason can be adduced to prevent them from entering these doors to study together in public schools established in the interest of all the people, by a Government dedicated to democracy?"

The groups are the American Council on Human Rights; Americans for Democratic Action, Washington chapter; American Jewish Congress Commission on Law and Social Action, Washington chapter; Catholic Interracial Council of America.

Also the Commission on Community Life of the Washington Federation of Churches; District Industrial Union Council, C.I.O.; D. C. Federation of Civic Associations, Inc.; Friends Committee on National Legislation; Japanese American Citizens League, Washington chapter; Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington branch; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Washington Chapter; Washington Bar Association; Washington Ethical Society; Washington Fellowship; Washington Interracial Workshop and Washington Urban League.

Brief Asks High Court To Ban Segregation In Public Schools

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—A brief urging the Supreme Court to outlaw segregation of white and Negro children in public schools has been filed with the high tribunal by six organizations.

The court expects to hear arguments on the issue next week. Appeals have been filed attacking segregation in grade schools in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The organizations which filed the brief are: American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Japanese American Citizens League, American Civil Liberties Union, American Ethical Union and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

"Racial segregation in public educational institutions," the brief asserted, "is an unconstitutional classification under the equal protection of the laws clause of the 14th Amendment."

The organizations added:

"Legally imposed segregation in our country, in any shape, manner or form, weakens our program to build and strengthen world democracy and combat totalitarianism.

"In education, at the lower levels, it indelibly fixes anti-social attitudes and behavior patterns by building inter-group antagonisms. It forces a sense of limitation upon the child and destroys incentive. It produces feelings of inferiority and discourages racial self-appreciation."

The brief said that defenders of racial segregation frequently express the fear that "compulsory destruction of the barriers in the public schools would increase racial tensions and even cause strife."

"Such results, obviously, should be avoided if possible, without yielding constitutional principles," the brief stated. "Experience, however, has clearly demonstrated that these dire predictions are unfounded."

The brief added, "There is another cogent reason that this court should speak out clearly and definitely now. Since the 'separate but equal' doctrine in public education will have to be abandoned ultimately, it should be abandoned sooner rather than later, to forestall the wasteful expenditure by many states of huge sums of money to build segregated schools when that money could be used more economically and enduringly to build and improve public schools where they will provide the greatest good for the greatest number."

DC 'Mayor's' Aide Calls For Unsegregated Schools

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Since the two major political parties say they are for the abolition of segregation in the District of Columbia Robert C. Albrook, legislative assistant to Washington's new unofficial "mayor," Sen. Francis Chase, called for co-operation between the parties on this issue.

The idea was expressed last week in a two-member panel on segregation at the monthly meeting of the D.C. branch of the NAACP, held at Lincoln Congregational Temple.

The other member of the panel was Gerhard P. Van Arkel, former counsel for the senate District committee which was chairmaned by Sen. Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.), the District's retiring "mayor."

Van Arkel questioned the possibility of Republicans fulfilling campaign pledges to end segregation in Washington. He defended the civil rights achievements of the New Deal and Fair Deal administrations.

Albrook said he could not take issue with any of Van Arkel's views, but predicted that "Ike" would be able to accomplish as much in the field of civil rights, in the next four years, as has been accomplished in the past four.

Declaring that prejudice is created in a segregated school system, Van Arkel recommended that an "immediate, rapid and quiet" change be made from a segregated system in the District to an integrated one. The "transition could be tragic if allowed to drag on," he insisted.

SIMPOSED INFEDERAL MENT

NAACP FLAYS RACE BIAS COURT ARGU

D. C. School Segregation Hit As Unconstitutional In Case

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The issue of whether government-imposed racial segregation is in itself unconstitutional was squarely presented to the U. S. Supreme Court here in the District of Columbia school segregation case, which involves no question of equality of school facilities.

Earlier, the court heard J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Attorney General of Virginia, declare that if state laws requiring segregated schools is struck down, the people of Virginia will refuse to levy taxes on themselves and issue bonds to support the public school system in that State.

Argument of the Virginia and District of Columbia cases followed the conclusion of the main argument of John W. Davis, of New York, [illegible] counsel lawyer, and the reputation [illegible] Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the South Carolina case.

For the second day the courtroom was crowded to capacity with standees outside the loges and a queue of several hunderd persons

thing should be done."

Justice Felix Frankfurter asked Hayes whether he thought the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment "atomatically" invalidated any law relating to race and whether he was prepared to say that the intermarriage laws are "ipso facto unconstitutional."

Hayes replied that he thought it was the duty of the court that answer that question. "I think this court is called upon to say that this sort of thing cannot happen because it is a violation of the due process clause," he said. "You can have substantial equality," he added, "but you cannot have substantial liberty."

During argument of the Topeka, Kansas, case Tuesday, Justice Frankfurter sought to get Robert L. Carter of New York, member of the NAACP legal staff, to broaden his argument from the narrow question of whether the Court should be reversed because of its finding of inequality due to the psychological impact of segregation, to the broader question of whether state-imposed segregation is in itself unconstitutional.

Justice Reed pointed out to Robinson that if a decree were issued, ordering colored children might be admitted on a segregated basis because there have been no decisions outlawing segregation below the college level.

Asked by Justice Reed what he conceived to be the purpose of the Virginia enactment, Robinson replied that "the original notion behind these school segregation laws is to impose upon Negroes disabilities which, prior to adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, they labored under."

Board of Education and school officials to compel the admission of colored students to Sousa Junior High School.

George E. C. Hayes, attorney for the petitioners, told the court that the issue in the District case is solely whether or not the school board and school officials have the power to deny colored pupils admission to Sousa.

The Acts of Congress relating to Washington schools, Hayes pointed out, were different from the states involved in the state cases in that they do not specifically require segregation.

Both Hayes and associate coun-

U.S. Joins Fight Against Dual Schools

WASHINGTON

Attorneys fighting to have the United States Supreme Court outlaw segregated public schools are expected to have a new ally when the cases come up next month for hearing.

Headed by Attorney General James C. McGranery, the Justice Department is expected to file a brief as a friend of the court. This brief will contend that racial segregation in public schools is in itself unconstitutional.

Three cases involving schools are scheduled to be argued before the high court Dec. 8 and 9.

Delaware Case Added

These are the Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas cases. A fourth was added this week when a Delaware judge put the final decision up to the Supreme Court.

He himself had ruled that segregation was in itself unconstitutional.

Individuals and groups backing the other cases are asking the high court to dissolve the rule that dual schools are permissible if the facilities are equal for both races.

Joined Dining Car Case in '49

Back in 1949 when the now famous dining car segregation case was being heard, the Justice Department filed a brief on the "separate but equal" theory, arguing that this theory is a "constitutional anachronism which no longer deserves a place in our law."

It asked the court to overrule this doctrine which had held for about 50 years.

Although the Supreme Court will hear the arguments in the cases next month, a decision is not expected to be given before next spring when the new administration is in power.

Will High Court End School Bias?

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court on Dec. 8, according to a formal agreement announced last week by the high tribunal.

The District case will be heard along with other cases attacking the dual school system in Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas.

The Washington case grew out of an attempt by several Negro children, their parents and the Consolidated Parent Group to have these children enrolled in a white school in the District of Columbia.

THE CASE eventually reached the Court of Appeals where it is still pending.

The Supreme Court last month suggested that it would consider a petition to hear the case even though the Appeals Court had not heard it.

The case originating in the District of Columbia contends that a dual school system in that city is a violation of the fifth amendment since the District statutes do not require the board to maintain segregation.

* * *

GEORGE E. C. HAYES and James M. Nabrit Jr., attorneys in the case, contend that Negro students in Washington are deprived of constitutional rights under the fifth amendment.

The cases in Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas, where white and Negro students are taught in separate buildings, charge violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justice Department to File Brief Contending Segregation in Itself Is Unconstitutional

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

The Justice Department will file a brief in the public school segregation cases soon to be argued before the Supreme Court and the brief will contend that segregation is in itself unconstitutional.

The argument will back up those individuals and groups who have asked the high court to knock down the old rule that dual school systems are permissible if facilities are equal for Negro and white students.

Cases before the court, to be argued on December 8 and 9, affect schools in the District, in Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas. The Justice Department brief will cover them all. The department does not intend, however, to ask permission to argue orally in any of the four cases.

The Justice decision to file its "friend of the court" brief was made by Attorney General James C. McGranery and there are grounds to believe that he first discussed the move with President Truman.

While arguments on the segregation issue, a highly controversial matter, will take place while the Truman Administration is still in office, no decision is expected until next spring or early summer after Dwight D. Eisenhower has become President. The President-elect's attitude during the recent campaign was that—except for the District—the civil rights issue was best left to the States.

The Justice argument to be submitted shortly was first laid down in the fall of 1949 when it filed a now famous brief in the dining car segregation case. The court later unanimously ruled against such practices.

In that brief, Justice argued that "seperate but equal" is "a constitutional anachronism which no longer deserves a place in our law" and the Government asked the court to overrule that half-century-old doctrine enunciated in the Plessy v. Ferguson case. The court, however, sidestepped that key issue. There is considerable feeling among attorneys at this time, though, that the court may make a new ruling—one way or the other—on "separate but equal."

The court this week received a request to consider a fourth school segregation case, this one involving Delaware. In this case, a Delaware Court of Chancery judge found that segregation was in itself unconstitutional, but he said it was up to the Supreme Court to give the final word.

The Delaware jurist posed a test of "substantial equality" including equal time necessary for students to reach their schools, a test which would appear to make dual school systems a practical impossibility.

White School Economies Will Fill 19 Negro Posts

Corning Closes Classes in Eight White Institutions; New Controversy Rises

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday found most of the money to hire 19 Negro teachers by closing down classes in eight white schools and turning six white senior high counselors into classroom instructors.

His 11th-hour solution to the long-running Negro teacher shortage, approved yesterday by the Board of Education, provided in all 23 additional instructors. Four teaching posts wil be filled by Negro counselors. Five teachers' salaries were freed in white Division 1 by existing job vacancies.

Also yesterday, a new "Central High School controversy" was born at the school board session attended by more than 200 residents and parents of the Southeast. This latest school building tug-of-war is between Negro parents of the Lincoln Park area who are seeking transfer to their use of either white Bryan and Buchanan Schools, and parents whose children attend the latter elementaries.

Census Demanded

Opponents of transfer of either school demanded that school officials make a house-to-house school child census of the near Southeast neighborhoods to get a "true" population picture.

Corning's program to get the necessary Negro faculty may result in the termination of some white temporary junior high teachers. Corning yesterday would not hazard a guess on how many.

In his recommendation, Corning said one of the two counselors at each senior high will become teachers. Thus, other white senior high teachers will be reassigned to junior high posts now held by temporary appointees. These temporaries legally may be dropped from the payroll during a school term.

The change of counselor duties will continue only for the rest of the semester since Negro junior high enrollments will drop after midterm graduation.

Classes To Be Closed

Eight classes will be closed in the following white grade schools before December 5; Bancroft, Bryan, Buchanan, Burroughs, Kimball, Janney, Powell and Tyler. Pupils affected will be consolidated into other classes in these buildings where, because of low enrollments, class size is below the school board standard of 36.

Services of the eight teachers will not be ended suddenly. Most of those affected are temporary instructors who took the job on a limited-time basis.

"All of these transactions are undesirable in that they constitute curtailments of present services to children, Corning Sharpe, president, told them no formal recommendation has been made by Corning said.

"We found that the actions last fall in reassigning teachers from one level to another have been harmful to teacher morale . . .," he added. However, he said the move is justified because of the teacher-shortage emergency.

Before the ten speakers addressed the school board on the school transfer issue, C. Melvin

Defies

Ask Senate Group To 'Equalize' Public Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Charging that the segregated public school system of the District of Columbia is being operated "in blatant defiance" of the line of Supreme Court decisions upholding "separate but equal" facilities, the Federation of Civic Associations last Tuesday asked a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to equalize colored and white schools here.

The Federation of Civic Associations is a colored organization composed of the presidents and delegates from thirty-three local civic associations. Its white counterpart is the Federation of Citizens Associations.

At the same time that the Federation of Civic Associations asked for equalization of the colored schools here with the white schools, it also asked that the public school administration be immediately requested to furnish the public with data showing the annual savings that would be effected by integrating the schools.

The Board of Education first voted to have Dr. Hobart Corning, superintendent of schools, to make a study showing the savings that could be made through integration, but later rescinded its action.

Robert L. Pollard, chairman of the committee on educational action of the Federation of Civic Associations, told the subcommittee that he disagreed with Dr. Corning's statement that the savings would be neglible. He estimated such savings at $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year.

Presenting the statement of the civic associations, signed by himself and Dr. Ellis O. Knox, chairman of its committee on education and professor of education at Howard University, Colonel Pollard asked for equalization all along the line—teacher-pupil ratio, administrative personnel, and school buildings.

Col. Pollard told Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, who presided at the hearings, that on every academic level, from kindergarten through teacher college, colored children are required to attend larger classes than are white children.

As of October 19, last, he said, classes in the elementary schools averaged 33.6 pupils per teacher in white schools, and 37.9 in colored schools; junior high schools, 24 pupils per teacher in white schools, and 31.3 in colored schools; vocational schools, 13.7 for whites, and 14.9 for colored; senior high schools, 17.5 for whites and 14.4 for colored, and teacher colleges, 15.8 for whites and 16.5 for colored.

Col. Pollard pointed out that the standards fixed by the school board were 36 pupils per teacher in the elementary schools, 26 pupils per teacher in junior high schools, and 25 pupils per teacher in senior high schools. These standards, the civic associations charged, "are currently a pernicious myth."

Actual class sizes, Col. Pollard said, show without exception that the average class in white schools is below the standard, while in the colored schools it is above the standard.

Dr. Corning has recently been reported as recognizing that the established standards are too high for all levels, Col. Pollard said, but "educational advancements for colored youths are impeded by these grotesque standards, while the administration affords much more highly favorable standards for white youths."

From available data, he asserted as of March 1, 1951, a total of 25[illegible] additional teachers for colored schools would be needed to reach equality among regular classroom teachers, if the white schools are permitted to continue on the more favorable standards, and if equality is to be achieved by simultaneous reduction in the number of teachers in the white schools and addition of teachers in colored schools, a total of 127 teachers would have to be transferred to the colored schools.

The civic associations said its computations take into account the recent transfers of thirty-five permanent positions from the white to the colored school, the creation of thirty-one teaching positions in the colored schools from savings, and also the transfer of positions on a temporary basis from the white to the colored schools.

This action, Col. Pollard asserted, "constitutes little else than a weak gesture in relieving the inadequacy" of teachers for colored pupils, and there still remains a need for more than 200 additional teachers in the colored schools if desirable standards are to be attained.

The civic associations also requested a salary appropriation for a chief examiner for the colored schools. Such an officer has been continuously serving in the white schools with a salary provided for the position, Pollard said, but an "acting" chief examiner with a teacher's salary has been "forced" to serve the colored schools.

The number and character of the building inequities were too numerous to relate, Pollard said. There are more colored elementary and junior high school pupils than white, but on both levels than there are more and better buildings for whites.

The accelerated increase in colored pupils has "merely aggravated the problem due largely to long-standing improper administrative building planning programs" for colored pupils, Pollard charged.

Paul Cooke, chairman of the Greater Washington Area Council of the American Veterans Committee, also urged school appropriations to equalize opportunity for white and colored children and also asked the subcommittee to recommend to the Senate that it begin consideration of integrating the local public schools.

The AVC supported House action in cutting out of the District of Columbia appropriation bill an item of $275,000 recommended by the District Commissioners for acquiring the public golf courses from the Interior Department.

Private management of the golf courses by S. G. Loeffler, under the supervision of the National Capital Parks of the Interior Department, the AVC spokesman said, "gives the public satisfactory, nondiscriminatory service at no burden to the taxpayer."

McMillan Sees Defeat Of His $5 Million Bill For Negro Schools

Measure Will Bring Needed Hearing on Issue Legislator Declares

Chairman McMillan of the House District Committee today predicted failure for a bill he is sponsoring for emergency construction of Negro schools here.

But the District Committee leader added that he is anxious to have a public hearing on the question because he thinks District school construction should be speeded.

Commissioners to Testify.

The hearing, he said, will give Congress a chance to find out what new schools are needed.

Mr. McMillan said he would introduce the controversial $5 million emergency construction bill this afternoon and call a hearing as soon as possible. The commissioners, who have been critical of School Board President C. Melvin Sharpe's move in seeking the legislation, will be the first to be called as witnesses, Mr. McMillan added.

Mr. Sharpe asked the District Committee chairman to introduce the bill after the School Board last week refused to transfer Eliot Junior High School to Negro use to relieve colored school overcrowding. Mr. Sharpe voted against the transfer.

Critical of Procedure.

Both Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue and Brig. Gen. Bernard L. Robinson criticized Mr. Sharpe for going over their heads. Dr. James A. Gannon, a School Board member, and several other colleagues of Mr. Sharpe's also expressed doubts about his procedure, on which he did not consult the full board.

Mr. McMillan today defended Mr. Sharpe's action. He called the Commissioners' view "the wrong attitude," adding:

"Any one in Washington can come to see me."

Stanton Annex Transfer To Negro Pupils Sought

Transfer of the Stanton School annex of eight rooms at Hamilton and Good Hope roads S.E. to Negro use has been asked by several civic associations.

The Garfield Turner Parent Teacher Association and the Garfield-Douglas Civic Association have petitioned the District Board of Education for the annex because they claim it is not being used by white pupils.

The groups also asked the board to complete a new eight-room addition to the Turner School, Alabama avenue and Stanton road S.E. Construction already has been approved by the board.

Three large apartment developments in the area will add 820 new pupils to the school population in addition to a normal enrollment of 1,171, the groups contended.

Even with the additional facilities there will be an estimated 489 pupils without accommodations the organizations said.

CONGRESS ASKED TO SPEND FIVE MILLION IMPROVING D. C. SCHOOLS

NAACP Protests Bill Introduced by South Carolinian Because It Ignores Interest Of Blacks

HOT RADIO DISCUSSIONS HELD

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Rep. John L. McMillan (D., S. C.) introduced a bill last week authorizing $5,000,000 for the improvement of Negro schools in the District of Columbia.

The proposed funds are to be distributed among five schools in the District. One new junior high school. with a pupil capacity of 1,100 is to be constructed at the cost of $2,500,000. An addition is to be made to another junior high school at the cost of $300,000. The completion of the fourth floor of another junior high school is authorized at the cost of $200,000. The construction of two new elementary schools is proposed at the cost of $1,050,000 each.

The school bill, which got started after the board of education turned down a proposal to transfer a white school for use by Negro pupils, aroused controversary even before it was introduced.

The South Carolina Democrat introduced the bill at the request of C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the District school board after a conference with School Supt. Hobart M. Corning.

District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue asserted that Sharpe's action was "illegal" and a violation of the statutes which prohibits any officer or employe of any department from requesting an appropriation from congress.

The proposal was condemned by the District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a letter to the house District committee, the NAACP said the proposal is an "expenditure of fnuds designed to duplicate space already existing in the schools which should be made available to all the children in the District of Columbia without reference to race, creed or color.

In a recent radio broadcast over "The Americans All" program, Harry B. Merican pointed out that 27 of the 58 Negro elementary schools in the District of Columbia were overcrowded in 1951 with an excess of 2,000 children enrolled. In the 68 white schools, on the other hand, only 18 were overcrowded, and there were more than 3,500 vacant pupil stations.

In the junior high schools eight of the nine plants for Negroes were overcrowded and only three of the 11 buildings for white children were overcrowded. One of the three senior high schools for Negroes was overcrowded while nine of the seven senior high schools for white pupils was overpopulated and there were 6,469 vacant pupil stations.

Dr. Ellis O. Knox of Howard university discussed the inadequacy of physical plants for the teaching of Negro children as compared with those provided for the whites.

Dr. Knox pointed out that the "playground areas, library space, science laboratories, music, art, physical education, shop, guidance and health rooms" for the white youth in this city are advanced far beyond those of the colored. He expressed hope that the board of education of this city will move immediately to establish equality in educational opportunities for all public school youth in the District.

Others who took a crack at the uneconomical use of school funds in the istrict through its dual system were Mrs. Mary Jo Alder of the American Veterans Committee, William S. Harps, president o fthe American Council on Human Rights, Mrs. Catherine W. Jones, and Miss Patricia K. McGerr of the Catholic Interracial Council.

In the school discussion over station WOOK, Harps suggested that the only sane solution to the problem of teacher shortage here is to have congress appropriate sufficient funds to employ the 175 additional teachers needed in the school system, and to permit all pupils regardless of race to attend the school nearest their home.

In discussing the situation which exists at one of the elementary schools, Mrs. Jones, mother of two elementary school children said, "My children are not getting the type of education the District officials should indiscriminately provide for all children.

"It is a sad situation, but the American way of life does not fully accept the American Negro."

The round table discussion on the school situation in the District was sponsored by Dr. Tomlinson D. Todd, president of the Institute on Race Relations and director of the Americans All radio show.

Segregation Is Legal, D. C. Insists to Court

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

The District Board of Education told the Supreme Court yesterday that the Constitution's Fifth Amendment doesn't bar a segregated school system.

In fact, said a brief filed with the high court, slavery was legal under that amendment until the Thirteenth Amendment was later adopted.

This and other arguments were advanaced by District Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West who acts as the school board's attorney in the school segregation case to be argued before the Supreme Court next week. Assisting West were Chester H. Gray, Milton D. Korman and Lymon J. Umstead.

A group of Negro high school students aand their parents, in bringing the case against the dual school system, have argued that the Fifth Amendment's "due process" clause forbids racial segregation in the public schools. To this, the school board brief replies:

'Due Process' Cited

"Even slavery was constitutional under the Fifth Amendment—: it required a constitutional amendment to end it. When slavery in the District of Columbia was abolished by Congress before the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, 'due process' commanded payment for the property thus taken. Separate schools for white and colored children were set up by the very same legislators who proposed the Fourteenth Amendment and who enacted the Civil Rights Acts. Thus their contemperaneous judgment was that a dual system of schools is constitutional.

"During the years following the Civil War, when political rights for Negro citizens were being established by constitutional amendments and legislation, an integrated school system for the District was not considered by the Congress to be an essential part of the rights."

The brief declares that "the policy or wisdom of the maintenance of a dual school system is beyond the powers of courts to even consider. . . . Since the two parts of the dual school system are conceded to be equal if the long established policy of their maintenance is to be struck down, the Congress and not the Court is the body to make that decision."

"Established Fact"

The brief declares that "a series of Congressional enactments between 1862 and 1866 providing for the establishment of a dual school system in the District of Columbia were reenacted by Congress in 1874 as part of the revised statutes of the District." Congress, between 1874 and 1951, has on several occasions "treated and dealt with the dual school system as an established fact."

It also pointed out to the high court that "efforts to specifically include integration of District schools in an amendment of the Civil Rights Acts failed of passage in Congres." These acts were closely related to the Fourteenth Amendment which forbids the states to deny any person the "equal protection" of the laws.

The attacks on segregated schools in four states—Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas—is based on the Fourteenth Amendment. These cases will be argued along with the District case on December 9, 10 and 11. A decision is not expected until spring or posibly early summer.

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New School Suit Filed In Capital

D. C. Family Challenges Dual System

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) On the very day that President Truman was attacking racial discrimination and segregation in a commencement address at Howard University, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia was hauled into court for enforcing such practices in the local public school system.

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, pastor of the Bible Way Baptist Church, and his wife Mrs. Verna L. Williams, filed suit in the District Court here last Friday on behalf of their son, Wallace Wendell Williams, 6, and all other colored children of school age in Washington, attacking the legality of racial segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

This is the third such suit brought here within the past two years. Two of the cases are now pending in the United States Court of Appeals on appeals from the District Court, which refused to convene special three-judge courts to hear the cases and dismissed the suits.

In addition, there also is pending a suit attacking the practice of the school board of entering into contracts with the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, a Federal institution, for the education of white deaf mutes, while sending colored deaf mutes to Maryland and Pennsylvania for schooling.

The Rev. and Mrs. Williams seek to enjoin the school board and school officials from denying their son admission to Wheatley Elementary School solely because he is colored and compelling him to attend one of Washington's "Jim Crow" schools.

They also seek to enjoin the school board from construing Acts of Congress relating to the public schools of the District of Columbia so as to require racial segregation, and from instituting criminal action against them for their failure to send their son to a segregated school.

They also seek a declaratory judgment that Acts of Congress relating to public education in the District of Columbia do not require racial segregation.

The law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes and James M. Nabrit, Jr., a professor of civil rights law in the Howard University Law school, attorneys for the plaintiffs, contend that either the school board is misconstruing the Acts of Congress relating to public education in the District of Columbia or such acts are unconstitutional.

Wallace Williams entered the Charles Young Elementary School last September. His parents the complaint recites, received a letter from Kiger A. Savoy, associate superintendent in charge of colored elementary schools, last February 8 ordering Wallace to transfer to one of three segregated schools—Crummell, Hayes, or Webb on the alleged ground that these schools were nearer to their home.

After school officials turned deaf ears to his pleas to avoid the transfer, the Rev. Mr. Williams last March 3 escorted his son to the Wheatley Elementary School, only a block away from their home, and presented Wallace for enrollment.

The Rev. Mrs. Williams observed, the complaint states, that a room with a capacity of thirty-six pupils had only twenty-two students in attendance. The pastor then conducted a "sit-down" strike in the first-grade classroom, the grade in which his son was entitled to be enrolled.

Miss Julia C. Taliaferro, principal of the school, came to the room and ordered the Rev. Mr. Williams and his son to leave, the complaint asserts. Meantime, Karl A. Hanson, associate superintendent of schools in charge of white elementary schools, invited him into an adjoining room for a conference.

After talking with Mr. Williams, Hansen arranged for him to see Superintendent Hobart A. Corning at 1 o'clock that day, the complaint states.

After the recess period, the boy accompanied by his mother returned to the first-grade classroom at Wheatley. The complaint says Hansen came into the classroom and had all the white pupils and their teachers to leave. Wallace and his mother remained in the deserted room until 3 o'clock that afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Williams kept his appointment with Corning, at which Harold A. Haynes, assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, also was present. The complaint states that Corning and Haynes told the Rev. Mr. Williams that Wallace would have to be transferred from the Charles Young school and could not be enrolled in Wheatley but would have to be enrolled in a segregated school.

The complaint charges that Corning and Haynes threatened to hold the Rev. Mr. Williams "accountable" unless the "sit-down' strike at Wheatley was ended immediately.

The next day the Rev. Mr. Williams took Wallace back to Wheatley and again there was a refusal to enroll the boy, the complaint states. At 11 o'clock that day, the complaint alleges, Hansen came back to Wheatley and removed the white pupils from the first-grade classroom.

At noon the Rev. Mr. Williams and Wallace went home for lunch. Upon their return to Wheatley, the complaint alleges, Hansen barred their entrance with outstretched arms, saying "You can't go in there." A police lieutenant and a sergeant stood nearby looking on.

After a heated argument, the complaint states that the Rev. Mr. Williams went across the hall, obtained two chairs and seated himself and Wallac in front of the classroom. Wallace became emotionally upset, burst into tears, and became hysterical.

The next morning Haynes offered to have the boy enrolled in the Lucy Slowe School. Under protest, the complaint states, the Rev. and Mrs. Williams enrolled Wallace in that school last March 7.

The plaintiffs charge a violation of the constitutional and civil rights of colored children and a violation of the United Nations Charter, by excluding colored children from attending "white" schools and from enjoying equal educational opportunities solely because of race or color.

Suit Filed To End D. C. Segregation In Schools

Rev. S. E. Williams Charges Violation Of Constitution by Education Officials

By Joseph Paull
Post Reporter

A District Court suit was filed here yesterday to abolish racial segregation in the Washington public schools.

The action was brought by the Rev. and Mrs. Smallwood E. Williams, 1328 Montello ave. ne., against the members of the Board of Education and various school officials. The Williamses, who are Negroes, charge violation of the Constitution, the Federal civil rights statutes, and the United Nations Charter.

Particular emphasis is placed on the Fifth Amendment, which is directed against the Federal Government's taking property without due process of law. Thus the case differs from a South Carolina case recently accepted for review by the Supreme Court, in which action of the State is protested.

Mr. Williams in March took his son, Wallace, 5, to the Wheatley School, at Montello ave. and Neal st. ne., a block from his home. The father and son remained in a school room despite the protests of school officials, but finally left when the son began to weep.

The suit requests injunctions forbidding officials from construing the law so as to enforce segregation.

The Williamses are represented by the law firm of Cobb, Howard & Hayes.

'End Segregation In D. C. Schools'

THE DISTRICT of Columbia (Washington) CIO Council last week called for ending segregation in the schools and increasing public assistance payments in Washington.

Two representatives set forth the council's views at a hearing before the D. C. Commissioners, who must submit a budget to Congress.

Segregation was attacked by Ben Segal as wasteful in the use of teaching personnel and school plants.

Segal, who is CIO associate director of education, said that white schools last October had 231 too many teachers and Negro schools needed 99 more teachers. He urged the commissioner to examine the request for 85 additional teachers pending a report on the adequacy of the present staffs if segregation of teachers is ended.

Segal also called for ending segregation in teachers' training and education of crippled and deaf children. He declared that segregated schools were estimated to cost the taxpayer from $7 to $8 million annually—about a quarter of the annual budget for the district.

"We cannot afford this staggering bill; we can no longer tolerate the outmoded, undemocratic, immoral system it upholds. We, therefore, ask the Commissioners to repare and recommend legislation that will provide for an integrated school system," Segal said.

Ending segregation would require an act of Congress, which has stalled all moves to break down bias in the voteless capital.

The council's case for increased public assistance was presented by Josephine Piccolo of the CIO Communications Workers staff.

"Adequate appropriations are needed by the public welfare department, particularly for public assistance to the needy," she said.

"Assistance payments are below recommended levels for minimum existence and have failed to keep pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living."

Teacher Supply Crisis Arises in Negro Schools

28 More Teachers Needed At Once For Special Courses, School Head Told

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

A new teacher supply crisis in the Negro schools was disclosed yesterday.

Dr. Harold A. Haynes, head of Negro schools, reported to Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning he needs 64 teachers to bring class sizes down to Board of Education standards and 28 of these instructors are vital right now to stave off curtailment of shopwork and other special subject courses.

Corning recently said Negro schools were in "pretty good shape" after money was freed to hire 45 Negro teachers through shifting an excess of white teachers into lower level positions and by not filling jobs vacant because of retirement or death. Presumably, the school executive will turn again to the white schools to find surplus funds.

The new crisis arose after Haynes screened his own senior high school situation seeking ways to provide more junior high teachers. Two Spingarn teachers were reassigned to junior high instructors, he said.

28 Needed at Once

"That is all I can do," Haynes told reporters. "We must hire immediately 28 critically-needed teachers." Haynes said he guessed the money would have to be found in white Division 1 because he couldn't wait until Congress convenes in January to ask for a supplemental appropriation. If white school funds are transferred, some white senior high instructors probably will be shifted to other positions in the white school system.

Unless, he aded, more oversized classes are formed and special subject periods reduced.

Haynes reported this as his immediate need: Junior High, 17; Elementary, 10; Senior High, 1. To bring classes to the standard size, he said he needs these additional teachers: Junior High, 20; Elementary, 13, and Senior High, 3.

Three of the four Negro senior highs, Haynes said, average 25-pupil classes, the board standard. Classes at Cardozo High School, he added, are above standard size and there is no girls' physical education teacher.

Final Count Awaited

During his weekly press conference yesterday, Corning did not comment on the report from Haynes, except to say some Negro teachers had been reassigned. Previously Corning has stated he is wating for the final enrollment count October 24 to screen again the teacher situation in the white schools to see if more salaries can be found.

Corning, for the first time yesterday, said he has written to Indianapolis school officials for a resume of what transpired when they began three years ago the gradual transition from a segregated to integrated school system. The changeover began in kindergarten.

The superintendent said he is not making a formal study of an integrated system here but added: "We are continuing to study the situation right along. We would be stupid in our thinking if we didn't look ahead."

D. C. Schools Enrollment Is 119,838

Record Number Of Students Up To 3956 Over Earlier Counts

District public, parochial and private school enrollments yesterday totaled an unprecedented 119,838 students.

The public school system recorded 100,828 pupils registered October 24, of which 54.3 percent are Negro. The final 1952-53 first semester total, released yesterday, shows an increase of 3956 pupils over last year, 99.9 percent of whm are attending Negro public schools.

Approximately 19,010 District resident students are registered in city nonpublic schools, including Catholic, Hebrew, Seventh Day Adventist and other private institutions. Of this total, about 9 percent is Negro.

Several Problems

Announcement of the public school enrollment should speed the answer to several pressing problems which officials have postponed until registration figures settled down. These include:

1. The possibility of reshuffling more surplus white senior teachers into other-level positions t free money to hire Negro instructors.

2. Possible transfer of low-enrolled white elementary schools to Negro use to relieve part-time instruction and overcrowding.

District Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning has not seen the registration totals, as he is attending an educator's conference in New York.

In their 101,712 estimate of fall enrollment, public school statisticians missed by only 884 students. They overshot the expected number of Negro senior high students by 213 and the number of white grade school students by 671.

Enrollments Listed

A breakdown of the public school figures show these enrollments:

Senior High School, white, 6799, a decrease of 119; Negro 5477, an increase of 293.

Vocational, white, 885, a decrease of 13; Negro, 851, an increase of 29. Veterans Center, Negro, 474, a decrease of 54.

Junior High, white, 9643, an increase of 394; Negro, 12,649, an increase of 1459.

Elementary, white, 28,317, a decrease of 239 students; Negro, 34,729, an increase of 2203.

The Negro and white Teachers Colleges totalled 968 students, an increase of 23 at Miner and five at Wilson. Capitol Page school has a registration of 36, a decrease of 25.

Total Increases

The grand total increase in Negro schools is 3953 and white enrollment has risen three students over October, 1951. In all, there are 8604 more Negro students than white in the public schools.

Two white senior high schools, which because of past declining enrollments have been recommended for other use, showed these trends: Western, an increase of 19 students; and McKinley, a continued drop of 121 pupils. A third high school, Roosevelt, on the edge of a population-shifting area, recorded a drop of 51 students.

A decrease of Negro students was recorded at Armstrong, Cardozo and Dunbar High Schools, but these 1000 pupils now attend newly opened Spingarn.

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Corning Appeal

D. C. Groups Urged to Face Integration

Post

Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday said preparation of the public for a possible end of segregation should be a "cooperative effort" of District agencies.

In a press conference, Corning pointed out that the effect of a Supreme Court ruling which would change the present pattern "goes beyond the public schools themselves."

"I think it desirable that community forces get together and share the responsibility of preparing the community for any change," Corning said.

The Board of Education last week voted to invite community leaders to discuss the mechanics of integration. Corning yesterday said he had not talked to C. Melvin Sharpe, school board president, about setting a time for the meeting.

Corning yesterday said that the "critical" need for Negro teachers has been met, adding that there still is a shortage based on class size standards set by the school board. He said he hoped enough money would be granted in the new budget to bring Negro Division 2 up to the standard pupilteacher ratio.

The school system's new centralized cafeteria program, Corning said, has "gained a lot of ground" in the more than two weeks of its operation. He said he had anticipated the few "rough spots" encountered in the change-over from private management of the lunchrooms.

Corning said most the complaints have stemmed from the reduction in a la carte items. Pointing out the major emphasis will continue to be on balanced meals, Corning said there may be an extension of a la carte selections in the future.

Extra White Teachers May Be Transferred To Colored Schools

Transfer of surplus white teachers in the public schools to colored schools where there is a shortage of instructors is under study by District officials.

The issue came before a conference between Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue and school officials at the District Building yesterday.

The problem grew out of an increase in the colored school population and a need for more teachers.

School officials today were studying a report made by Budget Officer Walter Fowler on the request made by them last December for $116,820 for hiring more teachers in the colored schools.

More Study Planned.

During the conference, school officials said they were not satisfied with the figures submitted by Mr. Fowler, and asked time to study them. The report was not made public.

There are now 66 teaching vacancies in the colored schools, they told Mr. Donohue, and many of the colored schools are so overcrowded that pupils have been moved to schools that formerly housed white students. There are now 14 vacant rooms in the Roosevelt High School and McKinley School is not nearly filled, and there is a surplus of white teachers.

3 Courses Open.

After the meeting, Commissioner Donohue said there were three ways open to clear the school situation here. One would be to do nothing except what has been done by getting more facilities for the colored children in schools now partly used by white children and moving the white children out. Another would be to dismiss the surplus white teachers, or use them to instruct the colored children.

He said it was up to Congress and the people of Washington to decide what to do because the Commissioners are powerless under the present system of segregating white and colored school children.

Donohue States Stand.

"Personally, I do not believe in segregation in the schools," Mr. Donohue said. "Nor am I in favor of revolution.

"I believe that the integration of white and colored pupils could be started in the lower primary grades before the children become aware of racial distinction. It might work also in the teachers' colleges we have here because the pupils are more mature.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools; Dr. James A. Gannon of the school board and Dr. Harold A. Haynes assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools attended the meeting.

Integration of Firemen.

Meanwhile, on the problem involving proposed integration of white and colored firemen, congressional district leaders plan to hold an informal meeting with city commissioners and firemen, probably next week.

House District Committee Chairman McMillan called such a conference for 4 p.m. tomorrow in his office, but canceled it later. He said he could not get all those needed for the meeting at the time, and must leave tomorrow for South Carolina.

Wants Frank Discussion.

The chairman said he wants a frank discussion of the Commissioners' plan to transfer some colored firemen to white fire companies. Among other things Mr. McMillan said he wants to find out is the attitude of the new fire chief, Millard H. Sutton, on integration.

Among those asked to the conference were Representative Davis, Democrat, of Georgia, who has a bill pending to prohibit integration of firemen; Representative Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, and Representative Simpson, Republican, of Illinois, ranking minority member of the District Committee. Also invited were the District Commissioners, and Chief Sutton.

Representative Davis said today he hoped hearings would be called on his bill to ban integration "at the proper time."

Full Study Is Ordered On Abolishing D. C. Dual School System

Supt. Corning Asked By Board to Turn In Report Within 30 Days

By Coit Hendley, Jr.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning is under orders from the Board of Education to study all factors involved in abolishing the dual school system here and report back within 30 days.

This does not mean that the board has expressed an official desire to abolish segregation in the city's public schools. It does mean that a majority of the board members think the subject is important enough at this stage to require a thorough study.

The surprise order came yesterday during the regular monthly meeting, after 13 speakers had been heard on the subject of lack of teachers in the colored schools. Many of them also asked that the dual system be abolished.

Paul Cooke, representing the American Veterans' Committee, told the school board it should "submit legislation to Congress to eliminate segregation." He added:

"There is nothing to prevent the school board from doing this, just as it submits legislation for other things."

Johnson Calls for Study.

When the speakers finished, Dr. Phillip T. Johnson, colored board member, said he feels the way the school board is operating is "economically and morally wrong." He then made the following motion:

"I move that Dr. Corning study the possibilities outlined here today in reference to the integration of the school system, concerning the cost, moral correctness and economic saving, and report back to the board within 30 days."

Albert E. Steinem, another board member, questioned whether the school board had a right to tell Congress what to do on the matter. Adelbert W. Lee, board vice president who was presiding at the time, said the facts must be explored, but he questioned how far the school board should go in instructing Dr. Corning on such a study.

"I don't think we are in a position to get into the dual school system question," Mr. Lee declared.

Dr. James A. Gannon, board member, interjected: "I see no reason why the superintendent can't explore and bring us the facts. I feel it is unsound economically and democratically to continue this way. Dr. Corning should inform the board what the situation is."

The board then passed Dr. Johnson's resolution. Opposing votes were cast by Mrs. E. C. Magdeburger and Mr. Steinem. Voting for the study were Mrs. Arcadia Near Phillips, Mrs. James W. Williams, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Gannon. Mr. Lee, as presiding officer, did not vote. C. Melvin Sharpe, board president, and Wesley S. Williams, were absent.

Mrs. Phillips said, after the meeting, she intended to vote with Mrs. Magdeburger and Mr. Steinem, which would have tied up the vote.

Neither Mr. Lee nor the board secretary heard her vote, and it went in the record as a 4-to-2 vote. Mr. Lee ruled that, since there was no protest when he announced the motion carried, it would remain carried.

This marks the first time the school board has taken official cognizance of the fact that the courts someday may rule out the dual school system. The three colored members, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Williams and Dr. Johnson, are opposed to continuation of segregation in the schools. Dr. Gannon lately has indicated he, too, feels the time has come to eliminate segregation.

Traditionally Avoided Issue.

The school board traditionally has avoided grappling with the segregation question on the ground that its duty was to administer the system Congress created.

The request for the segregation study grew out of the speakers' remarks and efforts of the school board and school officials to find some way to eliminate the shortage of teachers in the colored schools. The 13 speakers addressed themselves to various aspects of this question.

Dr. Corning presented a report to the school board, which clearly showed there is little hope of a solution this year. The school board has been trying to get a supplemental appropriation to provide 66 temporary teachers for the colored schools this year. The Commissioners and school officials met last week to go over Budget Director Walter L. Fowler's report on the matter.

"The report is not favorable to the Board of Education request for a supplemental appropriation," Dr. Corning said, "and points out that, even if granted, the funds would not be available in time to provide substantial relief for the current school year."

Mrs. Williams asked:

"What can we do to meet the immediate need for colored teachers?"

"We've transferred 17 positions from the white schools since the last school board meeting," Dr. Corning replied. "Every vacancy that occurs will result in an additional transfer. That's about all in our power."

"That means we can do nothing," Mrs. Williams responded.

She then asked Dr. Harold Haynes, first assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, what the needs are now. He reminded her that the board had requested 66 teachers in the supplemental appropriation that apparently was a lost cause and had filled 17 of the positions by the transfers mentioned by Dr. Corning. Dr. Haynes said he expected three more vacancies in the white schools this week that could be shifted to the colored schools.

White Schools Overstaffed.

The problem is that the school board has to wait for the white teachers to retire, resign or die before the salary can be shifted to the colored schools. The white schools admittedly are overstaffed, while the colored schools are understaffed.

"We are faced with a difficult situation brought about by the declining enrollments in the white schools and increasing enrollment in the colored schools," Dr. Corning disclosed.

Dr. Corning took issue with a contention made by the District Budget Office that the 120 positions requested in the budget now before Congress (103 of them teaching positions for colored schools, the rest administrative) would result in more surplus teachers. Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue estimated last week the surplus teachers would cost $1

million next year.

Dr. Corning declared:

"With the exception of those teaching positions requested for the Spingarn High School (colored school now almost completed), by agreement with the District Budget Officer, all teaching positions requested to reduce the pupil teacher ratio in the colored schools are to be offset over a two or three-year period by abolishment of an equivalent number of positions in the white schools.

Sees Adjustment Period.

"Contrary to the impression given by the report (Mr. Fowler's report to the Commissioners), the teaching positions requested will not result in an increase in the number of surplus teachers after the two- or three-year adjustment period is passed.

"The number of years required for this adjustment is still indefinite to a certain extent, at this time, because it is still too early to be able to tell exactly when so large a number of vacancies can be accumulated in the white schools.

"However, it is the present plan to abolish 50 white teaching positions before the opening of school in September."

Concerning Mr. Fowler's suggestion that surplus white teachers be transferred to colored schools, Dr. Corning said the question should be sent to Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West for an opinion. Commissioner Donohue has admitted this probably can't be done legally under the dual school system.

Limited Filling of Vacancies.

Dr. Corning said that, for the last four years, the white senior high schools have not filled vacancies, except in positions for teachers of special subjects. White junior high vacancies have been filled only where it has been necessary in order not to interrupt the educational program. He said that, since 1945, a total of 188 positions had been cut from the white schools.

Speakers at the meeting on the teacher problem included:

Dr. Frank M. Snowden, jr., of the Banneker Junior High School; Miss Irene Osborne, American Friends Service Committee; Dr. Ellis O. Knox, of the Federation of Civic Associations; Mrs. Doris Foster, Americans for Democratic Action.

Ben Segal, Industrial Union Council; Don B. Goodloe, Local 2, American Federation of Teachers; Lt. Col. Robert O. Pollard, Washington Council of the American Council on Human Rights; Gardner L. Bishop, Consolidated Parent Group; Henry G. Butler, sr., Local 730, Warehouse Employes Union; Miss Patricia McGerr, Catholic Interracial Council; James Nabrit, jr., Sigma Pi Phi fraternity; Mr. Cooks, of the American Veterans' Committee, and Mrs. Lloyd S. Luther, League of Women Voters.

Negro Parent Halts School Entry Fight

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams yesterday called a temporary halt in his attempt to have his son admitted to the white Wheatley school despite being a Negro.

He said he was awaiting a proposal from school officials on where he could send his 5-year-old son, Wallace, who was transferred from the Young School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne., and given the alternative of attending one of three other Negro schools nearer his home.

Williams, who lives at 1328 Montello ave. ne., took Wallac to Wheatley, Montvell ave. and Neal st., one block from his home, Monday morning and attempted to have him enrolled there. When he was refused, the father took the child to a clossroom where the two sat throughout the morning.

Tuesday, when Wallace and his father attempted to enter the first-grade room, Dr. Carl F. Hansen, associate superintendent in charge of white elementary schools, barred his way.

Williams, pastor of the Bible Way church, 1130 New Jersey ave. nw., said he had to conduct a funeral yesterday and was away from home when school officials called him. He said he would decide his future course after he talks with them. He hopes to have Wallace back in school by the first of next week, he said.

The father said he also wanted to give the little boy a chance to become "emotionally stabilized." Wallace, Williams said, became upset and cried whe nhe could not go into the classroom Tuesday afternoon. He said several of the Wheatley children are Wallace's playmates in after-school hours.

The minister said he had told the boy he was going to the school nearest his home but had not attempted to explain the racial situation to him.

The Washington Post

Wallace Williams, 5, and his father, Rev. Smallwood E. Williams seated outside the classroom at Wheatley School.

Negro Father Awaits 'Offer' In School Row

By Martha J. Hall
Post Reporter

The Negro clergyman who sat in a white school for two days after his son was refused admission said last night he is awaiting an "offer" from school officials before determining whether he will go back today.

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, of 1328 Montello ave. ne., and his 5-year-old son, Wallace, were barred yesterday afternoon from entering the first-grade room at Wheatley School, Montello ave. and Neal st. ne.

When the father, pastor of the Bible Way Church, went to the school at about 1 p. m. with his son, he found Dr. Carl F. Hansen, associate superintendent of schools, standing in the doorway to room 9, where the two spent yesterday morning and all of Monday.

Also in the hallway were two policemen from the Ninth Precinct. Williams said when Hansen asked him nto to enter the classroom he got chairs for himself and Wallace and the two sat in the hallway for about an hour.

Williams said he and the boy left the school with the "understanding" that school officials would "try to make a satisfactory offer." Though he declined to explain what he meant by a "satisfactory offer," he said he would return to the school today if he does not receive it by 9 a. m.

The pastor is protesting against the transfer of his son from the Young School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne. School officials have given him the choice of sending the boy to Crummell, on Gallaudet st. between Kendall and Providence sts. ne., Hayes, 5th and K sts. ne., or Webb, 15th and Rosedale sts. ne.

All three schools, officials say, are nearer to the boy's home than the over-crowded Young School. The father, in trying to enroll Wallace in Wheatley, a block from his home, says he is following the "logical idea" of atetnding the nearest school.

Hansen said last night he told Williams he had made a "suggestion to officials of Division 2 (Negro schools) but had withdrawn from all discussions since he has no jurisdiction over Negro schools.

Hansen said that "regardless of what happens in the way of a solution, the main point remains that the visiting is interfering with the educational program of the youngsters."

5 School Segregation Cases Set by Court

The Supreme Court yesterday called the legal controversy over segregated public schools an issue of "national importance" as the justices took two more steps in the direction of deciding the constitutionality question once and for all.

The nine justices:

1. Agreed to hear a Delaware school case next month in addition to those already accepted from the District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas.

2. Rapped the knuckles of the State of Kansas and the Topeka Board of Education for failing to file briefs defending the practice. The court indicated that if they don't come forward quickly, their failure to do so may "be construed as a concession of invalidity" of segregation.

Constitutional Conflict

The Delaware case is unique in that State's Supreme Court has held that the Fourteenth Amendment's "equal protection" clause requires the admission of Negro students to white schools despite a State constitutional provision requiring segregated schools.

The State contends, however, that "equal protection" can be and is being met by improvement of Negro school facilities. Involved in the case are Claymont High School and Hockessin Elementary School No. 21 of the Wilmington area.

Delaware's case comes from a State court. Those from South Carolina, Virginia and Kansas come from three-judge Federal courts and in each case the courts upheld segregated schools. The District case has been before the United States Court of Appeals but never was considered there. The issue centers around the Fifth Amendment's ban of congressional action that deprives any person "of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

All five cases will be argued on December 9, 10 and 11. No decision is expect for many weeks or even months.

Formal Opinion Issued

In th case involving Topeka, Kans., the court yesterday issued a formal per curiam (by the court as a whole) opinion. It pointed out that in the lower court hearing, "the State, by its Governor and Attorney General, intervened and defended the constitutionality of the statute. The court upheld its validity."

The justices then added:

"In this court, the appellants (a group of Negro parents) continue their constitutional attack. No appearance has been entered here by the State of Kansas, the Board of Education of Topeka, and the other appellees; nor have they presented any brief in support of the statute's validity, the court has been advised by counsel for the Board of Education that it does not propose to appear in oral argument or present a brief.

"Because of the national importance of the issue presented and because of its importance to the State of Kansas, we request that the State present its views at oral argument. If the State does not desire to appear, we request the Attorney General to advise whether the State's default shall be construed as a concession of invalidity."

The other States involved, as well as the District, have submitted briefs or soon will do so. All will send attorneys to argue their case.

Seventeen States and the District maintain completely or partially segregated schools. Hence a Supreme Court ruling that invalidated them would have wide ramifications. South Carolina voters on November 4 removed from their State constitutional the provision requiring public schools in anticipation of a possible adverse ruling by the high court.

Other Court Actions

In other actions yesterday, the court:

1. Struck down, 8 to 1, as a violation of religious freedom, a New York State law designed to give possession of the Saint Nicholas Cathedral in New York to the anti-Moscow faction of the Russion Orthodox Church.

2. Refused to hold up the Pittsburgh trial of Steve Nelson, Communist Party organizer, and four others on charges of plotting to teach violent overthrow of the Government, a Smith Act offense. They claimed that "the State of public passion . . . against Communists" precluded a fair trial.

3. Ruled, 5 to 4, that a minor taken abroad by his parents could retain citizenship even though he remained overseas after becoming of age and even though he served in the Italian army. Involved was Joseph Mandoli of Ravenna, Ohio, who was taken abroad at four months and served a short time in Mussolini's forces.

4. Refused to rule on the Virginia antistrike law for public utility workers in a case involving the Norfolk ferry. The law has since been modified.

In the church case, Justice Stanley Reed, speaking for the court, declared legislation that "regulates church administration, the operation of the churches, the appointment of clergy, by requiring conformity to church statutes" adopted by a particular church convention named in the New York law "violates the Fourteenth Amendment by prohibiting in this country the free exercise of religion."

The decision applies to Benjamin Fedchenkoff, who was removed from the Cathedral by means of the State law. He was then Archbishop of North America and the Aleutian Islands, by appointment of the Patriarch of Moscow. His opponents contended that the North American faction split from the Russian church in 1924 because of the Soviet revolution and Cathedral officials sued to remove the archbishop after the New York law was passed in 1945 to cover Russian Orthodox churches.

Last night, a Cathedral spokesman said Fedchenkoff now is head of a diocese at Rostov-on-Don, USSR.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, the lone dissenter, called the case "an ostensible religious schism with decided political overtones" and he declared he did not think New York law "must yield to the authority of a foreign and unfriendly State masquerading as a spiritual institution."

Plan Move To Forestall D.C. Mixed Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rep. John L. McMillan (D., S. C.) introduced a bill last week authorizing $5,000,000 for the improvement of Negro schools in the District of Columbia, to forestall possible integration.

The proposed funds are to be distributed among five schools in the District.

The school bill which got started after the board of education turned down a proposal to transfer a white school for use by Negro pupils, aroused controversy even before it was introduced.

The South Carolina Democrat introduced the bill at the request of G. Melvin Sharpe, president of the District school board after a conference with School Supt. Robert M. Corning.

The proposal was condemned by the district branch of the NAACP. In a letter to the house district committee, the NAACP said the proposal is an "expenditure of funds designed to duplicate space already existing in the schools which should be made available to all the children in the Disetrict of Columbia without reference to race, creed or color.

Basic Law Bars White Teachers In Negro Schools

Corporation Counsel Rules Organic Act of 1906 Clearly Implies Faculty Segregation

By Jeanne Rogers
Post Reporter

White public school instructors may not teach in Washington Negro schools, according to an opinion of Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West, released yesterday by the District Commissioners.

The ruling was sent to Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, who sought a legal interpretation last July on behalf of Walter N. Tobriner, attorney and Board of Edcation member.

Tobriner asked if white persons could teach voluntarily in Negro schools. His question came during a personnel committee meeting, in which Corning reported a shortage of Negro instructors and a surplus of white teachers.

'Intention of Congress'

After a review of District school system law, dating from 1862, West said "it is the intention of Congress" that white teachres shall be assigned to white schools and Negro teachers to Negro schools.

West cited the organic act of 1906, under which the present school system was organized, as containing "clear indication" Congress intended a separation of the teachers of the Negro and white races.

For the first time, he said, a statute provided that the assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools must be a Negro and gave this official sole charge of all teachers, classes and schools in which Negro children are taught, though under the direction of the superintendent.

Congress also provided no Negro teacher could be promoted from one classification to another, except with the approval of the Negro assistant superintendent, West said.

"It is obvious Congress by this provision intended only white teachers should serve in the white schools and colored teachers in the colored schools," West declared.

Otherwise an "Absurdity"

"If this were not so, an absurdity would result, since the colored superintendent would be given control over the promotion of colored teachers in the white schools over whom he had no supervision—and yet, be denied control over the promotions of white teachers in the colored schools which were under his supervision."

After receiving a copy of the opinion yesterday, Tobriner said "Wsile no direct prohibition

is cited in the legislation," he conceded, "the inference is drawn fro mthe law, Congress did not intend a mixed teaching staff."

98,989 Pupils Listed On D. C. School Rolls

District public school enrollment at the end of the first week of classes yesterday totaled 98,989 students, an increase of 4977 over the same day last year.

Of the total, 45,616 were white students, an increase of 142, and 53,373 were Negroes, increase of 3935.

By the middle of October, school officials predict the enrollment will grow to an unprecedented 101,700 students.

Schools Ask $35,962,400, Aim for End Of Crowding

'53 Budget Request Provides Relief for Teacher Shortages In Negro Classes

By Eve Edstrom
Post Reporter

Relief for the serious overcrowding and teacher shortage in the District's Negro schools is sought in the proposed public school budget of $35,962,400 for the year beginning July 1, 1953.

The budget request, made public yesterday by the District Commissioners, is $10,175,200 more than was put in the school till for this year but is less than what was sought.

Major portion of the increase is to get the Board of Education's six-year building program under way. Also, through transfers and new teaching positions, 117 more teachers would go into Negro classrooms.

Six Schools Planned

The capital outlay program, which includes five new Negro schools and one white junior high school, totals $9,835,000. Of this, $7,090,950 [illegible] for Negro schools and sites, $2,674,050 for white schools and sites and $70,000 for plans for a new administration building.

The top six priority items are three new Negro schools and three additions to Negro schools —two of which will have overcapacity enrollments when they open for the first time this fall.

New construction includes an elementary school for 864 children at 56th and East Capitol sts. ne., one for 576 children at Stanton and Elvans rd. se., and a junior high school for 1100 at 42d and Grant sts. ne.

Also an eight-room addition to Syphax Elementary School, Half st. between N and O sts. nw.; a seven-room addition to the Terrell Junior High School which opens at 1st and Pierce sts. nw. this fall, and a 12-room addition to Douglass Junior High School which opens in the fall at Pomeroy and Stanton rds. se.

Seek Elementary School

The capital outlay program for Negro schools also contains requests for a new elementary school at 7th and L sts. se. to replace Van Ness School, where part-time classes are likely this fall, and planning money for an elementary school near 13th and S sts. nw.

Sought, too, is land for a playground at Terrell Junior High School and land for the Washington Vocational High School, 1st and O sts. nw.

In the white school division, money is asked for a junior high school to house 1,100 students near 4th and Mississippi ave. se. Also requested is land for an addition to Anacostia High School and land for a playground at Chamberlain Vocational High School.

To staff Negro schools, the budget seeks 85 new teaching positions totaling $329,505 and the transfer of 32 teaching salaries from white schools, the majority of which have enrollments below capacity.

The teacher shortage this fall will be nine in Negro senior highs, 53 in junior highs and 55 in elementary schools.

School officials also seek to expand music education to the tune of $135,536. This request is for 18 Negro music teachers, four white music teachers and $50,000 in musical instruments.

SCHOOL BEAUVOIR
CATHEDRAL FOUNDATION (Episcopal)

Angus Dun Acts

Episcopal D.C. Color Bar Nixed

Bishop Ignores Capital's Jim Crow; Opens Doors To Fashionable School

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an unprecedented action, breaking with Washington's jim-crow fetish, the Right Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, ordered Saturday that the private School Beauvoir be opened to Negro children and on the same basis as white children.

BISHOP DUN also said that starting in 1953, St. Alman's School for Boys and National Cathedral School for Girls would admit Negro youngsters who had completed the kindergarten and elementary grades of Beauvoir School.

St. Alban's and National Cathedral, founded fifty years ago, rate as the most fashionable prep schools in the country.

* * *

THEIR PUPILS are drawn from the richest families in the country and abroad as well as the children of high-placed Washington dignitaries and the diplomatic set. All three schools are operated by the Chapter of the National Cathedral Foundation, governing body of the Cathedral, which is under the Episcopate of Bishop Dun. St. Alban's, Beauvoir is co-educational.

IN MAKING the announcement, Bishop Dun said: "The chapter wishes to communicate to the governing board of the schools its conviction that education under the auspices of the Cathedral Foundation should be available to children of all races on equal terms and therefore its earnest hope is that the governing boards will open the school to Negro applicants for the school year beginning in 1953.

It is understood that all parents with children in the school have received letters from Bishop Dun advising them of this revolutionary (for Washington) step.

* * *

THE IDEA is that parents can make arrangements between now and next September to withdraw their children and place them in other institutions.

From sources close to the school setup, it is learned that only a few protests have been made over admitting Negro children and practically the entire white student body will be on hand to greet the entering Negro students next fall.

In the meantime, Washington's public school system is as jim-crow ridden as ever with the few hardy race relations pioneers in the school system being threatened with legal action and loss by the school system of Congressional grants if anything is done to integrate Negro and white students into the Washington public schools.

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Corning Says Integration Study Not Wasted

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, District Superintendent of Schools said yesterday that it would be "presumptuous" for him to report on integrating the schools when the Board of Education has withdrawn its request for a study.

Corning was ordered to report on the cost, economies and "moral correctness" of integration last month, but the board retracted the request on Wednesday.

At his weekly press conference yesterday, Corning said that he and his staff had compiled the information for the study, but had not completed their evaluation of the extremely complicated material.

He said he did not consider the work "time wasted." The material, he continued, will not be "disregarded" and will "probably be put together for our own guidance."

Corning said he would be "very definitely out of order" if he gave out the material in the report since the board specifically "rescinded" its request for him to make a report.

The superintendent said that Division 2 (Negro schools) is still short "at least" 66 teachers in spite of transfer of about 40 salaries from Division 1 (white schools). The number is necessary to bring the size of classes down to the board pupil-teacher standard of 36 in elementary schools, 28 in junior high and 25 in senior high.

He said that school officials are "proceeding just as rapidly as we can" to equalize class sizes, and are working to bring ratios down to standard in Negro schools and up to standard in white schools.

The present ratio standards are "too high", Corning said. He said that once there are enough teachers to meet the present standards, he will urge downward revision of the ratio. More satisfactory as a standard than the present ratio, he said, would be a limit on class size.

District Children Too 'Stupid' For School Have Bleak Future

First of a Series

By Joseph Paull
Post Reporter

There are children in the Nation's Capital who are doomed to walk the street and to know little but hunger, cold and sickness.

They are "twilight zone" children whose mental retardation is such that they are too "stupid" to go to school, but probably will never be admitted to institutions. Where their families are poor and the meager facilities of the community do not reach them, there is no hope for them.

This is but one type of mental defective in Washington. In the entire field, say the authorities, too little is being done to help them. The unfortunates will become outcasts. They are our forgotten children.

According to Arthur S. Hill, chief of the section of exceptional children, Office of Education, it is generally considered that because of low mentality, between 2 and 3 percent of the child population cannot benefit from ordinary schooling.

Far less than this percentage are trained in the public school system.

Progress has generally been "very good" throughout the country, according to Dr. Hill. But Washington lags behind the leading States.

115 Committed In 1951

The most pressing need, Hill declares, is to provide teachers for expanding facilities. There are many training centers but not enough teachers interested in mentally retarded children, he says.

Here, teacher training programs are being expanded. However, according to Miss Bessie Cramer, who is in charge of special services, elementary education, Division 1, in the District Education Department, the nearest training center with teachers now available for her is New York City.

Excluded Pupils Totaled 72

Last year, 49 mentally disabled children were excluded from the white public schools temporarily or permanently. In the Negro schools, there were 23 so excluded.

In the white elementary school classes, 400 atypical children were enrolled, with 298 enrolled in the Negro classes. In the white junior high schools, there were 263 atypical pupils. There are no such facilities in the Negro junior high schools, but retarded children of the junior high age level are taught in a special school.

In the Division II (Negro) classes alone, 711 students were enrolled in the regular classes who are so poorly equipped mentally that the authorities say they should be given special education. But there are no facilities for these children.

In Division I (white) classes, the authorities say there are 300 other children who need special care but are not getting it.

Private school school facilities for subnormal children are meager here, and often very expensive.

Public Welfare Department officials say they must keep subnormal children in homes and institutions where they do not belong, and this makes a trouble-some morale and disciplinary situation.

At the lowest level of intelligence are those sent to the District Training School at Laurel, Md. In 1951, 115 were committed there.

At present, more than 100 persons are on the waiting list for the institution. In some cases, parents must wait two years or more. Many parents are pleading with welfare authorities for quicker action, lest the home life be destroyed.

The officials can only say, "there are more emergency cases."

New problems are developing. Pediatricians are urging mothers of obviously mentally defective infants to have their children institutionalized immediately. But the local authorities refuse, saying the District Training School is already overcrowded.

At present, according to Dr. Leopold E. Wexberg, head of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene, there is no proven medical treatment for the "pure mental defective."

There is hope, however, for those children whose apparent retardation is due to emotional disturbances, especially in "favorable circumstances," he said.

This year, a survey is to be made throughout the Washington area to determine what benefit was received by children under psychiatric treatment.

Dr. Wexberg added he knows of help in individual cases, but that the percentage of cure is unknown.

As to the available facilities for the care of these children, Dr. Wexberg puts the matter simply:

"We should be spending twice as much as we have," he said.

Tuesday — The public schools try to meet the problem with specialized classes. One teacher says, "We don't known enough and must be making mistakes."

$5 Million Negro School Measure Offered in House

McMillan Files Bill, But Doubts Congress Will Pass It This Session

By Sam Zagoria
Post Reporter

Representative John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) yesterday introduced a bill authorizing expenditure of $5,120,000 to improve Negro schools in the District and commented that he doubted it would pass this session.

The House District Committee chairman siad that if Congress "quits next month or two months from now, I don't see how we could get the bill out."

In fact, he was not certain that he was for the measure.

"I think we ought to bring the school people before the committee and find out what they need," he said. Meantime, he handed out some Board of Education justifications for the building program. Included were:

Building Projects

A new junior high school in the vicinity of 42d and Grant sts. ne. with 1100 pupil capacity, $2,500,000.

An addition to the Douglass Junior High School, Pomeroy and Stanton rd. se., $300,000.

Completion of the fourth floor of Terrell Junior High School, 1st and Pierce sts. nw., $200,000.

A new elementary school, vicinity of Stanton and Elvans rds. se., $1,060,000.

A new elementary school, vicinity of 56th and East Capitol sts., $1,060,000.

People yesterday wrote to the House District Committee condemning the proposal as an "exparmarked for a school fund."

Another way would be "to make a direct appropriation pending from the general fund," not in the House-passed fiscal 1953 budget now pending before the Senate, but in a deficiency bill, he declared.

Donohue Doubts

Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue, already nettled at Sharpe's failure to clear through the city government on the request charged in McMillan's fund-raising ideas:

"I've got a better plan. If the United States would rebate to the District five-eighth of the $8,000,000 we pay St. Elizabeths Hospital, we could finance it."

He doubted the city could squeeze $5,000,000 out of the general fund and added, "I'm not sure we should. We don't know what the school need is. It hasn't been before us. We have to evaluate school needs in relation to all other city needs."

Meanwhile, the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

Asked if he has set a date for hearings, he replied, that they may be arranged "some time next week, maybe. And then a funds bill has to be passed, too," he reminded.

Asked how the construction program would be financed, McMillan said there were "plenty of ways." In his home State of South Carolina, "we have a 3-cent sales tax for schools. Some of the sales tax here could be

Segregation Costs

Washington's dual school system is costing District taxpayers seven to eight million dollars a year more than they would have to pay if white and Negro children attended the same schools, according to Commissioner Donohue. This is a guess, we presume—although an informed guess by a careful and responsible public official. It does not appear, however, that the Commissioner was granted access to the report on the costs of segregation which the Board of Education requested of Superintendent Corning—and then suppressed.

So far as we know, the superintendent's report has not been seen even by the board members themselves. A majority of them decided last week that it would be better to remain in a state of ignorance than to face the facts of life. The reasoning by which they reached this conclusion is rather remarkable. According to one member of the board, Dr. Gannon, integration is "not a subject for the board to discuss at this time" because it is before the courts and because "Congress has indicated its interest to continue segregation."

Here is a formula for maintenance of the *status quo* in perpetuity. The argument that Congress favors segregation rests on the fact that it has appropriated funds for a dual system. But this is scarcely to say that Congress could not be persuaded to appropriate for an integrated system if such a system can be shown to be more economical and advantageous. Congress appropriates funds for a commission form of government in the District. But surely this does not mean that there should be no discussion of the desirability of a change to some form of government more befitting a free people. As for the issue before the courts—it is whether the dual system in Washington meets the test of equality and whether segregation itself constitutes a form of discrimination. There is nothing to keep the community from remedying an inequality before the courts command it to do so.

Superintendent Corning has added an interesting rationalization of his own to justify his refusal to make available to the public a study financed at the taxpayer's expense. It would be "presumptuous," he says, for him to report on the costs of segregation when the board has withdrawn its request for a report. The information for the report has been compiled, he told his press conference last week, but the evaluation has not been completed. That information ought to be published—even if the Board of Education doesn't want to see it. The people of the District can then make their own evaluation. To keep the facts from the public is worse than "presumptuous"; it is outrageous.

School Construction

It will be clear even from a cursory examination of the six-year school construction program prepared by Dr. Corning for the buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Education that the bulk of the proposed new structures are intended for Negro use. This is because the rapid growth of the Negro school population has rendered the existing Division II facilities altogether inadequate. They are not only inadequate but, in addition, are flagrantly unequal when compared with the facilities of Division I available for white children. Therefore, unless this inequality is speedily corrected, the District school system could not meet the "separate but equal" test by which the Supreme Court has until now tolerated segregation in public schools.

Dr. Corning's program would presumably achieve a semblance of measure of equality upon its completion six years from now. But of course by that time unforseeable changes in the racial composition of the school population would probably produce new imbalances; in a segregated system there can never be more than the most transient equilibrium. Genuine and enduring equality can be achieved—and achieved speedily—by the simple method of ending a duality which is as foolish as it is unjust.

Dr. Corning estimates that his building program will cost about 53 million dollars. How much of this considerable sum could be saved by integrated use of school buildings is something that the public ought to learn when the superintendent submits his report to the board this week on the economies that could be effected by abandoning segregation. In all probability the saving would be a sizable one, although the physical plant of the District school system is in many respects so obsolete and so inadequate to the needs of white and colored pupils alike that a major construction program is imperative in any case.

Clearly the decision to change over from segregation to integration—an inevitable step, as Dr. Gannon, a member of the Board of Education, observed only recently—ought to be taken before a building program is adopted. For the decision will vitally affect the character of the program. Within the limits of any given construction budget, the people of the District of Columbia can have a more spacious, more economical, more efficient, more democratic and more just school system—for all the children of the community—as a result of integration.

Suit Seeks End Of Dual D.C. Schools

Man Asserts That Daughter Must Pass 3 To Get To Her Own

WASHINGTON

Another legal frontal assault on the District's dual school system was initiated last Friday by a suit filed in District Court by Lemon H. Moses Jr. on behalf of his 9-year-old daughter.

Mr. Moses of 1320 C St., SE, complains in his suit that his daughter is forced to attend the Madison Elementary School, which is more than a mile from her home.

Dangerous Route

He says that she must cross several dangerous main highways and has to pass three school buildings designated for use of white children and not filled to capacity.

Mr. Moses states that he attempted to enter his daughter in the Buchanan School which is located in his area, but she was denied admission there solely on the grounds of her racial identity.

He points out that the three large white schools in his area are able to accommodate 2,100 pupils, but at the present time there are 628 vacancies in the buildings.

The father compares this with the two colored schools in the area—Payne and Webb elementaries—with capacities of 285 but with a combined enrollment of 378.

Seeks Court Orders

He has asked the court to advance the case for a speedy trial and seeks a preliminary injunction against the superintendent of schools and the Board of Education to restrain them from employing discriminatory practices.

Mr. Moses also seeks a court order declaring that neither the law of the United States nor those of the District of Columbia make separate schools mandatory and that the defendants have exceeded their authority in setting such schools up.

Dr. Hobart Corning, superintendent of schools, and the entire Board of Education are named as defendants in the action.

Colored Pastor Sues School Officials to Enroll Son in Wheatley

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams Negro pastor who in March staged a one-man strike against the dual system, yesterday took to District Court his fight to have his young son enrolled at the Wheatley Elementary School for whites.

Mr. Williams is pastor of the Bible Way Church. His suit asks for an injunction to restrain school authorities from excluding his son from the Wheatley School "solely because of his race and color."

The suit also asks for a court order to prevent school authorities from forcing the boy to attend a colored school "under compulsion of criminal sanctions to be applied to adult plaintiffs"—the parents of the boy.

School Officials Named.

The suit was brought in behalf of the boy, Wallace W. Williams, now 6, by his parents. It named as defendants the Board of Education, School Supt. Hobart M. Corning and other school officials.

The Wheatley School is a block away from the William's home at 1328 Montello avenue N.E.

After an unsuccessful attempt to enroll the child in March, the pastor announced he and the boy would stay there until the boy was enrolled. On March 3, according to the suit, the father remained at the school with the boy from 9 a.m. to noon. Mr. Williams then left to see Dr. Corning.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Verna L. Williams, returned to the Wheatley School with the child that afternoon and remained until 3 p.m. The father also returned with the son on March 4.

Enrolled at Lucy Slowe.

Finally, after a series of negotiations with school officials, the boy was enrolled at the Lucy Slowe School on March 7, under protest of the parent.

Filed through Attorneys George E. C. Hayes and James N. Nabrit, the suit contends that statutes enacted by Congress regulating public education in the District of Columbia do not require exclusion of the boy from the Wheatley School "on the ground of race or color alone."

The complaint also charges that exclusion of the boy from the Wheatley School solely because of his color is in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution and of the Charter of the United Nations.

River Terrace Plans To Fight Any Plan for Colored Use of School

Members of the Minnesota-River Terrace Citizens' Associatio last night prepared to mobilize neighborhood opposition to any change in the status of the River Terrace Elementary School—if a recommendation for change is announced.

The new school, at Thirty-fourth and Dix streets S.E., is slated to open about the middle of February.

A possibility that the school may be recommended for colored use was revealed by Clarence R. Bostwick, vice president of the association, when he read from a letter written to him by Adelbert W. Lee, vice president of the Board of Education.

Talk of Corning Move.

In the letter, Mr. Lee had answered a query on the school's future status. Replying to Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Lee wrote that he has 'hear some talk that Supt. Hobart M. Corning plans to make a recommendation for transfer of the school from white to colored use.

The board has received no such recommendation, Mr. Lee wrote, adding that any change in the school's status would stem from Supt. Corning.

If a change is proposed, Mr. Lee's letter continued, "you and the other citizens may be assured that my usual course will be pursued—that is, I will make certain that citizens in the vicinity of the school are given an opportunity to make public statement concerning any comments on a proposed change."

Alfred Marinshaw, association president, said Dr. Corning is conducting a survey of the neighborhood to determine whether the school should be transferred to colored use. He added that if any change is suggested the association's Executive Board will be speedily convened to map out opposition plans.

Oppose Fare Increase.

In other business the association:

Went on record opposing fare increases already granted or proposed for the Capital Transit Co.

Voted to ask that the supports of the Benning road viaduct over the Anacostia River be inspected by the proper authorities. Mr. Marinshaw said he examined the viaduct's supports and found them in a terrible condition.

The meeting was held in the Greenway Barber Shop, 3538 East Capitol street.

Win, Lose Fights To Lessen School Overcrowding

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

One group of colored parents came out victorious and another lost in two separate fights to get adequate buildings to relieve over-crowded conditions in the schools which their children attend in the area.

In other important action the Board named Dr. Irene Hypps, associate superintendent in charge of Research and filled two other positions.

The River Terrace Community Organization was the victors in its battle to have a nearly completed new elementary school structure changed from white to colored occupancy.

Payne PTA Loses Fight

The building was originally intended to replace the Benning school which is a Division 1 school atended by white children in the area. Colored children have been attending the Young and Thomas schools.

The Payne-Webb Parent-Teacher Association lost its fight to have the board reconsider the transfer of the old Madison School to relieve overcrowded conditions and to prevent the transfer of their children to five buildings.

May Seek Injunction

Mrs. Catherine Jones, secretary of the P-TA and William Westray, president emeritus, told the AFRO after the Board's vote that they will call a meeting of their organization's executive committee to map their next step. She said they may seek a court injunction to halt the transfers

Mrs. Jones had appeared before the board's committee on Buildings, Grounds and Equipment, on Tuesday in behalf of her organization and vigorously opposed the Madison transfer and the new pairings of schools which it instigated.

Odis Von Blasingame and Mrs. Samuel G. Foshee, vice president of the RTCO, also appeared before the committee and pleaded for their children.

Lovejoy PTA Against Move

Spokesmen from the LoveJoy-Maury P-TA appeared before the board Wednesday and protested annexation of Madison.

Benedict Edelin and the Rev. Mr. Watson asked the board if it would hold the transfer of Madison in abeyance until next September to give time for renovation of the building in case it did not see fit to reconsider its action. The board members gave this proposal no consideration.

The transfers are to take place Feb. 1. Principals for the new setup were announced. Mrs. Lillian S. Glascoe will head the Hayes-Ludlow School; Miss Edith A. Matthews, the Lovejoy-Madison; Mrs. Carolyn H. Troupe, the Blow-Webb, and Frank T. Mundy, the Payne-Maury.

Other Action

In other action, in addition to naming Dr. Hypps, associate superintendent in charge of research Division 2, the board did the following:

Named Mrs. Luveta W. Gresham, assistant principal of Garnet-Patterson Junior High School;

Appointed Benjamin L. Hunton, head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, Division 2;

Reinstate Mrs. Edmonson

Reinstated Mrs. Gladys D. Edmonson who has been on educational leave, and made her acting chief examiner relieving Miss Blanche M. Parker who has been acting.

Retired Mrs. Helen W. Taylor, teacher at Walker-Jones School; Mrs. Esther P. Shaw, Francis Junior High; Mrs. Harriet B. Allen, Armstrong High; Haley G. Douglass, Dunbar High, who had reached the retirement age of 70; Mrs. Margaret S. Brown, and Mrs. Lillian N. Fitzhugh, Randall Junior High School.

Dr. Hypps

Dr. Hypps is a native of Mobile, Ala., a graduate of Straight University, New Orleans; Howard University, where she earned the A.B. degree, and New York University where she received the M.A., and Ph. D. degrees.

She was first appointed to the District School system as teacher of business subjects at Randall Junior High School in 1924. She left the school system in August 1926 to accept a job with the YWCA Trade and Business School.

She returned to the District school system and her old position at Randall in Sept. 1933. A year later Dr Hypps had transferred to Armstrong and went to Cardozo on Sept. 1, 1938.

She became head of the Department of Business Education, Division 2, on Nov. 7, 1940.

Dr. Hypps is an active member of the American Vocational Association, National Business Education League, Eastern Business Teachers Association of NEA and International Society of Business Education.

Mr. Hunton

Mr. Hunton became an instructor of military science and tactics at Dunbar High School in March 1941. He transferred to Garnet-Patterson as an instructor in English and History in April of 1941 and went back to Dunbar in November.

He transferred to Armstrong as instructor of Military Science and Tactics where he served until his temporary appointment to the head of the Department on October 1. The appointment was made permanent Wednesday.

He is a member of the Washington High School Cadet Association of the U.S. Army and th American Political Science Association.

D. C. School Segregation Test Suit by Girl, 9, Opens in Court

Judge James W. Morris yesterday began weighing arguments in the latest school segregation test to come before District Court—a suit brought by a nine-year-old Negro girl.

The suit, filed by Yvonne B. Moses through her father, Lemon H. Moses, jr., 1620 C st. se., asks the court to let her go to the school—white or Negro—nearest her home.

Yesterday's argument was on a motion by Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton Korman, representing the defendants, School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning and the District Board of Education.

Korman asked Judge Morris for a summary judgment dismissing the suit. The judge withheld a decision pending an affidavit which Thurman L. Dodson, the girl's atorney, said he would file Monday to back his case.

Korman read sections of an affidavit submitted by Superintendent Corning—who was in court yesterday—denying the board is discriminating against Negroes in the District's dual school system.

Dodson argued yesterday that Yvonne, a fourth grade student at Webb School, 15th and Rosedale sts. ne., has to pass by the Buchanan School for white students, on E st. between 13th and 14th sts. se., on her way to Webb.

She has to walk 1.1 miles to school, crossing three busy highways, Dodson said, while Buchanan "is less than four blocks from her home."

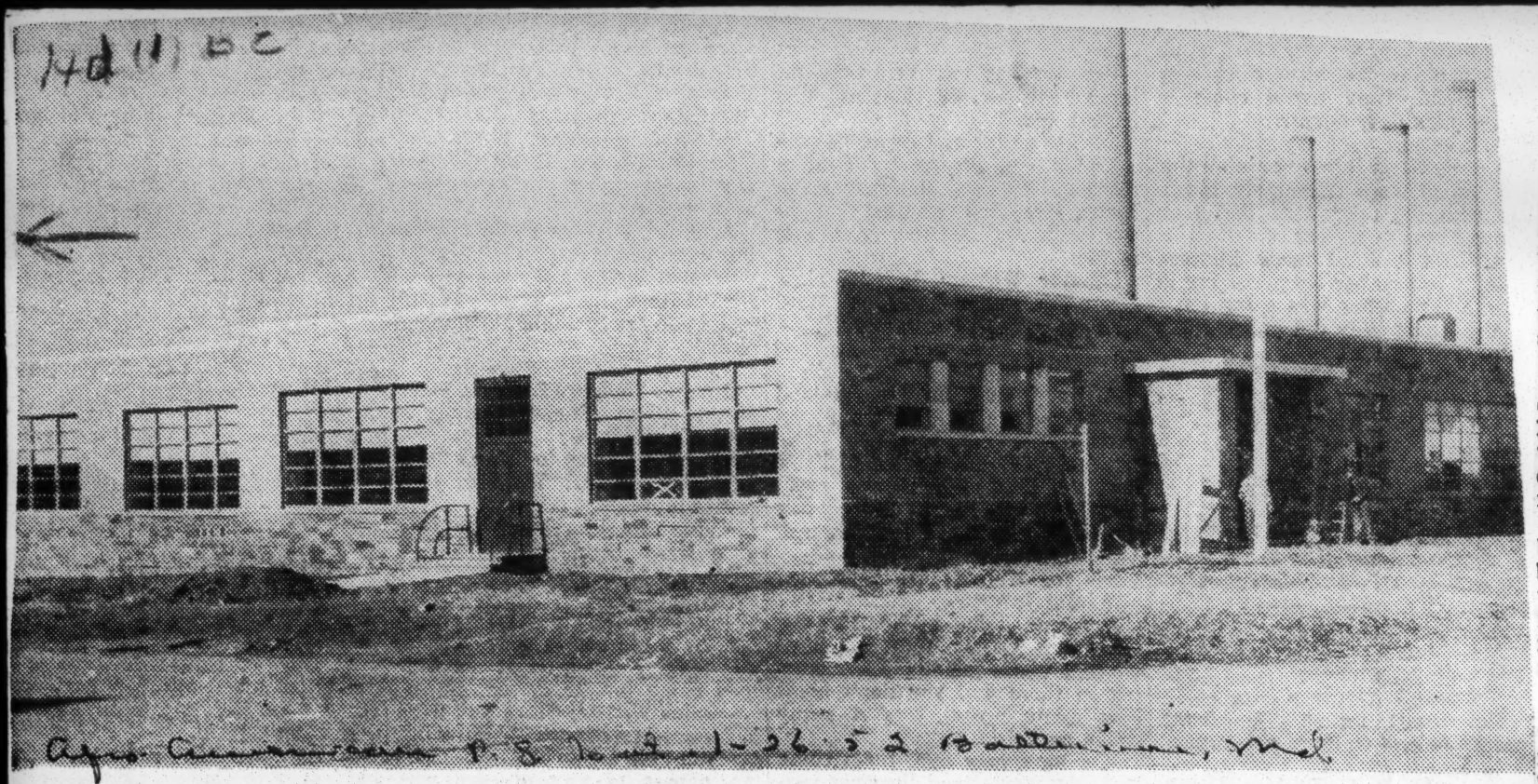
He criticized condition of the Payne School (Negro), 15th and C sts. se., which Yvonne used to attend until overcrowding there prompted the board to shift its upper grade children to Webb.

Korman, however, said there "are white elementary schools in the same area which are identical with the Payne School."gro population" in the Payne area. The Payne School itself He said 10 white schools in the area have an average age of 47 years, against 44 years for the 20 Negro buildings.

He declared that according to Corning's affidavit, 1342 Negro students in the District school system have to walk one-mile or more to school, compared to 2585 white pupils.

In the past five years, Korman said, nine schools have been transferred to Negro use "to accommodate this growing Ne-

Two other school segregation cases now are pending before the United States Court of Appeals. Both were dismissed in District Court.



The new River Terrace Elementary School at 34th and Dix Sts., NE, originally intended for white occupancy which was transferred by the Board of Education Wednesday. to Division 2. The River Terrace Community Organization headed by Otis von Blasingame, whose family was the first to move into the area, led the fight to have the school transferred in view of the changing trend in the population. This one of the many examples of school overcrowding in Washington, D.C. (Jean Photo).

D. C. Board Retains Jim Crow School Head

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The controversial question on who will head the public schools in the District of Columbia was settled last week when Dr. Hobart Corning was reappointed superintendent by a vote of six to three.

Much argument, both pro and con, had been advanced by interested individuals and organizations concerning the reappointment of Dr. Corning.

The superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia faces a tremendous job.

The shifting composition of the school population and the attempt to operate a dual school system make the school job an extremely troublesome one and a peculiarly challenging one.

The problem of school administration is especially difficult in Washington because it is a non-self governing community, which must appeal to congress for every educational need.

Since the school system of the District is responsible for the education of 97,000 children—46,000 white and 51,000 colored, an editorial appearing in one of the daily papers recently stated that Washington needs a superintendent "who will seek integration" —one who "will have vision and courage to tell the Congress, and the District Board of Commissioners, and the people of Washington that segregation is as wasteful as it is discriminatory—a superintendent who will assume leadership in the development of an improved community pattern."

Fearing that Dr. Corning does not possess the qualifications to bring about this progress, the editorial expressed hope that the board of education would replace him with a stronger, more progressive, tougher-minded, experienced educational leader.

The 175 schools operated in the Washington system are staffed with approximately 3.450 teachers —1,850 white and 1,600 colored.

Dr. Corning is apparently an advocate of segregated schools. There is no way of determining who cast the three opposing votes against Dr. Corning as he was reappointed by secret ballot, but it is known that he was reappointed by a board consisting of nine white and three colored members.

As the newly reappointed superintendent begins his third three-year-term of this $14,000 a year job, Washington citizens and school officials will keep a careful watch on the many "trouble spots" where elementary schools for Negroes are overflowing and white schools in the same districts have much available space.

End Of Segregation Rule Studied By D. C. School Board

THE DEMOCRACY that has been denied Negro children in the public schools of Washington inched nearer realization last week when the Board of Education voted for a study of the possibility of integrating the dual school system.

The action was taken by a 4 to 2 vote after the board had heard 15 witnesses at a public hearing. Most of them cited a surplus of pupils and a shortage of teachers in Negro schools, compared to a shortage of pupils and a surplus of teachers in white schools.

Ben Segal, CIO associate director of education, who testified on behalf of the District of Columbia Council, declared the "separate but equal" philosophy "has created glaring inequalities in the school system."

He called for a program that includes redistribution of all qualified teachers, regardless of color, between the two separate school systems; employment of teachers solely on the basis of merit, and no discrimination against qualified teachers, regardless of race, to teach where they are needed.

"Looking at this situation realistically," he added, "we are faced with the fact that it will be increasingly difficult to obtain adequate funds from an increasingly economy-minded Congress for even one school system, not to say anything about a dual system.

"It seems to us that here would be an excellent opportunity to take the first step in breaking down the patterns of segregation in the use of the teaching personnel."

D. C. School Board Ban... Integration Study

WASHINGTON—(A N P) —The district board of education last week reversed its February position and voted against a study of the possibility of integrating white and Negro schools.

By a vote of 5—2, the board decided to reconsider a ration asking Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, to consider the cost, "moral corretness" and economic savings of integration.

The original proposal was carried by a 4—2 vote in favor of the study, but Mrs. Frank Phillips, said she was recorded incorrectly as voting in favor of it. It was she who asked for a reconsideration of the motion.

When the motion came up last week Mrs. Phillips voted against it. Dr. James A. Gonnon, who previously had voted for the study, also voted against it last week. Others who voted against it were Mrs. Edward C. Madgeburger, Albert E. Steinem, and a delbert W. Lee.

Dr. Phillip T. Johnson and Mrs. James W. Williams voted in favor of the study.

In explaining his reversal on the issues, Dr. Gannon said that at the February meeting he had planned to ask for an investigation of the "apparent lack of equal educational opportunity" for Negro children.

However, he said he had not realized the wording of the motion, which was offered by Dr. Johnson, and had voted for it thinking it would mean only ar investigation.

Dr. Gannon said that integration is "not a subject for the board to discuss at this time" while it is before tthe courts. He added that since Congress has indicated its interest to continue segregation, it is the duty of the board to operate under a segregated system.

He later said that he intended to ask at the next board meeting for a "through investigation" of whether there is equal opportunity, "and if not, why not and who is responsible?"

Mrs. Williams asserted that, in voting for the study, board members were not breaking any law, as the proposals did not call for an end of segregation. Citizens and board members have "a right to know" the cost of a segregated system, she said.

More Than Legal Fight Needed To Open Schools

WASHINGTON — The frontal attack against Jim Crow education in the courts must be accompanied by other measures to open the doors of all public schools in America to all pupils regardless of race, creed or color.

This was the consensus of a three-day conference of over 300 educators, legal experts and organization heads who met last week at Howard university to discuss all aspects of "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education."

Called together by Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, the delegates held four panel sessions and two public meetings. Addresses by Walter White and Lester Granger highlighted the conference dinner meeting on Thursday evening.

Both White and Granger spoke on the subject, "Some Tactics Which Should Supplement Resort To the Courts in Achieving Racial Integration in Education." Their recommendations ranged from increased political action among Negroes and special publicity programs to personal conferences with top Dixiecrats.

JIM CROW IN NORTH

The fact that segregation in public schools is a grave problem in the North as well as in the South was highlighted by several conference leaders including Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, Robert Ming of the University of Chicago and Ward I. Miller, superintendent of schools of Wilmington, Del. Bond pointed out that there was more integration in public education in the North 80 years ago than there is today.

The conference was opened by president Mordecai Johnson of Howard University who warned that Jim Crow must go if America hopes to live up to its responsibilities as the leader of the free world.

SOUTH ADAMANT

The viewpoint of the white South on integration in education was outlined by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, at the first meeting. He said that the conservative majority of his constituency when he proposed to scrap the public school system before bowing to a mandate for integration.

A lively discussion on the legal tactics of the NAACP developed following speeches by Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington lawyer. Mrs. Lawson said she was not opposed to the frontal attack being made by Marshall and his aides on segregated education but she indicated that their specific legal procedures might be considerably improved.

Vigorous support for NAACP legal strategy came from several legal experts in the audience and from panel member Spottswood W. Robinson, Richmond attorney. Robinson indicated that the fight for integration is being pushed by Negro citizens who are not going to wait until the lawyers perfected their overall strategy. He cited the strike of students and parents in Virginia who pressed their case against Jim Crow schools and left the lawyers no choice but to act.

The conference marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Journal of Negro Education and editor Charles H. Thompson received tributes and tokens of appreciation from his university colleagues at the banquet meeting Thursday evening.

Among the discussion leaders at the conference were: Sadie T. M. Alexander, Robert C. Weaver, Judge Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh, John P. Frank of Yale Law school, John W. Davis of W. Virginia State, Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse, F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Rufus Clement of Atlanta university, Rufus B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, Martin D. Jenkins of Morgan, John LaFarge of America magazine, Frank Horne and Dr. Ambrose Caliver of Washington.

2D SEGREGATION SUIT UNDER U. N. CHARTER BEATEN

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, April 12 — Arguments that the District of Columbia's policy of maintaining separate, segregated school and playground facilities for white and Negro children violates the civil rights section of the United Nations charter have twice been dismissed as invalid by federal District court judges within the last year.

Last Thursday, Judge David A. Pine upheld the constitutionality of segregation on Washington's playgrounds in dismissing a suit brought by the parents of two Negro children against District of Columbia government authorities. The parents sought $100,000 in damages because the children had been excluded from a white playground. The suit contended that the segregation policy was unconsitutional and violated the U. N. charter.

Cites Equal Facilities

Judge Pine ruled that segregation in itself is not unconstitutional, but would violate the Constitution only if there were a lack of equal playground facilities. He then declared that operation of segregated playgrounds on a segregation basis where equal facilities are provided in no way violates the human, or civil, rights section of the U. N. charter.

The judge, commenting that he was "not impressed" by the U. N. charter arguments of the plaintifs, ruled that the U. N. charter had nothing to do with the case.

Judge Pine upheld the arguments of the attorney for the District of Columbia opposing the suit that nothing in the U. N. charter can supersede or invalidate federal, state, or municipal laws. The attorney contended that the U. N. charter civil rights section is merely "a declaration of principle" and does not impose upon the United States as a U. N. member any binding obligation to take any specific action. The District of Columbia attorney told the court that any ruling that segregation violated the U. N. charter would infringe upon the legal rights of the municipality.

1951 Suit Dismissed

In April, 1951, in a similar suit filed by the parents of several Negro children attacking the Washington school segregation policy, it was also argued that segregation was unconstitutional and contrary to the U. N. charter.

Judge Walter M. Bastian dismissed the suit with the ruling that school segregation was constitutional and did not violate the U. N. charter. The suit has been appealed.

Education Committee Rejects Transfer of Eliot to Colored Use

By Coit Hendley, Jr.

The proposal to transfer Eliot Junior High School from white to colored students was rejected yesterday by the Board of Education's Building and Grounds Committee.

The committee's action left School Supt. Hobard M. Corning faced with the necessity of finding another solution to critical overcrowding in the city's colored junior high schools.

His proposal was rejected by a 2-to-1 vote. Mrs. E. C. Magdeburger and Mrs. Arcadia N. Phillips voted against the transfer. Dr. Philip T. Johnson, the colored member of the committee, voted for it.

Would Aid Three Schools.

Dr. Corning recommended the transfer of Eliot, located at Eighteenth and B streets N.E., to relieve overcrowding at three colored junior high schools. The three, Brown, Miller and Randall, will have more than 1,400 pupils above capacity next September, Dr. Corning said.

After the committee's action, Dr. Corning withdrew another recommendation tied into the same general situation. This plan was to convert the old Terrell Junior High School to a grade school this fall. The present Terrell pupils will be housed in the new Terrell school now under construction.

Dr. Corning asked the committee not to act on this proposal since he would have to restudy the whole situation in view of its action.

Fairbrother Plan Voted.

In another action, the committee approved the transfer of the Fairbrother Elementary School, Tenth and E streets S.W., from white to colored pupils. This will relieve overcrowding at five colored schools in Southwest Washington.

Dr. Johnson and Mrs. James W. Williams, another colored board member, led the fight to effect the transfer. Both pointed out that there were thousands of empty seats in the white schools while the colored schools all were jammed. Mrs. Williams asked:

"How can we justify holding both Eliot and Eastern High School (a white high school adjacent to Eliot)? We shouldn't be guilty of trying to crowd and jam these children any longer."

Adelbert Lee, board vice president, asked:

"If the need is so acute for junior high space, is it suitable to abandon Terrell?"

Mr. Lee said he felt the transfer of Eliot would not relieve the problem completely. He said it would result in dissatisfaction of both the colored and white groups. He asked Dr. Corning to investigate the possible use of other school facilities to handle the overcrowding.

Mrs. Magdeburger and Mrs. Phillips also contended that the transfer was not the only solution possible.

The Board of Education will meet tomorrow. Under its usual procedure, the Eliot matter will not come up for a vote since the committee had rejected Dr. Corning's recommendation. Some board members said they felt it would have to be taken up by the full board anyway.

Passive Resistance Could Open Schools To Everyone

Elder Smallwood Williams's Action May Result In A Nationwide Crusade; D.C. Officials Would Be Helpless If Preachers Led Children To The Nearest School And Sat Them Down

By CARL MURPHY

(AN EDITORIAL)

Elder Smallwood Williams's simple act in taking his son to the nearest public school and insisting that he be admitted, may well be the most important incident which happened in this country in recent weeks.

Federal Courts opened one state university after another to all students. Recently their brain and right arm have been struck with palsy when petitioned to open the common public schools to all citizens.

If real democracy is to prevail, the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the candidates for public office must be given an evidence that public opinion is behind President Truman's civil rights program.

John Brown's insurrection at Harpers Ferry, not the capture of Fort Sumter began the Civil War.

Must Work For Liberty

A gospel preacher who takes his child to the nearest school and sits there saying, "God willing I cannot act otherwise" may well open the final battle against racial segregation in the United States.

Those who would enjoy liberty must work for it.

It is time the churches assumed the leadership in America's fight to end separate schools.

Heretofore the NAACP has led the way.

But the law is stupidly cold, and justice is blind and tricky unless behind courts, judges, lawyers and political parties is an aroused religious public opinion.

The church believes in God's guidance.

Over and over again, God's clergy say to themselves "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy ways."

Pastors are the natural leaders in this campaign for righteous living.

Ministers Must Lead

They cannot be accused of Communistic leanings.

Ministers of the gospel are expected to take the lead where Government violates both law and conscience of the people.

The law of this land (14th Amendment) guarantees every citizen the same privileges and immunities.

There is no law on our statute books which does or can legalize separate schools in the District of Columbia.

Jim-crow schools, therefore, violate the law of God as expressed in the Golden Rule and the Constitution of the United States.

Now is the time for every church in Washington which calls itself Christian to approve and support Elder Williams's program of passive resistance.

Public Will Respond

If the pastors lead their children into the nearest school and sit down, it will not take public opinion long to recognize the justice of their cause.

This Government of ours, whose every movement is watched by the nations of the world more closely than ever before, cannot afford to arrest, or jail, or fine preachers of the gospel, for leading children into the nearest school, when that is exactly what the law requires them to do.

No District school board has the right to set up separate schools for colored or white.

A preacher's fight for common public schools might last 3 months, 6 months or a year.

It would be worth it.

Must Consider Values

A child's loss of 3 months or 9 months of schooling is not important when measured beside the loss of personal worth, the sense of frustration and inferiority germinated by jim-crow schools.

A child who sees his pastor stand up to American democracy and make it work will value that service so highly, he will never desert the church.

At the same time, that child will never yield to the senselessness and Godlessness of Communists.

The white people, who object when a colored pastor leads his child to the nearest school, the neighborhood theatre, hotel, restroom or restaurant, haven't learned that American democracy means two things:

Must Enjoy Freedom

The first law of democracy is freedom to enjoy every public right and privilege.

The second is the obligation to see that this freedom is not denied to any other citizen.

Democracy means freedom for all.

It is not democracy if a door open to one citizen, is closed to another.

Elder Williams, like Martin Luther, has nailed his beliefs to the door of the nearest public school.

Thank God for his courage.

If other churchmen follow his leadership, a great movement for

Shift of Eliot And Fairbrother Schools Studied

Use by Colored Pupils Proposed to Board by Corning

The transfer of Eliot Junior High School and Fairbrother Elementary School from white to colored students is being considered by the Board of Education.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning recommended the shifts yesterday to the School Board's Buildings and Grounds Committee.

He also recommended that Terrell Junior High School be used by colored elementary students next fall to relieve overcrowded conditions in the central area of Washington. A new Terrell will be completed before school opens in the fall to handle the junior high students now attending the old building.

The committee took the whole matter under study. Public hearings will be held later, and the School Board will try to act on the recommendations at the May meeting.

Previously Discussed.

Eliot Junior High School was up for discussion last summer. The Board of Education eventually transferred Langley Junior High School from white to colored students, after a civic controversy. Dr. Corning had recommended Stuart Junior High be shifted, but residents of the Stuart area blocked the move, after appearing before the School Board.

Eliot is located at Eighteenth and B streets N.E., near Eastern High School.

In justifying his recommendation that the school be shifted to colored pupils, Dr. Corning pointed out that the combined enrollments of Eliot, Hine and Stuart Junior Highs (all serving that general area of the city) is 1,625. The capacity of the three schools is 2,665, leaving 1,040 vacant seats.

In contrast, Dr. Corning said, three colored junior highs, Browne, Miller and Randall, have a combined capacity of 3,582, with 3,868 enrolled.

By next September, however, the enrollment at the three will climb to about 5,000, giving the schools 1,423 more pupils than seats, Dr. Corning said.

Others at Over Capacity.

The other seven colored junior high schools in the city also will be over capacity next fall by some 634 pupils, Dr. Corning continued. They are Banneker, Douglass, Francis, Garnet-Patterson, Langley, Shaw and Terrell.

Unless relief is afforded Miller, Browne and Randall Junior Highs by next September, part-time classes will have to be started, Dr. Corning declared. He pointed out that the enrollment increase in the colored junior high schools is "very rapid"

In recommending the shift of Eliot to colored pupils, Dr. Corning raised the proposed replacement for Hine Junior High from near the bottom of the list of some 70 projects to "No. 1 priority."

He also suggested that the School Board ask for funds to add 10 rooms and a boys' gymnasium to Eliot, because once it is turned over to colored pupils "it will be filled to capacity immediately."

The Fairbrother Elementary School, at Tenth and E streets S.W., is one of three white elementary schools in the area. Their total enrollment next September will be 637 pupils.

Other Schools Nearby.

Dr. Corning said that, if Fairbrother is transferred to colored pupils, the Fairbrother children can be accommodated by transferring some to the Amidon School, three blocks away, and the rest to four empty rooms in the Jefferson Junior High School, also nearby.

Fairbrother School then would be used to relieve overcrowded conditions in five colored elementary schools in the Southwest—Ambush, Bell, Anthony Bowen, S. J. Bowen and Syphax.

The use of the present Terrell Junior High School as an elementary school after the new junior high is completed would give additional space in the central part of the city. Terrell is located at First and M streets N.W.

Colored schools to be helped by this move would be Bundy, Cook, Langston, Scott Montgomery, Simmons and Walker Jones. These schools now have a total of 108 classrooms and will need 122 next fall.

Eye Negro Schools For Jobless White Teachers

WASHINGTON—A proposal to shift surplus white teachers to fill existing vacancies in Negro schools was opposed this week by Washington's Negro Teachers' Union unless qualified Negro teachers are named to replace several hundred temporary teachers employed in white District schools.

Additional teachers are needed in Negro schools to reduce the sizes of classes which are now much greater than approved standards. Districts Budget officer Walter L. Fowler, replying to a request for $116,820 to hire 68 additional Negro teachers, said there are "several hundred surplus white teachers who could be spared from present duties and still maintain the recommended pupil-teacher ratio."

Fowler said he had posed three questions to the District Commissioners: Should the extra white teachers be fired, be kept in their present status or transferred to Negro schools?

District Commissioner Joseph Donohue discussed the issue with School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning and Harold A. Haynes, first assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools, among others.

The school officials agreed there was a surplus of white teachers, Donohue said, but "showed some hesitation" to accept Fowler's figures and asked time to check.

James A. Gannon, member of the Board of Education, who was present at the time the transfer issue was discussed said the idea of white teachers in Negro schools" came as a surprise" to him. He added, "But we're rapidly approaching the dissolution of segregation and we had better come to think about white teachers for colored schools and colored teachers for white schools."

Don Goodloe, president of the Teacher's Union, said his group would fight the proposed shift. The Union pointed out that there is no shortage of qualified Negro teachers in the District but appropriations for Negro schools are inadequate to keep up with their teacher need. The Union said there is an annual waiting list of Negro teacher's college graduates who have no jobs.

Commissioner Donohue has recommended an end to segregation in District primary grades, but there is no indication that the issue will be resolved short of court action.

Donohue Cites Cost of Segregation

D. C. Head Publicizes Features of Report Urging Interracial Use of Teachers

District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue last night made public features of the highly controversial report by Budget Officer Walter L. Fowler suggesting transfer of white teachers to Negro schools.

Fowler's report was made in a closed meeting of top school officials Wednesday in response to a Board of Education request for $116,820 to hire 66 temporary Negro teachers.

According to Fowler's report, Donohue said on his weekly "Report to the People" over Station WWDC, there is a total surplus of 161.8 teachers in the District, based on pupil enrollment and the ratio of teachers to pupils. This breaks down, he said, to show a surplus of 217.1 white teachers, and a shortage of 55.3 Negro teachers.

At an annual average salary of $4442, Donohue told his audience, this surplus "is costing you, the taxpayer, $715,162 a year, not needed for teachers."

Could Rise to Million

For 1953, he said, the cost of surplus teachers could rise to more than one million dollars. The 1953 budget asks for money to hire 112 more teachers, of whom 103 would be Negroes.

"The responsibility is mine," he said, "to make sure you know all the aspects. There is the problem; the solution remains with you."

As of last October, he said, the Fowler report showed that white elementary schools had 52.1 teachers too many, and Negro elementary schools were short 38 teachers. The accepted District ratio in elementary schools is 35 pupils per teacher. The fractional teachers, he explained, are the results of figuring on a perfect ratio.

Surplus in White Schools

In junior high schools, where there are supposed to be 28 pupils per teacher, white schools had a surplus of 56.7 teachers, and Negro schools a shortage of 60. Negro enrollment outnumbers white by more than 2000 pupils, he said.

In senior high schools, where the pupil-teacher ratio is 25-1 white schools had 122.3 extra teachers, and Negro schools were short 1.3 teachers.

Thirty temporary Negro teachers were added at the beginning of the school year, he said, which accounts for the difference between the breakdown figure of 131.8 surplus teachers and the Fowler totals of 161.8.

"The Board of Commissioners must take the responsibility," Donohue said. "In the last five years the ratio of white to colored pupils has changed greatly." The Board of Education has requested more Negro teachers, but it "has not been sympathetically received."

Donohue cast doubts on the legality of any proposal to transfer white teachers to Negro schools. "This is not a legal opinion," he said, but added that there was a legal doubt as to whether white and Negro teachers could be integrated.

Nor would a greater proportion of Negroes on the Board of Education solve the problem, he said. At present three members of the nine-man board are Negroes.

Figures Show Ratio of Pupils To Teachers in D. C. Schools

Thirty-four District elementary schools for Negro children and nine for whites have pupil-teacher ratios above that fixed as proper by the District Board of Education.

The pupil-teacher ratio is the number of students per teacher. In elementary schools, the standard is 36 pupils per teacher.

A study of school enrollments showed, in addition, that in 58 white schools and 21 Negro schools the ratio falls at or below the board's level of 36 in a class.

These facts emerged on the eve of a Board of Education meeting scheduled for 2:30 p. m. today at Franklin School, 13th and K sts. nw.

A score of speakers are scheduled to appear at the meeting to ask the Board to take action to relieve the shortage of Negro teacher which is plaguing the school system.

The following table shows the pupil-teacher enrollment in elementary schools as of October 19. Those schools which fall above 36.0 have a ratio above that set by the board. Bold-face type denotes Negro schools.

School	Student-teacher ratio	School	Student teacher ratio
Bruce	46.8	Orr	34.5
Giddings	45.7	Kingsman	34.5
Maury	41.8	Key	34.0
Lovejoy	43.6	Magruder	34.0
Cooke	43.5	Monroe	34.0
Young	42.6	Cooke	33.8
Lenox	42.0	Murch	33.8
VanNess Annex	41.6	Langston	33.7
Park View	41.3	Merritt	33.7
Montgomery	41.2	Burroughs	33.6
VanNess	40.5	Blair	33.6
Walker-Jones	40.3	Harrison	33.6
Keene	40.2	Simon	33.6
Bowen, A.	39.9	West	33.5
Hayes	39.9	Brent	33.5
Bell	39.8	Fillmore	33.5
Cleveland	39.8	Peabody	33.4
Carver	39.4	Petworth	33.3
Burriville	39.2	Janney	33.3
Taylor	39.1	Takoma	33.1
Birney	38.9	Raymond	33.0
Bundy	38.7	Brookland	33.0
Webb	38.5	Hyde	33.0
Bowen, S. J.	38.1	Edmonds	32.8
Logan	38.1	Powell	32.7
Kenilworth	38.0	Wheatley	32.6
Pierce	38.0	Briggs-	
Kimball Annex	37.8	Montgomery	32.5
Smothers	37.7	Jackson	32.5
Gage	37.6	Kimball	32.4
Morgan	37.6	Ketcham	32.0
Bunker Hill	37.5	Bryan	31.6
Nalle	37.5	Patterson	31.6
Shepherd	37.4	Seaton	31.[illegible]
Simmons	37.4	Congress Hghts.	31.[illegible]
Syphax	37.3	Rudolph	31.3
Ludlow	37.2	Hearst	31.3
Grimke	37.1	Stowe	31.[illegible]
Emery	36.7	Buchanan	31.2
Woodridge	36.6	Bancroft	31.1
Richardson	36.5	Ambush	31.1
Thomas	36.5	Stevens	30.9
Davis	36.1	Randle H'lands	30.6
Emery	36.1	Crummel An'x	30.4
Adams	36.0	Amidon	30.3
Stanton	35.8	Thomson	30.2
Mann	35.8	Grant	30.0
Garfield	35.7	Tyler	29.9
Langdon	35.7	Noyes	29.7
Lafayette	35.6	Truesdell	29.5
Hardy	35.6	Wilson	29.4
Sumner	35.5	Crummel	29.1
Brightwood	35.4	Phillips	29.0
Payne	35.3	Stoddert	29.0
Garrison	35.1	Eastern	29.0
Turner	35.1	Benning	29.0
Eaton	35.0	Old Benning	28.0
Barnard	35.0	Greenleaf	27.3
Whittier	34.7	Beers	26.0
Mott	34.7	Fairbrother	25.0
Davis Annex	34.6	Wormley	24.0
Oyster	34.6	Military Road	20.0

Costs Of Segregation

The public school system of the District of Columbia now has more Negro children than white children. At the same time, it has fewer Negro teachers than white teachers—the imbalance among the pupils having developed rapidly and recently. The result is that there is a surplus of teachers in Division I—the portion of the school system devoted to white children—while Division II, devoted to Negro children, is seriously understaffed, many of the teachers handling pupil loads far in excess of what is considered conducive to good teaching. District Budget Officer Fowler has therefore suggested the possibility of transferring teachers from Division I to Division II.

This is the obvious and sensible way to deal with the problem. It would have been adopted long since and without question—were it not in collision with the shibboleths of segregation. The difficulty of applying this solution emphasizes the high cost of maintaining a dual school system in the District. "In fairness to the people," Commissioner Donohue observed on Wednesday, "they should be given the facts on what

a dual school system is costing them."

The cost is reflected in inefficient and uneconomic use of school buildings as well as school teachers. Negro schools are overcrowded, while white schools are being operated below capacity. The District is obliged to maintain one set of supervisors and administrative officers for Division I, another set for Division II. A single staff could serve both divisions far more effectively. Differences in the quality of facilities, equipment and personnel between the two divisions, moreover, make for an unhealthy rivalry and rancor.

But the most important cost of segregation is moral. The enforced separation of children on the basis of their racial background makes a mockery of democratic pretensions. The District's parochial schools faced this dilemma recently and did away with segregation—to their economic and moral benefit alike. This newspaper has long shared the view expressed by Dr. Gannon, a member of the Board of Education, that "we're rapidly approaching the dissolution of segregation." And we heartily applaud Mr. Donohue's forthright statement—the first of its kind by a District Commissioner—that "I personally favor an end to segregation in the schools."

If segregation is on the way to dissolution, preparations need to be made as soon as possible for an orderly transition to an integrated system. Perhaps a start should be made, as Mr. Donohue suggests, with primary grades, "where children who are born without prejudice acquire it." Perhaps, as he also suggested and as Dr. Walter Hager, president of Wilson Teachers College, urged a couple of years ago, it should start simultaneously among the more mature students at the college level. There is need to begin at both ends; for the old order is rapidly collapsing under its own weight.

Parents Try to Force Negro in White Class

By Martha J. Hall
Post Reporter

Parents of a Negro child yesterday attempted to enroll him in the white Wheatley Elementary School and, after the child was refused admission, took him to a first-grade classroom and stayed there with him throughout the day.

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, pastor of the Bible Way Church, said he planned to take 5-year-old Wallace back to Wheatley, Montello ave. and Neal st. ne., again at 9 a. m. today. He said he would continue to take the child to the school, which is a block from his home, "until I am physically or legally stopped."

School officials were silent on how they would deal with the situation, if Williams should continue to take Wallace to Wheatley.

Williams said he was told by Miss Julia C. Taliaferro, the principal, that the boy could not enter Wheatley School because of the dual school system, which provides separate schools for white and Negro children.

He said he then took Wallace to a first-grade class, where he and his son were seated and remained throughout the morning while class work continued.

Dr. Carl F. Hansen, associate superintendent in charge of white lementary schools, met with Williams at noon and arranged a conference between him and Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools.

In the afternoon Williams' wife, Verna, sat with the boy in the classroom. Soon after the session began, the class, being taught by a substitute teacher, Mrs. Lucile Caudill, was assigned to another room and all the children were taken out. Wallace and Mrs. Williams remained in the empty room until school let out for the day.

Williams said he was opposing transfer of Wallace from Young School, 24th st. and Benning rd., to Crummell school, Gallaudet st. between Kendall and Providence sts. ne.

Dr. Johnson Attacks School Segregation at Howard U. Exercises

Segregation in schools is a far greater threat to the American way of life than the "enemy which is confronting us from the outside," Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, declared yesterday.

Dr. Johnson made this statement in an address during exercises commemorating the 85th anniversary of the university's founding. Some 600 faculty members, students and guests were present at the observance, in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the campus.

"We are here celebrating something that is far more important to this country than an additional appropriation to the Army," Dr. Johnson said, "namely, an heroic example of the truly great American democratic spirit establishing non-segregated education in the Nation's Capital."

Sees Reaction on Democracy.

"The greatest enemy to our system of democratic life is not the enemy which is confronting us from the outside, but that enemy which is corroding democracy from within—namely, the extent to which segregation has enfeebled our faith in and our loyalty to our democratic institutions."

The educator said democracy's strength lies in the worth of the particular individual without allowing any group mark or identification—such as race, color, creed or national origin—to operate against him.

"If we are loyal to this conviction and to this purpose, and if we increasingly cause every American institution to function in accordance with it," he concluded, "our internal strength will be so great that no other system of life will ever be able to break us down from the outside."

Dr. Sparling Speaks.

Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College in Chicago, was principal speaker. He founded the college in 1945 "with racial and religious equality as a cornerstone of the school's policy."

Dr. Sparling said that "people are 98 per cent the same the world over."

"It is artificial differences and environment that stand in the way of the brotherhood of man," he declared.

Annual alumni awards were given to two men. They are Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, dentist from Denver, who received an award for distinguished achievement in civic life, and Dr. Thomas W. Turner, head of the science division at Hampton (Va.) Institute, who won an award for distinguished achievement in education.

Dr. Daniel G. Hill, dean of the chapel at Howard, gave the invocation. The University Choir sang.

Both award recipients spoke at the Twenty-eighth annual Charter Day Banquet held last night in the university's Baldwin Hall.

Minister Studying School Compromise

A colored minister yesterday was studying an offer from the Board of Education to compromise a dispute which led to the minister's staging a sitdown strike in an effort to enroll his 5-year-old son in a white school.

The Rev. Smallwood Williams, pastor of Bible Way Church, said a solution had been proposed by the board, but that he did not want to disclose details of the offer until he decides whether to accept or reject it.

Mr. Williams took his son Wallace to Wheatley School Monday and part of Tuesday and sat in a first grade classroom in an effort to force the boy's enrollment. He said he was protesting the child's transfer from Charles Young School as part of a general pupil shift to relieve overcrowding.

After he was barred from the classroom Tuesday, a meeting was arranged with Board of Education officials to discuss the settlement offer. Mr. Williams said he would try to decide before Monday so his son could continue with his classes.

Wheatley School is about a block from Mr. Williams' home. Three other schools originally proposed by the board as possible substitutes for Charles Young School, he said, were too far away.

D. C. School Integration Study Move Withdrawn

Board of Education Reverses Request For Corning Report On Cost and Saving

The District Board of Education yesterday backed down on its February request for a study of the possibility of integrating white and Negro schools.

Reconsideration of the motion asking Dr. Hobart M. Corning Superintendent of Schools, to consider the cost, "moral correctness" and economic savings of integration was approved by a 5-2 vote along strictly racial lines.

The original proposal was carried on hte record as a 4-2 vote in favor of the study, but Mrs. Frank Phillips said she was recorded incorrectly as voting in favor of it. It was she who asked for the reconsideration yesterday.

On the showdown vote, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Edward C. Madgeburger, Albert E. Steinem, Adelbert W. Lee, and Dr. James A. Gannon voted against the motion for a study, and Dr. Phillip T. Johnson and Mrs. James W. Williams voted in favor. Wesley S. Williams arrived too late for the balloting, and Board President C. Melvin Sharpe did not vote.

Dr. Gannon, who voted in favor of the original proposal to study integration, said that at the February meeting he had planned to ask for an investigation of the "apparent lack of equal educational opportunity" for Negro children.

He said he had not realized the wording of the motion, which was offered by Dr. Johnson, and had voted for it thinking it would mean only an investigation.

Dr. Gannon sai dthat integra- members have protests by Lee that the book
Board meeting, he intends to zens and Board mem
tion is "not a subject for the ask for a "thorough investiga- "a right to know" th
Board to discuss at this time," tion" of whether there is equal segregated system, s
while it is before the courts. He opportunity, "and if not, why In another action,
contended it is the "duty" of the not and who is responsible?" finally disposed of
Board to operate under a segre- Mrs. Williams asserted that, in versial "Sing a Song
gated system, since "Congress voting for the study, Board ship," almost a year
has indicated its interest to con- members were not breaking any came up. It approved
tinue segregation." law, as the proposal did not call songbook as a sup
He said later that, at the next for an end of segregation. Citi- teachind aid on a 5-3

Delaware Schools Ordered To Admit Negro Students

WILMINGTON, Del. — (INS) — Chancellor Collins J. Seitz Tuesday ordered the Claymont and Hockessin School Districts in Delaware to admit Negro students.

In an opinion on a segregation case signed last October, he declined to support the plaintiff's contention that the state-imposed segregation in education is in violation of the Federal Constitution. He held that while the separate Negro school facilities are inferior, such inferiority has not yet been recognized by the U. S. Supreme Court as violating the 14th amendment.

NEW YORK—The decision of Chancellor Collins J. Seitz of the Delaware Court of Chancery opening the way to the admission of Negro school children to "white" elementary and high schools in a Wilmington suburb "is the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said upon reviewing the decision.

In his forthright decision, handed down on April 1, Chancellor Seitz based his opinion upon the demonstrable inequalities existing between the facilities afforded Negro pupils and those available to white children. However, he stated unequivocally: "I believe the 'separate but equal' doctrine in education should be rejected, but I also believe its rejection must come from" the United States Supreme Court.

EXPERTS TESTIFY

Arguing the case on behalf of Negro school children and their parents in the Court of Chancery last October, NAACP attorneys Louis L. Redding of Wilmington and Jack Greenberg of New York asked for judicial rejection of the "separate but equal" doctrine established by a U. S. Supreme Court decision in 1896, and since used as the chief legal prop to segregation.

In support of their contention, the NAACP lawyers presented testimony by an imposing array of experts in the field of psychiatry, education, sociology and anthropology. These witnesses testified that segregation damages the child's capacity to benefit by education. On the basis of this testimony, Redding and Greenberg sought a decision declaring segregation is in itself discrimination and accordingly unconstitutional.

Chancellor Seitz agreed in his decision that "state-imposed segregation in education itself results in the Negro children, as a class, receiving educational opportunities which are substantially inferior to those available to white children similarly situated." He further stated as a fact that segregation "creates a mental health problem in many Negro children with a resulting impediment to their educational progress."

Del. court agrees school segregation "outmoded"

NEW YORK—April 1st decision of Chancellor Collins J. Seitz, of the Delaware Court of Chancery, opening the way for admission of Negro school children to white Wilmington suburb "is the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools," Thurgood Marshall, Naacp special counsel, said today upon reviewing the decision.

In his forthright decision last week, Chancellor Seitz agreed to issue an injunction restraining school authorities from denying Negroes admission to the white schools, basing his opinion upon inequalities in facilities afforded Negro pupils and those available to whites.

However, in the absence of a Supreme Court ruling, the Chancellor said he felt constrained from handing down a decision invalidating the outmoded "separate but equal" doctrine. "I conclude," he said, "that while state-imposed segregation in lower education provides Negroes with inferior educational opportunities, such inferiority has not yet been recognized by the United States Supreme Court as violating the 14th Amendment."

But, he stated unequivocally: "I believe the 'separate but equal' doctrine in education should be rejected, but I also believe its rejection must come from" the United States Supreme Court.

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Chancellor Seitz not only heard the testimony of the Naacp witnesses and the arguments of the lawyers; he also visited the white and Negro schools in order to get first-hand knowledge of their respective facilities. "The cold, hard fact is that the state in this situation discriminates against Negro children," he said. He found the Negro schools inferior in facilities, equipment, plant, preparation of teachers, teaching load, proximity and transportation.

Three other Naacp cases attacking segregation in public school education in South Carolina, Virginia and Topeka are being appealed to the Supreme Court.

Marshall Hails Decision In Delaware School Case

New York — The decision of Chancellor Collins J. Seitz of the Delaware Court of Chancery opening the way to the admission of Negro school children to "white" elementary and high schools in a Wilmington suburb "is the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said upon reviewing the decision.

In his forthright decision, handed down on April 1, Chancellor Seitz based his opinion upon the demonstrable inequalities existing between the facilities afforded Negro pupils and those available to white children. However, he stated unequivocally: "I believe the 'separate but equal' doctrine in education should be rejected, but I also believe its rejection must come from the United States Supreme Court."

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In support of their contention, the NAACP lawyers presented testimony by an imposing array of experts in the fields of psychiatry, education, sociology and anthropology. These witnesses testified that segregation damages the child's capacity to benefit by education. On the basis of this testimony, Redding and Greenberg sought a decision declaring segregation is in itself discrimination and accordingly unconstitutional.

Chancellor Seitz agreed in his decision that "state-imposed segregation in education itself results in the Negro children, as a class, receiving educational opportunities which are substantially inferior to those available to white children similarly situated." He further stated as a fact that segregation "creates a mental health problem in many Negro children with a resulting impediment to their educational progress."

However, in the absence of a Supreme Court ruling, the Chancellor felt constrained from handing down a decision invalidating the outmoded "separate but equal" doctrine. "I, therefore, conclude," he said, "that while state-imposed segregation in lower education provides Negroes with inferior educational opportunities, such inferiority has not yet been recognized by the United States Supreme Court as violating the Fourteenth Amendment."

This decision, Mr. Marshall found "most encouraging." Three other NAACP cases attacking segregation in public school education in South Carolina, Virginia and Topeka are being appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Marshall expressed the opinion that the Delaware case "will be a valuable precedent in all these cases."

Dela. Schools Must Admit Negro Pupils

WILMINGTON, Del. — The State Supreme Court has ruled that eight Negro children must be admitted to "white public schools" for the first time next fall because of inadequate facilities for them.

The court, upholding a Chancery Court decision, also agreed with the lower court's ruling that Delaware's segregated school system did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Edict Paves Way For Integration

Defender P. 1 Sat. 4-12-52

WILMINGTON, Del. — A break in the legal dam that has held fast against all assaults on the Jim Crow public school system of the South occurred here last week.

The decision of Chancellor J. Seitz of the Delaware Court of Chancery opening the way for admission of Negro pupils to "white" and elementary and high schools in two Wilmington suburbs was hailed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel.

Schools involved are the Claymont high and Hockessin elementary.

Marshall said, upon reviewing the decision, that it "is the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools.

Chancellor Seitz, ruling on two suits filed last July seeking admission to the schools, judged that the facilities and educational opportunities for Negroes in the two communities are inferior in a constitutional sense to those provided white children.

The chancellor would not rule on the constitutionality of the state law providing for segregation in the public schools.

Chancellor Seitz held that the U. S. Supreme court has not recognized segregation in and of itself as a violation of the U. S. Constitution.

The chancellor held that the state, by refusing the plaintiffs admission to Claymont solely because of their color, is violating the plaintiff's rights protected by the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

In his written opinion, Chancellor Seitz stated that while state-imposed segregation in lower education provides Negroes with inferior educational opportunities, such inferiority has not yet been recognized by the United States Supreme Court as violating the 14th Amendment.

State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young announced following the decision that he would confer with the boards of education of the two communities about plans for an appeal.

Chancellor Seitz not only heard the testimony of the NAACP witnesses and the arguments of the lawyers; he visited the white and Negro schools in order to get first-hand knowledge of their respective facilities.

"The cold, hard fact," he asserted, "is that the state in this situation, discriminates against Negro children." He found the Negro schools inferior in facilities, equipment, plant, preparation of teachers, teaching load, proximity and transportation.

On the basis of these findings, he agreed to issue an injunction restraining the school authorities from denying Negro pupil admission to the all-white schools.

Three other NAACP cases attacking segregation in public school education in South Carolina, Virginia and Topeka are being appealed to the Supreme Court. Marshall said that the Delaware case "will be a valuable precedent in all these cases."

Delaware Communities Win School Suits

WILMINGTON, Del. — (ANP) — Negro students in two school communities here last week won the right to attend white schools.

Because facilities and educational opportunities for Negroes were inferior to those provided for white children, Chancellor Collins J. Seitz handed down an opinion in the Court of Chancery that Negro children now may attend the Claymont high school and the Hockessin elementary school.

Cecil P. 3

The decision was given in two suits filed last July seeking to force admission of colored students into the schools which are in suburbs of Wilmington.

The suits also asked a decision on the constitutionality of the section of the state constitution that provides for segregaion in the public schools.

Chancellor Seitz, on this question, held that the United States Supreme court had not recognized segregation in and of itself as a violation of the United States constitution.

Phila. 4-11-52

Immediately after the ruling in favor of Negro students was handed down, Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young announced that he would confer with the boards of education of the schools affected about plans for an appeal.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, praised the decision and said in part:

"This is the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools."

At the time the two cases were heard some of the country's leading educators and psychologists testified in favor of ending segregation in the schools.

They cited evidence and experiments which showed that segregation had a harmful effect on both the white child and the Negro pupil.

Separate Schools 'Out' in Delaware

Courier

WILMINGTON, Del. (ANP)— Negro students in two school communities here last week won the right to attend "white" schools. P. 1 Sat. 4-12-52

Because facilities and educational opportunities for Negroes were inferior to those provided for white children, Chancellor Collins J. Seitz handed down an opinion in the Court of Chancery that Negro children now may attend the Claymont High School and the Hockessin Elementary School.

Delaware Schools Ordered To Admit Negro Students

Journal & Guide P. 5

WILMINGTON, Del. — (INS) — Chancellor Collins J. Seitz Tuesday ordered the Claymont and Hockessin School Districts in Delaware to admit Negro students.

In an opinion on a segregation case signed last October, he declined to support the plaintiff's contention that the state-imposed segregation in education is in violation of the Federal Constitution. He held that while the separate Negro school facilities are inferior, such inferiority has not yet been recognized by the U. S. Supreme Court as violating the 14th amendment.

Delaware's Back To Wall In Jim-Crow School Case

Afro American P. 3 Bal. 7-12-52

Desperately trying to save its jim-crow public schools, the state of Delaware has resorted to the old white supremacy myth that separate schools are necessary because colored people are socially inferior."

This is the gist of the argument presented to the state Supreme Court which currently is hearing an appeal by the State on a decision which would end discrimination in two schools in the Wilmington area and also set a pattern for the rest of the state.

The state also argues that there is no basic" inequality between white and colored schools operated by the state: and that racial segregation is a matter for the state legislature to decide, not the courts.

Appeal Decision

The present case before the state Supreme Court came on an appeal from a decision by Chancellor Collins J. Seitz in a suit against the Claymont and Hockessin Schools filed by two colored through their parents.

The Chancellor ruled that the pupils were not receiving equal education and that the colored schools they attended were not equal to the white schools closer to their homes.

Representing the state in this appeal of Chancellor Seitz's decision are attorney-general H. Albert Young and deputy attorney general Louis J. Finger.

NAACP Lawyers Take Over

Attorneys for the colored pupils and their parents were Louis L. Redding of Wilmington and Jack Greenberg of NYC. Both are NAACP counselors.

The attorney general's arguments to the court went this way:

The state has a right to regulate its public schools.

If one race be inferior to the other socially the Constitution of the U.S. cannot put them on the same plane.

Equality of rights does not necessarily imply identity of rights. Equality and not identity of privileges is what is guaranteed to the citizens."

Violates Constitution

Mr. Redding and Mr. Greenberg contend that state-imposed racial segregation in public schools is a violation of the 14th admendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Greenberg said:

Distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry, are by their very nature odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctine of equality."

Chancellor Seitz's opinion in the original suit was a strongly worded report, pointing out that among other things, segregation has the effect of causing the colored child to feel inferior because, in an indirect fashion, the State has said so.

Creates Mental Problems

.....such practice creates a mental health problem in many colored children with a resulting impediment to their educational progress."

The Chancellor, also asked the Supreme Court to re-examine its (seperate but equal) doctrine in the light of my finding of fact."

Three judges are hearing the case. They are: Chief Justice Southerland, Justice Daniel F. Wolcott, and Judge James B. Carey who replaced Justice James M. Tunnell, Jr. who disqualified himself because his father is a member of the State Board of Education.

The Court's decision is expected by early September. If either side loses, the case then goes to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Segregation Up To Highest Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UP).—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a lower court ruling on racial segregation in Delaware public schools, the fifth case of its kind to be accepted by the high tribunal.

The Delaware case will be argued before the court next month along with cases dealing with segregation in Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and the District of Columbia, where Negro parents lost in lower courts.

Simultaneously, the Supreme Court asked Kansas to present its views in oral arguments. Otherwise, it said, the State attorney general should say whether the "default" of Kansas meant it recognized its segregation law was invalid.

WILMINGTON SCHOOLS

The challenge to Delaware segregation was made by a group of Negro parents who sought to enter their children in Claymont High School for white children instead of Howard High School for Negroes in Wilmington. They also tried to enter younger children in a white elementary school.

The State court ruled that the Negro schools were not equal to the white schools in transportation facilities, maintenance, teacher qualifications, and in certain other respects.

In other cases, the Supreme Court:

1—Invalidated, 8 to 1, a State law which gave possession of St. Nicholas Cathedral, New York, to an anti-Moscow faction of the Russian Orthodox Church. The majority ruled that the law violated the constitution's guarantee of free exercise of religion. Justice Robert H. Jackson dissented, saying he does not think New York law "must yield to the authortiy of a foreign and unfriendly State masquerading as a spiritual institution."

CITIZENSHIP LAW

2. Ruled, 5 to 4, that a native-born American who also is a foreign national need not necessarily choose between the two countries when he reaches the age of 21, even if he has lived abroad during his childhood. It reversed a lower court ruling which held that Joseph Mandoli, a native of Ravenna, O., was not a citizen because he failed to choose between the United States and Italy when he became 21.

3. Dismissed a challenge to Tennessee's 1951 tax law which denies Federal income tax deductions to corporations subject to the State excise tax. The challenge was made by the Penn-Dixie Cement Corp.

4. Refused to order a lower court to transfer to another district the trial of five Pittsburgh Communists accused of violating the Smith Act. The law makes it a crime to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The Communsts argued they could not get a fair trial in the Pittsburgh area.

Catholic Schools Go Interracial

Maryland Parishes Start Integration Without Fanfare

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WILMINGTON, Del —Catholic primary schools in this city went interracial with the opening of the fall term. The move, carried out without public announcement or fanfare on the part of parochial school authorities became known as Negro children who applied for admission to three previously all-white parish schools were accepted without question.

CHILDREN ARE being accepted in their parish schools without reference to their race as long as classroom space is available. In one instance several Negro Protestant children have been accepted.

THE ACTION DOES not represent a new policy. Interracial classes had previously been instituted at two elementary schools of the Wilmington diocese, located in Maryland, at Elkton and Salisbury. The Salesianum, a private Catholic high school, and St. Elizabeth's Diocesan High School, have been interracial for the past two years. The Salesianum was the first institution in the state to admit Negro pupils where previously only white children had been enrolled.

Segregation Called Bar To Hatred

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—(AP)—Attorneys for Delaware and the District of Columbia pleaded with the Supreme Court today not to upset racial segregation in schools and thus foment "hatred" between white and Negro students.

But attorneys for Negro parents urged the high court to erase the "badge of inferiority" stamped on their children.

The pleas came as the court completed three days of hearings on the momentous question of whether segregation in schools violates the U. S. Constitution.

21 STATES AFFECTED

The structure of the educational systems in 21 states and the nation's capital may hang on the court's decision. A ruling is not expected for many weeks.

Delaware's attorney general, H. Albert Young, told the court the controversy raised in his state over segregation in schools is "demoralizing Negro as well as white pupils."

District of Columbia Atty. Milton D. Korman warned against "outbursts of hatred" in non-segregated schools and said Congress, not the court, should decide when segregation should be abolished.

"CAN'T HIDE THAT FACT"

He said there is "feeling between the races and we cannot hide that fact."

But James M. Nabrit Jr., attorney for a group of Negro parents in the district, argued that school segregation laws are "bills of attainder"—in violation of the Constitution—because they impose punishment without trial.

The court also is considering the constitutionality of school segregation in South Carolina, Virginia and Kansas. Racial segregation likewise exists in schools of 17 other states.

Young said the Delaware Supreme Court destroyed the "stability" of the state's school system by ordering the Delaware Board of Education to admit Negro school facilities were inferior. The state court did not rule on the constitutionality of segregation.

Young said the state is equalizing the schools for both races with all possible speed.

Asked by Justice Felix Frankfurter about the effect of the state court's ruling on the students, Young replied, "That is the reason I am here now—because of the terrific impact of this decision on the rest of the state."

"I would rather the court had said: Segregation is bad; let the Negro children go to white schools," Young said.

"ARBITRARY, UNREASONABLE"

Louis L. Redding, Wilmington Negro attorney for the protesting parents, argued that racial segregation laws are "arbitrary and unreasonable and, therefore, unconstitutional."

Redding said Delaware never ratified the Constitution's 14th Amendment designed to give Negoes "equal protection" before the law.

Jack Greenberg, a white attorney representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged the court to adopt a finding by a Delaware Court of Chancery that "state-imposed segregation . . . is injurious to Negro children."

Frankfurter broke into demand: "How can we do that? It's all a matter of opinion. Not that I don't respect the opinion, but we are dealing with very subtle testimony."

"UNCONTRADICTED"

Greenberg replied that the testimony before the Court of Chancery was "uncontradicted."

"Just because a man says this much is three yards," Frankfurter said, spreading his arms, "it doesn't mean that it is so just because he is not contradicted."

Korman, arguing for racial segregation in the District of Columbia's schools, warned the court of what effect its decision would have on race relations.

"Which is better," he asked, "to bring this hostility into our schoolrooms where it can harm the ability to learn of both races, or to have our children in their own schools where they are taught by the people of their own race?"

Korman argued that the Supreme Court is "not the forum" where the question should be decided. He cited congressional legislation going back to 1862 in an effort to show that Congress intended to establish separate schools for white and Negro students.

"This dual system was not set up to stamp these people with a badge of inferiority," Korman said. "There was an intention to help these people recover from human bondage."

He added that the lot of Negroes steadily has improved over the years. He said Washington Negroes now can attend all legitimate theaters and movie houses, and eat in "many of our finer restaurants."

These steps have been accomplished without intervention of the courts," he said.

Segregation Ban Upheld by Court

Special to The Inquirer

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 28.—The State Supreme Court today upheld a Chancery Court ruling that eight Negro children must be admitted to two white public schools with the opening of the fall term.

The high court also supported the Chancery Court finding, however, that Delaware's segregated school system was not in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Its findings in the case of seven Claymont Negro pupils and one Hockessin Negro student was that the State Board of Education had failed to provide equal facilities as required by law.

CAN APPEAL RULING

The Supreme Court said the Board of Education could appeal the ruling whenever such facilities are provided.

The unanimous opinion upheld similar rulings handed down by Chancellor Collins J. Seitz on April 1.

The seven Claymont students, including one of high school age, had been required to travel to Negro schools established in Wilmington, since the only Claymont school, serving the first to 12th grades, was restricted to white students.

The court upheld that this additional travel made the facilities provided for these pupils "inferior to those for white children."

CALLED 'INADEQUATE'

In the case of Hockessin, which had two schools, the court found that the one provided for Negro pupils was "grossly inadequate."

The eight will be the first Negroes to attend white public schools in Delaware, although the University of Delaware and parochial schools earlier had been opened to colored students.

The Delaware State constitution requires segregation of white and Negro pupils, but with equal facilities for each.

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Florida

Fla. Still Trying To Validate Doctrine Of 'Separate But Equal'

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Just as the Supreme Court was ready to hear arguments that segregated grade and high schools are unconstitutional, the State of Florida renewed the argument that separate but equal" school facilities on the graduate and professional level are legal.

The State of Florida filed its brief last Friday in the case of four colored youths, who have been seeking admission to the University of Florida unsuccessfully for more than four years.

In its brief, the State of Florida contends that it may refuse to admit these youths to the university, solely because of their color, without violating the Federal Constitution, by providing them "separate but equal" facilities in a comparable tax-supported institution within the state.

14d(1) 1952 General

HEARS MARSHALL, OVER SCHOOL BIAS

NAACP Legal Giant Rebuts Davis' Use Of DuBois Quote

Special To The Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Before nine wise men, two of the shrewdest constitutional lawyers in the country traded repartee and legal citations. A hushed crowd of 300, predominately Negro, sat in pulsating silence, watching the dramatic ebb and flow of "The Great Debate."

At stake was the future of segregation in seventeen states and the District of Columbia. After Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP and John W. Davis, attorney for the state of South Carolina, spoke there were few willing to predict the outcome.

Close observers pointed, however, to nebulous signs. Various interpretations were placed on the constant questions of the jurists. At Wednesday's session, for instance, it was Justice Harold H. Burton questioning John Davis who maintained that the "crux of the case" is the "real" meaning of the 14th amendment.

DAVIS CASE

Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924, said that the very year the 14th amendment was adopted, Congress voted to continue segregated schools in the District of Columbia. He attempted to show that the key to a constitutional provision's meaning is "the common understanding at the time of its adoption."

But, asked Justice Burton, will not changed conditions affect the interpretation of the 14th amendment.

"Changed conditions may effect policy but changed conditions cannot broaden the meaning of the Constitution," Davis replied quickly.

VITAL QUESTION

Burton broke in again to ask if the Constitution is not a "living document" that must be interpreted in the light of the times. Davis agreed but pointed out:

"Circumstances may bring more facts within the purview of the constitutional provisions but that doos not altar the language the framers have employed."

Greater interest, however, was centered on tall, scholarly Thurgood Marshall who was questioned closely by Justice Felix Frankfurter. After Davis quoted Dr. William E. B. DuBois as saying Negroes were making a grave mistake in trying to force states to abandon segregation, Marshall rebutted that this testimony should have been presented in lower courts where "we would have had a chance to cross examine.

MARSHALL SCORES

Justice Frankfurter asked for an explanation.

Whereupon Marshall replied succinctly that one of the articles cited by Davis was based on questions one newspaperman put to another newspaperman. Marshall added ryly:

"I can't think of anything further from scientific knowledge."

"I won't take issue with you on that," Frankfurter said.

Mr. Marshall told the high court that from the filing of the complaint in the Federal District Court at Charleston, South Carolina, until now the appellants have raised and preserved their attack on the validity of provisions of the South Carolina Constitution and statutes requiring racial segregation in the public schools of that State.

The question of equal facilities was not in dispute in the Clarendon case. Mr. Marshall said counsel for the Clarendon County School Board had admitted at the first hearing in the district court that facilities for colored children were unequal to those afforded white children.

INEVITABLE INEQUALITIES

At that time, he said, he made his position clear that South Carolina school segregation laws were unconstitutional because they not only produced "inevitable inequalities," but evidence introduced to show that state-imposed segregation was a denial of colored students of the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that expert testimony had been offered at the first trial to the effect that there are no recognizable differences between white and colored children, that if there could be a recognizable difference with respect to education, it would be so insignificant as to be unworthy of consideration, and that, if given a similar learning situation, a colored child and a white child will do about the same thing.

DESTROYS SELF-RESPECT

Other expert witnesses testified Mr. Marshal said, that segregation deprived colored children of equal status in the school community, destroyed their self-respect, denied them full opportunity for democratic social development, and stamped them with the badge of inferiority.

This expert testimony, he added, also showed that colored children have roadblocks put in their way and as a result of segregation the amount of education they take in is much less than that of other students.

Mr. Marshall declared that no effort was made to support the legislative determination of South Carolina, and yet the Sureme Court was asked to uphold the South Carolina segregation laws, for one reason, because the question of whether there should be unsegregated schools was a legislative matter.

"Here we have the unique situation of an asserted federal right, which has been declared several times by this court as being personal and present, being set aside on the theory that it is a matter for the state legislature to decide, and not for this court, and that is directly contrary to every opinion of this court," Mr. Marshall said.

He added that in every instance where the issue has come up in sensitive fields, the Supreme Court has made its own independent determination of whether the statute is valid, but in the Clarendon County case the court was urged to give blanket approval to segregation in public schools and leave the question of its elimination to the States.

14TH AMENDMENT VIOLATED

That is "the direct opposite of what the Fourteenth Amendment was passed for" he declared.

Mr. Marshall replied that the District Court, for all intents and purposes, ruled out the question of the effect that segregation had on school children, denying them rights under the Constitution, and passed upon the equality of facilities, curricula, faculty and transportation.

In this case, Mr. Marshall contended, the Supreme Court decisions in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases were controlling. He argued that the principle of those cases should be applied "down the line" as evidence was produced showing the same type of injury.

Justice Frankfurter told Mr. Marshall that he was not facing the fact that the question in the Clarendon case was not to be decided by "absract natural law that you cannot have segregation."

"I do not know of any other proposition that would say a person as white as snow and with blue eyes has to be set apart," Marshall replied.

When Justice Frankfurter disagreed, Marshall said "blue-eyed people in the United States never had the badge of slavery that is perpetuated in these statutes."

Frankfurter asked whether Marshall thought it helped the court for him not to recognize that behind these statues are "certain facts of life" and that state legislatures can address themselves to those facts. "Can you escape those sociological facts?" Frankfurter asked.

Marshall replied in the negative.

"And does it follow because you cannot make certain classifications, you cannot make other classifications?"

Marshall cited the primary cases, involving the right to vote in Democratic primaries in southern states, as showing the consideration those States haves for colored people.

Marshall added that when an attack is made on a statute on the ground that it is an unreasonable classification, the State has to produce something to justify the classification.

"I follow you there," Frankfurter commented.

Marshall told the court that he did not think segregation in the public schools is any more "ingrained" in the South than segregation in transportation "and this court upset it in the Morgan case."

"It is a tough problem, but I think it is a problem that has to be faced,' Marshall said.

"That is why we are here," commented Frankfurter.

The hearings continue today.

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General

NAACP Appeals School Cases To Supreme Court

New York. — The decisions handed down by special three-judge federal courts affirming the validity of segregation in public elementary and secondary schools in Virginia and South Carolina will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court within thirty days, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today.

In the Virginia case, NAACP attorneys sought to gain admission of Negro children to the "white" schools of Prince Edward County. In this case, as in the Clarendon County, S. C., case, the judges held that segregation is constitutional. On order of the United States Supreme Court, the South Carolina case was reviewed by the lower court in light of the report submitted by local school authorities on equalization of facilities ordered by an earlier decision of the lower court. In that first decision, Judge J. Waties Waring dissented on the ground that segregation is in itself discrimination and, accordingly, unconstitutional. Judge Waring did not participate in the review of the case.

"The issue is now clearly segregation," Mr. Marshall said in making his announcement. "It is on this basis that the appeal will be made to the U. S. Supreme Court in each of these cases. Our aim is to establish the unconstitutionality of segregation in public education."

Supreme Court To Review School Segregation Issue

New York—The decision of the United States Supreme Court to review the public school segregation issue raised in the Clarendon County, S. C., and Topeka, Kans., cases brought an expression of gratification this week from Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

As a result of the court's ruling, Mr. Marshall said, "both sides now will have an opportunity to present written and oral argument on the clear-cut issue of the constitutionality of racial segregation in public elementary and secondary schools. We, of course, feel that the Constitution forbids racial segregation of this nature and appreciate the opportunity to litigate this question in the true tradition of American constitutional democracy."

The new opportunities opened up for Negro students by Supreme Court decisions against segregation on the graduate and professional levels "cannot be fully and completely realized until racial segregation at the elementary and high school levels is removed," the NAACP counsel asserted. "Because of inferior educational opportunities at the lower educational levels, the mental growth of the vast majority of Negro children is stunted and retarded, leaving most unable to take advantage of the new opportunities available at the university level."

NAACP attorneys argued both the Clarendon County and Topeka cases, which were decided against the Negro students involved, and appealed the cases to the high tribunal. The Supreme Court is expected to hear argument on both cases during the October term of the court.

South Building Schools To Buy Negroes—Warina

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "It is just plain cowardice to try to appease and compromise with someone who is denying you your rights," former Federal Judge J. Waties Waring told a gathering of some 400 dinner guests at Howard University, Friday evening, June 13.

Judge Waring, who gained nation-wide attention when he outlawed South Carolina's "White Primary" in 1947, and Paul R. Williams, nationally famous architect of Los Angeles, were guests of honor at the University Annual Trustees' Dinner for recipients of honorary degrees.

* * *

DECLARING THAT there can be no compromise on civil rights, Judge Waring said, "Wherever we have met segregation headon and fought it to the limit, we have broken it down; but when we have tried appeasement and compromise, we have accomplished nothing."

The 71-year old jurist referred to the present attempt by many southern states to equalize their schools as "silly nonsense." They are selling bonds as fast as they can to build schools for colored children just to appease them and buy them off," he asserted, "but we don't want money; we don't want to be bought off."

"YOU CAN'T cure this thing with gold," he concluded, "you can't gold-plate the chains of slavery; you must strike them off."

Mr. Williams, who has won many awards for architectural achievement in the Los Angeles Hollywood-Beverly Hills area, spoke on the new trends in building design and community planning.

There's Jim Crow in the Woodpile

Public school officials of two cities are scratching their heads and spending sleepless nights trying to find solutions for knotty problems brought on because they operate Jim Crow schools.

As if the problems themselves were not sufficient to drive one crazy, the situation is further complicated by angry groups of parents and teachers exerting pressure in two opposite directions.

Unfortunately we can't sympathize with these harrassed stewards of public education because the perplexing situations in which they find themselves are partly of their own making.

In New Orleans there is a shortage of school rooms for Negro pupils and a surplus of space in white schools. Recognizing the folly of building more colored schools while the white schools are half empty, the school board sought to solve the problem by converting one of the white schools to colored.

The plan works a hardship on the white students who must now pass up the school in their neighborhood and attend another white school some distance away. Their parents can't be criticized for complaining.

In Washington, the capital of our great democracy, the dwindling white school population has forced the consolidation of some classes leaving a surplus of qualified and experienced white teachers who must be placed somewhere.

The Negro school population is increasing and more teachers are needed. The school board wants to do the logical thing. They want to put white teachers in colored schools.

However a pattern exists in Washington whereby whites teach whites and Negroes teach Negroes. Under no circumstances would a colored teacher be placed in a white school.

Justifiably the Negro teachers take a dim view of this encroachment on their exclusive teaching domain. So with indignation they have raised their vocies against the proposal of the school board.

In neither New Orleans nor Washington is there going to be any retreat on the part of the injured parties in these two situations.

What then is to be done?

Integrate the schools, that's all.

Such problems don't arise in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles or wherever else real democracy is practiced in the public systems.

Teachers can be shifted from school to school with no thought of race and students go to the school nearest them.

That's the way it should be; that's the way it would be if common sense ruled in the place of prejudice.

SOUTH WON'T YIELD SCHOOL COLOR LINE

Plans Steps to Circumvent Ruling Against Segregation if High Court Makes One

ATLANTA, Dec. 6 (UP)—The South will fight to maintain segregation in its public schools even if the United States Supreme Court rules separation of the races in classrooms unconstitutional, a survey showed today.

South Carolina and Georgia already have taken preliminary steps to circumvent such a ruling and although plans are indefinite elsewhere in Dixie, officials say privately, "we won't allow mixed schools."

The segregation issue will be argued before the Supreme Court next Tuesday in cases from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The court will be asked to rule segregation itself unconstitutional even where equal, but separate, facilities are available to both races.

A ruling against segregation would have a tremendous impact in the deep South where Negroes constitute 29 per cent of the population.

South Carolina last month approved an amendment that would delete from its state constitution a requirement that the legislature provide free public schools for all children. The amendment would not take effect until approved by the legislature and it will not be brought up unless the Supreme Court rules against segregation.

If an adverse ruling comes, however, the legislature would be left free to take "appropriate action" to continue school segregation. One possiblity mentioned by Gov. James F. Byrnes is that schools might be turned over for operation by private institutions such as churches.

In Georgia, a law has been passed with Gov. Herman E. Talmadge's backing that would cut off funds to any publicly supported institution of whites that admits a Negro.

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General

An Appeal To Prejudice

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, writing in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post outlines what he thinks may happen if the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation in the public schools.

He admits that to knock it out would be to knock the keystone from the arch of segregation, adding that on the manner in which the court disposes of this issue will hinge the future of race relations in the south.

Here is a threat that if the court does tell the states they can no longer jim crow colored children, your life will be placed in jeopardy by the Ku Klux Klan.

This is a thinly-disguised warning to the court and all other decent citizens that if the U.S. Constitution is enforced then mob violence would ensue.

Dabney concedes that segregation can not be maintained forever in the schools or anywhere else and that abolition is inevitable.

But his contention is, to do it 88 years after emancipation is sudden and disastrous. He utters the old cliche that it would be more disastrous for colored people than for white people.

Colored people who want the constitution enforced are contemptuously labeled extremists.

He quotes Bill Hendrix, Florida Klan leader, that a Supreme Court's outlawing of segregation in the schools would violate the south's constitutional rights. Hendrix is not a lawyer.

The Constitution Is Clear

In our mind the 14th Amendment is very clear. It says that no state can discriminate against a citizen on the ground of color.

Putting colored people in separate schools is certainly discriminatory and the Supreme Court has so held in the instances of colleges and universities.

If it is true on the higher level, it certainly follows that it must be true in the elementary schools.

How then can the South's constitutional rights be violated?

Dabney argues further that if the southern states provide equal facilities for both races as SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE — buildings, equipment, curriculum, transportation and teachers' salaries, they would be allowed by the court to educate white and colored children separately in the elementary and high schools.

He obviously forgets that the Supreme Court has declared repeatedly that in case individual rights are violated they must be corrected now, not sometime in the distant future.

Heretofore, agitators like Hoke Smith, Cole Blease, Tom Heflin and Ben Tillman have declared that appropriations for colored schools can never be equalized.

The result is that there isn't a single state in which the appropriation for colored and white schools is equal.

Colored schools have so far deteriorated in buildings and equipment that all the school appropriations for the next ten years will be required for colored schools alone in order to build them up to the level of the white schools.

They Study In Many Colleges

If colored students have been able to attend the white colleges and universities without ill effects, why shouldn't colored children be able to attend high schools and elementary schools without an uprising?

It is important to note that they are doing this in 32 states now and changes have been effected so as to mix elementary schools in New Jersey, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Arizona and Illinois within recent years without any disturbance.

Catholic elementary and high schools in Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia have been integrated for the past two years.

Dabney quotes Georgia's Governor Talmadge as saying "No colored kids will be admitted to white schools while I am governor."

He does not condemn Talmadge for talking about white and colored schools. Yet if he were to any degree enlightened he would know that the Constitution says nothing about colored and white and that the schools belong to all the taxpayers who are paying for them.

He quotes South Carolina's Governor Byrnes as saying he will abolish the public school system if colored children are mixed with whites. Byrnes' plan is to sell the system or lease it to private individuals or groups.

No more asinine statement could be made by anybody, even the grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan. Everybody knows Byrnes isn't speaking with logic and intelligence, but is simply making a threat and a bluff.

Would Frighten Mississippians

He quotes some unnamed leader in a southern state as saying that if colored children are admitted to all public schools without discrimination, colored leaders will be called in and threatened.

Dabney's belief is that this threat would be sufficient to frighten the colored people of Mississippi, but not in any state where people are more aggressive.

He quotes Virginia's Governor Battle as saying that an end of segregation in the public schools would be catastrophic.

He even suggests that Governor Battle is a sincere advocate of equal school facilities, not because the courts have ordered it, but because it is right.

If Virginians, including Governor Battle, felt that way about it why haven't they bothered to equalize the schools in 88 years?

Dabney writes about a $75 million appropriation for school construction in Virginia; a similar amount for new school buildings in South Carolina and a $120 million school building program for Georgia. But he admits that this program will take 20 years.

Why should any citizen be forced to wait 20 years for something that is due him now under the Constitution?

He gives the promise of Governor Hugh White of Mississippi that the colored people will have equal facilities in 10 years. But in the next sentence he admits all the legislature did was to vote a $10 million increase for the next two years in all the public schools.

He Keeps Quoting Klansmen

Another threat in the Dabney article comes from his quotation of C. H. Klein, an officer in the Georgia Klan. Klein says that folks should be educated separately as God intended.

Whose God? What God ever said anything about separating human beings on the artificial premise of color?

Dabney carries his threat of what would happen still further by quoting some other unnamed observer, who says that abolishing segregation in the public schools would be about the only thing that would revive the dormant aggregation of bed-sheeted heroes.

He admits that equalization of schools in states where the races are equal in number would impose a heavy financial strain on the states and that some of the counties and cities haven't any money to pay for it.

In another instance, he asks how can we provide equal facilities for the elementary grades through high school in a county which has a thousand white children and only 25 colored children.

The whole tone of the Dabney article indicates that the Richmond editor and many of the southerners he quotes are more interested in the preservation of their prejudices than they are in the welfare of the school children.

Dabney Misses The Point

He says nothing about the psychological harm segregation does to both races. He says nothing about the economic waste involved in setting up two sets of schools in every community where one would be more effective and economical.

He says nothing about mixed schools being the means of teaching people to live and work together; to get that elementary contact which will enable them better to know and appreciate each other and therefore better serve their country.

Mr. Dabney does say something about a high school in his own Richmond being better than the white high schools. This is a foolish argument.

We do not count individual schools. Any new school building erected by a city or county might be better than dozens of white schools, but the average colored school in Virginia and the other 16 states which enforce segregation is only 50 per cent as good as the average white school.

Mr. Dabney says it is to be doubted whether the majority of colored southerners want segregation in the schools eliminated.

He quotes from the survey by Elmer Roper in 1952 which found only 17 per cent of white and colored southerners wanting to see the end of all segregation in the schools.

That poll of Elmer Roper's is meaningless. The answer to a question is determined by the question itself.

The majority of the colored people anywhere want the best for their children. When they can answer a question [illegible] and squarely without threat and [illegible] tion they will say so.

Saturday Evening Post Article Says Crisis Looms Over Segregated Schools

The November 8 issue of the widely-circulated Saturday Evening Post carries an article by the noted Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch in which the editor interestingly discusses the momentous issue soon to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and tells what is likely to result from what the Court decides.

It is about what the Court has been called upon to decide, with reference to school segregation in the South. Mr. Dabney holds that this will be a most far-reaching decision affecting interracial relations in the South.

The editor finds that leaders of the South are divided in their opinion as to what the Supreme Court will say in its decision and what will be the aftermath if it is held that racial segregation in schools is unconstitutional.

Some believe if the Court decide that it is unconstitutional to have separate schools the decision will apply only to the cases before it and that any cities or states that want a direction as to what they should do about separate schools will have to go before the Court with their own particular cases.

The article states that "a small group of Southerners" including Lillian Smith the Georgia author of "Strange Fruit") Aubrey Williams the farm magazine editor are typical of those who want segregation eliminated. On the other hand, he says that the Ku Klux Klan will use an "unfavorable" decision to stir up racial trouble.

The article says that Elmo Roper took a poll in 1950 and found that only 17.1 per cent of the white and colored Southerners questioned wished at that time to see the end of all segregaion in the schools."

Rep. Brooks Hayes of Arkansas, who will be remembered as the Congressman who had the debate with Dr. Charles S. Johnson on a racial matter two years ago on the Town Hall program, is called the most enlightened of Southerners and is represented as saying that any "sudden liquidation of segregation over a still area would be extremely damaging to all concerned."

The post article has three interesting pictures. One shows the children from a very humble shack in Alabama, catching the bus that carries them to their school. It is a good bus, apparently but one must guess about the school the children attend. The second picture shows how much progress has been made in Louisville, Ky., in equalizing school facilities for the colored pupils. The new colored high school for Louisville, it is pointed out, cost three million and six hundred thousand dollars.

The third picture shows what has happened in Louisville since Municipal College was discontinued and colored students permitted to attend the University of Louisville. It shows Dr. Charles Parrish teaching a sociology class composed of both white and colored students. The Dr. Parrish as many persons in Nashville know, is Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr., son of one of the most famous Baptist preachers, who before his death some twenty years ago, was pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Louisville and a former college president in Kentucky.

The article tells of the progress made in several Southern states in accepting colored students in the state universities and of some states where there are only a few colored pupils in a community and these are accepted in the white schools to avoid the expense of maintaining a separate but equal school for them.

Kentucky is far ahead in intergration, the article states. And lagging behind in intergration, he says are the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. Such states, the author believes will try to get around "intergrating" by abandoning their public school system altogether and turning them over to religious denominations.

One Mississippi citizen holds that if the court abolish segregation there will be no integration because the colored and white citizens would get together and maintain the status quo, the article states.

It is believed the big question of segregated schools will be decided by the Supreme Court next month. It will affect cases from Clarendon County, S. C.; Prince Edward Co., Virginia and Topeka, Kansas.

The South Must Decide

Southern Newspaper Publishers Association Bulletin

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, in an article in a recent issue of *Saturday Evening Post*, called "Southern Crisis: The Segregation Decision," implies a hope that extremists on both sides will somehow step aside and leave the decision to the moderates.

Mr. Dabney points out many southern states have been hoping if they provide equal educational facilities for Negroes that they will be permitted to continue separating the two races in the schools.

He writes, "Such equality is, as yet, far from being realized in most areas, but important strides have been taken in recent years and more are in prospect.

Dabney stresses that a solution is vital.

"Throughout much of the South it is conceded that segregation cannot be maintained forever, either in the schools or anywhere else. Some of those most insistent in saying the system ought not to be abolished now, admit that its ultimate abolition is inevitable. But they declare with great earnestness that to deliver so sudden and shattering a blow to the region's social structure today would be hardly less than disastrous—even more disastrous to the Negroes than to the whites.

"For instance, Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, one of the most enlightened of southern congressmen, feels that any sudden liquidation of segregation in the public schools or over a still-wider area would be extremely damaging to all concerned."

Dabney notes:

"Well over half of the southern states have admitted Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of their once all-white, state-supported institutions of higher learning, pursuant to Supreme Court decisions in recent years that this must be done where equal facilities are not available in the colleges for Negroes. Many hundreds have been matriculated and not one single untoward incident has been reported."

At the University of Louisville the Louisville Municipal College for Negroes has been absorbed by the university, the article relates. Dr. Charles Parris, of the Negro college, has been retained and is teaching a full load of courses with both Negro and white students.

Many southern states have threatened to turn their public schools into private ones if forced by the Supreme Court to abolish segregation in the elementary and high school grades. A Mississippian told Dabney that precautionary action probably would be taken promptly by the Mississippi legislature, with a view to turning the public school system over to private interests, if the situation demanded it. South Carolina and Georgia have indicated they'll do the same.

The editor concludes that most southerners still hope some compromise may be worked out but if it is not, and the Supreme Court forthcoming edict demands that all segregation in the schools be abandoned it "may well be as crucial as its impact upon the entire position of the Negro in American society as with the historic Dred Scott decision handed down by the same tribunal nearly a century ago."

School Segregation And The Court

WHETHER schools may be segregated according to race is possibly the most explosive civil rights question of our time, both because of the number of people directly involved and the fact that they are children. We can think of nothing that would anguish or inflame the adult population more than a real or supposed menacing of the welfare of their young.

Nevertheless, the question of whether the races shall be mixed in the schools of Montgomery and all other cities is being argued before the United States Supreme Court today. The decision is expected in a few weeks.

For 90 years the Plessy vs. Ferguson ruling of the courts has been law: separate but equal facilities. That ruling is being attacked in an effort to destroy school segregation, the nub of the contention being that even separate but equal facilities deprives the Negro of civil rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

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IT MUST be admitted that in the past equal school facilities have not been provided for Negro children. This is not to the South's credit. A Negro child, of course, is entitled to facilities equal to the white child. While that has not been the case in the past, the effort to make it a reality now is sincere and effective. If we have to pay heavily to provide this equality of facility, it is simply interest on a sin of the past.

It must also be acknowledged that the admission of a few Negroes to colleges in the South has caused no incidents and that this condition will surely expand, with no harm done. Public segregation in the South is slowly crumbling. But all of that is quite different from a sudden mixing of millions of school children.

Equalization in counties with but a small element of Negro pupils is a hard but a question because of the wastefulness of erecting equal facilities for a handful as the price of segregation.

In Virginia, Dabney reports, some counties have pooled school funds to build equal school plants for Negro boys and girls, but the fact that the pupils have to travel such distances to reach these model schools may make that system vulnerable to attack on grounds of inequality.

★

THE decision of the court is awaited with anxiety, for the overnight reassignment of the school population is simply inconceivable.

We can hope that the court will find itself in harmony with the observation of the Ohio federal judge, Robert N. Wilkin, who was assigned to the suit attacking segregation on Nashville's municipal golf course:

★

EVEN if the court upholds the separate-but-equal doctrine, the adjustment to that standard is going to prove costly and perplexing. For example, Editor Virginius Dabney of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*, who has made a special study of the subject, points out that a breakdown in the border states of segregation has been occurring for some time, the breakdown being complete in six

This court finds that segregation or no segregation is a fact of social or political life. Federal law does neither command it, nor prohibit it. Segregation exists in some communities and does not exist in others. It varies with the varying conditions of different societies . . . A court of sense and character, or experience, does not command anything to be done which is impossible, because there is no method by which its order can be enforced.

★

FINALLY, considering the element of the fantastic in a sudden order to blend the races in Montgomery schools, we may look back hopefully to Justice Holmes' renowned observation in *The Common Law:*

The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience . . . The *felt necessities of the time*, the prevalent moral and political theories, intuitions of public policy, avowed or unconscious, even the prejudices which judges share with their fellow-men, have had a good deal more to do than [pure logic] in determining the rules by which men should be governed . . .

Gladstone Williams

John W. Davis Pleads for States

Washington—It remained for John W. Davis, one of the most highly respected members of the American bar and long an acknowledged authority on constitutional questions, to deliver some of the most powerful arguments heard before the Supreme Court on the question of whether segregation of white and Negro students in separate schools violates the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The venerable Mr. Davis, a past nominee of the Democratic Party for president, appeared before the highest tribunal as the representative of South Carolina, one of four states whose public school segregation policies are under attack. Thirteen other states in which segregation is practiced will be affected by the high court's final ruling, Georgia among them. The present attack, spearheaded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is perhaps the most concerted that has ever been launched against the public school systems of many of the individual states, most of them in the South.

One of the fundamental issues involved is on the question of state's rights. In the hearings before the court, spread out over four days of the past week, the opponents of segregation laws centered their argument largely on the contention that such statutes violated the section of the 14th Amendment providing that no state "shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Mr. Davis, in his argument for the defense, covered the case masterfully. He was content not merely to reply that no constitutional rights of Negro citizens were impaired by state segregation laws, but he went into the historical background of the adoption of the 14th Amendment to show that the states in ratifying it had no thought of imposing restrictions on their freedom to set up separate schools for the two races.

One of his most telling points was to cite the fact that of the 30 states which ratified the amendment in controversy, 23, or all but seven of them, had "or immediately installed" separate schools for whites and blacks. And of these, 21 still maintain some form of segregation.

The eminent lawyer and constitutional authority, now approaching his 80th year, then proceeded to show that Congress in passing the 14th Amendment did not contemplate the necessity of establishing mixed schools for the accommodation of the two races.

Despite his advanced years, Mr. Davis retains his old fire and mental vigor. He made a forceful appearance that seemed to impress the court tremendously—a remarkable performance for a man who 28 years ago was the nominee of his party for president.

Taft Speaks At Va. Union

Senator Robert A. Taft shakes hands with David Longley, Republican committeeman, who introduced him to Richmonders on the Virginia Union campus last Tuesday.

Taft Opposes Mixed Schools

RICHMOND — Sen. Robert A. Taft, firmly stated in his campaign speech in Richmond Tuesday that he was not for the Federal Government forcing southern states to outlaw segregated schools.

Speaking before an interracial audience in Coyburn Hall on Virginia Union University's campus he declared, "I said in South Carolina that I was not for the Federal Government abolishing segregation in the schools.

"If schools are equal, with equal salaries for teachers and equal facilities, I don't think the Federal Government should go in and abolish segregation."

Hits NAACP

"The NAACP has not protested the segregated schools in D.C. right under their noses but when I said something about it somewhere else they raised a noise."

He declared that he was against force and compulsion and declared that integrated schools in his home state in Ohio worked well.

Mr. Taft, whose hair is thinning out and who has wrinkles under his chin, appeared before the audience with baggy pants and his cuffs hanging, way over his shoes.

He declared he was for home rule in Washington but stated that it was opposed by many because colored persons made up 30 per cent of the District population.

For Poll Tax

On the poll tax, he strongly stated that he voted for the bill to abolish the poll tax and that he had supported the anti-lynching bill.

The senator made the audience groan when he declared that he was for a national FEPC bill which would not force employers to hire persons it did not want.

"I am opposed to a compulsory bill which allows that an employer can be sued if he refuses to hire a person because of race, color or creed."

As for States rights against Federal Constitutional rights he declared that Federal rights came first.

Foreign Policy

He stated that the Federal Government should not allow educational funds to those States which have segregated schools.

The presidential candidate, in speaking of the nation's foreign policy, declared that Europe ought to be able to defend itself because they have 50 per cent more people than live in the U.S. But he believed we ought to supply them with the arms to help defend themselves.

Taft was invited to Virginia Union by the Social Science Division as main speaker for its Second Public Political Forum.

Counter Measures Planned If School Segregation Ends

By The Associated Press

Southerners determined to preserve white supremacy are talking of strong counter-measures if the Supreme Court knocks down segregation in public schools.

Three states — Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia — already have started legislative action looking toward the establishment of privately operated schools. Similar steps have been promised in Alabama and predicted in Mississippi.

But a Negro educator, President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, says he is doubtful that most white people will tolerate such a change as long as their tax money is collected for public education.

Further, he said yesterday, any move to do away with public schools would be "just another subterfuge" and probably wouldn't hold up in court.

Other Southern states are less certain of their reaction to a court order which would open the white schools to Negro students. Suits like the one in South Carolina that brought up the issue are pending in Tennessee and Arkansas, but neither state has begun a definite course of counter-action.

Neither has any been undertaken in North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Florida or Kentucky.

The Georgia legislature already has ordered state funds cut off for any public school forced to enroll Negroes alongside white students. Such a provision was written into the appropriation bill passed last year.

Similar action was attempted in Alabama in 1951 but failed. The author, Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, says now he's working on a measure to set up a non-profit private corporation to run the schools if segregation is outlawed.

Gov. James F. Byrnes in South Carolina says his state will abandon its public school system if the Supreme Court decides against segregation there. A constitutional amendment which would open the way for elimination of public schools has been offered in the legislature at Byrnes' request.

In the Virginia legislature, too, bills are pending to establish privately operated by state-subsidized schools.

Mississippi's newly inaugurated Gov. Hugh White has made no public announcement, but a close associate has predicted he will ask the legislature to act immediately if race separation in the classroom is ordered stopped.

The Supreme Court has sent the South Carolina suit back to a three-judge federal panel for further consideration in light of a report on equalization efforts in the schools in the past six months. The panel previously upheld the segregation laws.

N.E.A. Subgroup Urges U. S. Aid Be Given to Public Schools Only

Administrators End Convention

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Boston, April 9.—Ending its regional convention, the American Association of School Administrators today adopted a resolution calling for federal aid for public schools only.

Strong opposition was voiced against the use of Government money either directly or indirectly for the support of religious schools.

This resolution was one of 20 adopted by the association that dealt with major educational issues facing America.

A department of the National Education Association, the school-administrators' group is one of the most influential policy-making bodies in public-school education.

The four-day meeting here was attended by 5,000 school superintendents, college officials, teachers, key educators, and laymen.

In calling for public funds for public schools only, the resolution said:

"We respect the rights of groups, including religious denominations, to maintain their own schools so long as such schools meet the educational, health, and safety standards defined by the states in which they are located.

"We believe that these schools should be financed entirely by and the Federal Government should share responsibility.

"To this end the Federal Government should assist the state by appropriation of funds channeled through the United States Office of Education and the State departments of education without federal control."

On the issue of federal aid for public education, the educators said:

"We reaffirm our belief in a program of public education providing opportunities for all. In the financial support of this program the local community, the state, and the Federal Government

Southern Prosperity And Federal Aid

The Milwaukee Journal

FEDERAL aid for public school operation got another plug from President Truman in his economic message the other day. To justify the further extension of federal aids—and expenditures—in this way, attention is always called to the substandard public schools and low teacher salaries in "poor" states, mostly in the south. From that it is always easy to argue that federal tax money from the "rich" states ought to be used to help, on the assumption that "poor" states cannot afford better schools without such aid.

The assumption can be challenged.

Citizens in the richer states are already bearing a greater and greater share of the extremely heavy and rising federal tax burden. They are finding it increasingly harder, therefore, to meet state and local taxes, including the rising taxes for their own local schools—enough to meet even minimum needs for good schools.

"Poor" states already are getting a lot of extra help at the expense of "rich" states under several federal aid programs where money is apportioned according to "need." Since they are getting such extra help from the federal treasury, they should be better able to meet the expense of adequate public schools, if they are determined to do so.

The Minneapolis Star wonders, editorially, whether the North should be expected to subsidize the schools in the South and whether the South is really so tax poor that it cannot meet public school costs. *The Star* cites letters offering Northern industrialists plants in the South at bargain rates, "tax exempt for 99 years," and big bond issues floated by Southern cities to tempt industries from the North. That sort of thing has become quite general in the Southern states.

It seems logical that where it is possible to forego local taxes on a new factory for nearly a century, and to swing big bond issues for promotion, it should be possible to find the money needed for good public schools. The South is boasting—with statistics for evidence—of its booming prosperity.

That doesn't jibe at all with the stirring pleas for the necessity of federal aid to save the public schools and children of the "poor" Southern states.

Livingstone, Bethune-Cookman And Xavier Choirs ABC's Jan. Feature

NEW YORK — Four well-known choral groups will perform on Negro College Choirs over the ABC Radio Network on the four Sundays in January, from 9:30 to 10 a.m., CST.

On Sunday, Jan. 6, the Xavier University choir, of New Orleans, will offer the following selections: "Christians Be Joyful," Bach; "I Sat Down Under His Shadow," Edward Bairstow; "At Times My Thoughts Come Drifting," Brahms; "I Wonder as I Wander," arranged by J. J. Niles; "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," arranged by Harry Simeone; "There is a Balm in Gilead," arranged by William L. Dawson; "Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel," arranged by William H. Smith; Selections from "Carousel" — "Real Nice Clambake" and "You'll Never Walk Alone," Rodgers and Hammerstein, and "Beyond the Blue Horizon," arranged by Roy Ringwald.

The Sunday, Jan. 13, program, by the choir of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., will include: "O Bono Jesu," Palestrina; "Gloria" from Twelfth Mass, Mozart; "Zion Hears His Watchmen's Voices," Bach; "To Music," Schubert; "The Omnipotence," Schubert; "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder," spiritual; "Ezekial Saw the Wheel," spiritual, and "Ride the Chariot," arranged by William Smith.

The choir of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., will present the following selections on Sunday, Jan. 20: "Roll, Chariot, Roll," Noble Cain; "Father of Love," Carl Bohn; "List! The Cherubic Host," A. R. Gaul; "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," H. R. Shelley; "Praise," George Dyson; "The Old Ship of Zion," arranged by Thomas; "The Frog in the Spring," J. J. Niles; "Roll, Jordan, Roll," Noble Cain, and "One World," G. O'Hara.

All Halt on School Cases Until Supreme Court Acts on Segregation

ARLINGTON, Va. —(NNPA) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has decided to hold in abeyance actions attacking racial segregation in public elementary and high schools until the United States Supreme Court renders a clear-cut decision on the issue.

This decision was made known in a letter of April 18 written by Spottswood W. Robinson, III, an attorney, of Richmond, to James E. Browne, president of the Arlington branch of the NAACP.

A suit attacking racial segregation in the public schools of Arlington county is pending in the federal district court at Alexandria. Judge Albert V. Bryan certified the case in December to Chief Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals for appointment of a special three-judge district court to hear the case, but Judge Parker has not yet acted.

To Defer Action

Mr. Robinson advised Mr. Browne that NAACP attorneys have considered the Arlington case in conjunction with similar cases sponsored by the NAACP in Virginia and have decided that further proceedings must be deferred until after a definitive decision by the Supreme court on the issue of segregation in public elementary and high schools.

The NAACP adopted in June, 1950, a policy requiring that all education cases seek facilities and opportunities on a non-segregated basis. All cases brought since that date have conformed to that policy.

Mr. Robinson pointed out that a case involving racial segregation in the public schools of Topeka, Kansas, is now pending in the Supreme Court.

The suit involving segregation in the public schools of Prince Edward County, Virginia, tried in February and decided adversely to the NAACP on the segregation issue, will be appealed to the Supreme Court, he said.

A further appeal in the Clarendon County, South Carolina case, will be taken from the decision of the District Court last March 13. In that case a three-judge court ruled that segregation is constitutional. On order of the Supreme Court, the South Carolina case was reviewed by the lower court in the light of the report submitted by local school authorities on steps taken to equalize educational facilities, ordered by the earlier decision of the lower court.

In the first decision, the court split, 2-to-1, Judge J. Waties Waring dissenting on the ground that segregation is in itself discrimination. Judge Waring did not participate in the review of the case.

"It is the conclusion of the national office legal staff, and our conclusion as well," Mr. Robinson wrote, "that we must await decision of some of these cases by the Supreme Court before trying other cases involving the same basic issue since, as a result of Supreme Court action, a drastic change of strategy may become necessary."

Mr. Robinson also pointed out that the same basic issue—the validity of segregation in public education—involved in the Arlington case, is also involved in other cases still pending in Georgia and Delaware. "A favorable decision on this issue by the Supreme court in any of these cases will, of course, necessarily win for us the Arlington case," he said, adding:

"These cases each involve terrific expense and drain on our legal manpower. Their successful prosecution involves the use of expert witnesses on the segregation issue and we enecounter something of a bottleneck in obtaining such witnesses for these cases.

"The Prince Edward case has prostrated the State Conference financially, and we consider it improbable that the necessary expert testimony could be assembled for the trial of another of such cases at any time in the near future

"All cases of this type tried in Federal courts have necessitated hearings by three judges. We are quite certain that we will not be able to get another three-judge court to hear another of these cases in Virginia at least until the Supreme Court has disposed of the Prince Edward County case."

Mr. Robinson added that it would not be possible to proceed further in the Arlington County case "short of attacking segregation itself," in view of the NAACP's policy.

"In these circumstances," he stated, "we must recommend to your county as we must recommend to all other Virginia counties, that further legal activities be deferred until after a definitive decision from the Supreme Court has been had, and that the efforts of your branch be directed in the meanwhile toward developing in the community the atmosphere most conducive to the eventual elimination of racial segregatio in the public schools."

Something About Our Segregation

Reader Believes Yankees Might Set Up 'Marshall Plan' To Equalize Negro, White School Facilities In The South

To the Editor:

The editorial in your Feb. 4 issue titled "A Segregation Case Ruling" is most agreeable and should be well considered by all Southerners.

We in the South of both races should seek to maintain segregation of races as provided by local law; however we should as our own local responsibility seek ways to provide a more equitable distribution of educational and recreational facilities.

It must be realized that segregation, as such, will always have with it a certain amount of discrimination; however, it should be further realized that discrimination quite often works both ways where the races are concerned.

No race of people, no nationality, nor any minority group should feel discriminated against if that group is determined in its efforts to be respectful in the eyes of others. It is well to consider that to be respected one must indeed be respectful, as many a man of a minority group has achieved.

The problem of financing equal but segregated schools must be reckoned with. Since our Northern friends are so interested in antagonizing Southerners about various civil rights programs and equal rights for the colored race, then surely they would not mind letting Congress appropriate the necessary funds to raise both white and colored schools in the South to the equal of Northern schools.

We should approach the Northern representatives in Congress with this proposal as a "Marshall Plan" to heal the wounds of the humiliation dealt the South during the Reconstruction period after the War Between the States. In this effort to get the finances for our schools, both white and colored should find it desirable to join forces for the good of the Southland where our hearts, our homes and our hopes of tomorrow are entrenched.

S. F. MOODY, JR.

1436 16th Way, Southwest.

South Won't Close Schools Educator Says

BIRMINHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — **Despite threats by officials of three southern states to abolish public schools, it is doubtful that such a move will be carried out, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, said here last week.**

Dr. Patterson made his prediction as the result of efforts by legislators of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia to secure legislature to enable them to end public schools in the event the U.S. Supreme court rules against segregation in schools.

Dr. Patterson said further that he did not believe that most white people would tolerate such a change as long as their tax money is collected for public education.

He added that any move to do away with public schools would be "just another subterfuge" and probably wouldn't hold up in court.

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Gov. James F. Byrnes is backing a bill in South Carolina which would open the way for elimination of public schools if segregation is abolished.

In the Virginia legislature, bills are pending to end public schools when and if segregation is ended. All three states seeking laws to enable them to end public schools will then contribute to the support of private schools.

Another state which has indicated that it intends to take counter measures if segregation is abolished in its schools is Mississippi.

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Dr. Patterson said further that he did not believe that most white people would tolerate such a change as long as their tax money is collected for public education.

He added that any move to do away with public schools would be "just another subterfuge" and probably wouldn't hold up in court.

Georgia legislature already has ordered state funds out off for any public school forced to accept Negroes alongside white pupils. Such a provision was written into the appropriation bill passed last year.

ACTION FAILED

Similar action was attempted in Alabama in 1951 but failed. Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon county, the author of the Georgia bill, said he is working on a measure to set up a non profit private corporation to run the schools in the event segregation is outlawed.

Gov. James F. Byrnes is backing a bill in South Carolina which would open the way for elimination of public schools if segregation is abolished.

BILLS PENDING

In the Virginia legislature, bills are pending to end public schools when and if segregation is ended. All three states seeking laws to enable them to end public schools will then contribute to the support of private schools.

Many Private Schools In South Open To Negroes

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— "Concern youth publication of The Methodist Church, reveals in its current that many private colleges in the South are voluntarily opening their doors to Negro students.

The publication points out that this is being done quietly, in contrast to wide publicity given the action that has forced the opening of state controlled institutions to members of the colored race.

"Many of the colleges", states "Concern," still restrict Negroes to study on the graduate level, but others admit them freely to all departments. The policy on use of dormitory facilities varied. Methodist schools are among those that have made changes in policy."

FOLLOWING is a list of private institutions which were formerly open only to white students:

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington, D.C.; American University, Washington, D.C.; Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, Mo.; Loyola University, New Orleans; Ursiline College, Louisville, Ky.; Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky.; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Wayland College, Plainview, Texas; Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas; Austin Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas; Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Saint Johns College, Annapolis, Md.; and Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminister, Md.

So. Editor Warns Against Elimination Of Separate Schools In Howard Talk

WASHINGTON, D. C.— "Public opinion in the South today favors equal education, but any attempt on the part of the courts to change the prevailing system of separate schools would arouse a deep seated opposition that would do the Negro more harm than good," journanlist Harry S. Ashmore told a gatherining of some 500 persons at Howard University's Andrew Rankin Memoriai Chapel last Wednesday.

DR. JOHNSON SPOKE

Ashmore, who is Executive Editor of the (Little Rock) Arkansas Gazette, was one of the speakers at the opening session of a conference on "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education" sponsored by the University's Journal of Negro Education. Other speakers included Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; George T. Guernsey, Associate Director in charge of Education, Department of Education and Research, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Dr. Roy C. Weaver, Director, Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation.

The South has never sought to enter a fundamentally different kind of education, Ashmore said. Its struggle has been to raise the whole of education—white and Negro alike.

There have been many significant changes in the South's pattern in the last two years, he asserted. That one million Southern Negroes will vote freely this year is a mark of this progress.

Referring to the present trend of suits for educational integration, Ashmore said that what started out as a drive for better facilities for Negro schools has now become an attack on the institutions themselves.

COURT WILL NOT ACT

He added that the Supreme Court will not render a final decision on public schools in the near future because it realizes that dealing with a state of mind is usually beyond the reach of court orders.

Dr. Johnson, who delivered the welcoming address, and Dr. Bond, the first of the guest speakers, expressed somewhat different views than those offered by Ashmore.

The Howard president called upon the 200 delegates, representing 28 states and the District of Columbia, to urge the Negro to use his intellectual and spiritual powers to ferret out of the constitution those provisions which will assure him of his rights.

He said that until a few years ago there was a "closed door" to education in the South, but in the constitution, the Negro has found the key to that door.

Citing instances where white lawyers and students in the South had aided the Negro in his fight for equal education, Dr. Johnson asserted that the prevailing Southern attitude is by no means unanimous.

The Negro is not only interested in the integration of institutions, he said, but also a step up in the quality of thinking on the part of the Southern white man.

DR. BOND URGES

Dr. Bond declared that in education the Negro should "Sue and sue and sue" for access to every opportunity available to every other American citizen.

Pointing out that the percentage of physical integration of Negro children in the elementary and high schools is probably less than 25 per cent, the Lincoln president said. "We need to struggle to open all doors now closed; to integrate Negro students into all schools, and Negro teachers into all faculties and Negro board members into all boards, local, state, and national."

Mr. Guernsey's speech dealt with the role of the CIO in breaking down the barriers to educational integration and Dr. Weaver spoke on the fallacy of measuring the degree of education by the number of Negro students enrolled.

Wednesday's meeting was the first of the three-day conference which ends with a general session Friday evening. At that time a critical summary of what has transpired during the conference was given by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president, Morgan State College, Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr. professor of law and secretary

Howard University, and the Rev. John A. LaFarge, associate editor, America (National Catholic Weekly, New York City.

Southern Jitters

(From The Sun-Reporter)
San Francisco, California

The Southern part of the United States is as jittery today as if suddenly a volcano had sprung up in the middle of the area. The reason for the Southern jitters is the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court has announced that it will rule soon on the cases testing segregation in public schools.

The cases pending before the Supreme Court involve schools in Clarendon County, South Carolina; Prince Edward County, Virginia; and Topeka, Kansas.

The Court may rule, (1) that segregation in elementary and high schools is unconstitutional EVERYWHERE; or (2) that segregation is valid, under the law, if facilities are EQUAL. The Court has the alternative of ruling on the specific cases, or ruling sweepingly.

In the South Carolina and Virginia cases a ruling for separate and equal facilities might solve the situation. But Topeka, Kansas, complicates the problem because here the precise question involved is whether segregation is unconstitutional per se.

In the light of the experience of Southern graduate schools where Negroes have been admitted without incident, we wonder why all the furore over elementary and secondary schools.

The Southerners rejoin by explaining that segregation between adolescents in the schools is particularly vital to the maintenance of the social structure of the South.

Evidence of its vital importance is the passage of "preparedness measures" by Southern state legislatures.

In South carolina, the people have approved and amendment to state constitution sponsored by Governor Byrnes, which would enable the state to discontinue public education. It has been suggested that South Carolina schools be turned over to the churches.

In Georgia, a law was passed, with the backing of Governor Talmadge, which provides that no state funds shall go to any publicly supported institution for whites which admits Negroes.

In Virginia, although Governor Battles had expressed personal disapproval of the type of legislation passed in South Carolina and Georgia, he has indicated that a special session of his state legislature would be called in case the Supreme Court outlaws separate schools.

Kentucky's experience in integrating college students in the past two years would seem to indicate that outlawing segregation in the public schools in that state would not be too explosive.

A large group of Southerners seem ready and willing to provide equal facilities—if separate. The financial obligations concurrent with this system might become a tremendous factor in forcing Southern communities to integrate.In areas where there are large concentrations of Negro students the problem would be relatively simple. But in some counties there are few Negroes, widely scattered. Local school boards might waver considerably between providing a 50- or 75-thousand-dollar building with a full compliment of qualified equally-paid teachers for a handful of Negro students, or admitting them to already-established white schools. In the State of West Virginia, more than a half dozen counties with only a few Negro children have admitted them to white schools for a good many years. There has been no trouble.

For the Southerners who hope some regional arrangement can be worked out whereby several counties can combine in maintaining facilities for Negroes, the unanimous ruling of 1949 of three Southern judges of the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, is discouraging. Their opinion in a case involving a regional institution in Virginia held that its was an unconstitutional procedure since the Negro children had to travel longer distances to regional high schools than the white children had to travel to their local high schools. This case has not been carried up to the Supreme Court, but it is unlikely that the Supreme Court decision in this case would be more conservative than the attitude of the Southern judges.

From our point of view, we can't see how the Supreme Court —if they face their full responsibility—can do less than outlaw segregation in the public schools, EVERYWHERE.

Whatever happens, the impact of the decision will affect all Negroes in America. But the effect of this decision on America's prestige and integrity in the world of nations is even more crucial.

Denies Support Of Jimcrow In In School System

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. Ambrose Caliver, an executive in the United States office of education, this week denied that he had at any time expressed his approval of segregated schools as was quoted last week in the school cases argued before the U. S. Supreme court.

In his attempt to justify segregation in the public schools of South Carolina, Attorney John W. Davis claimed that a number of leading Negro educators approved of such a system.

Among those whom he named as condoning separate schools for colored and white children was Dr. Caliver. Reading from the state brief, he quoted Dr. Caliver as saying:

"In some of the states the mores of racial relationships are such as to rule out for the present at least any possibility of admitting white persons and Negroes to the same institutions."

In a letter to Attorney James M. Nabrit, Jr., a professor of the Howard law school and attorney in the District of Columbia school segregation case, Dr. Caliver said the statement attributed to him was erroneous.

The statement quoted in the South Carolina brief, he said, was taken from the National Survey of the higher education of Negroes which was made in 1940 and published in 1942.

"I was not the author of this chapter of any other chapter in that volume," Dr. Caliver said, "and therefore did not make the statement attributed to me."

Victory In Delaware

The score was one up and one down last week in our long and continuing struggle to democratize the educational system of America.

In Richmond, Va., the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals perpetuated the big lie that separation and equality can exist side by side.

It ruled that a plan to consolidate the colored high schools in Washington County, N.C., is not discriminatory.

In Wilmington, Delaware State Chancellor Collins J. Seitz faced the issue head on.

He held that segregation compelling colored pupils to travel long distances to school while facilities were provided for white pupils in their own neighborhoods was in itself a violation of the United States Constitution.

By this decision, Chancellor Seitz takes full cognizance of an irrefutable reality that has long been dodged by other jurists.

He says, in so many words, that the mere provision of a plant even though equal in construction and equipment is not the whole of the educational picture.

The very location of a school building must be taken into account in deciding the existence or lack of equality.

Chancellor Seitz takes a courageous stand in ruling that when a colored child is forced to travel 18 miles while a white child travels only one;

When the colored child must consume three hours riding to school while the white youngster can arrive there in a brief 15 minutes;

Then the colored child is obviously being discriminated against.

A sharp contrast in the two decisions is readily apparent.

The Virginia court accepted the argument that proposed consolidation would at some future date give the colored citizens facilities equal to the whites.

On the other hand, Chancellor Seitz, impatient with violations of the Constitution, ordered Delaware schools opened to all children at once.

He also called upon the United States Supreme Court to re-examine its whole doctrine of "separate but equal" in light of his findings.

This, we believe, is the very crux of the problem.

While we naturally applaud every new victory and are particularly elated over the outcome of the Delaware cases, we are conscious that piecemeal progress is not the solution we seek.

The body blow to this evil, steeped as it is in the most blatant hypocrisy of white supremacy advocates, must in finality be rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Education in its final analysis is supposed to equip students to take their places in the WHOLE of American life.

When some of our citizens are shunted into side streets where they are psychologically compelled to feel inferior, they are automatically given spiritual handicaps which will have a lasting effect on the course of their lives.

Jim crow has no other excuse for being. Anybody, be he priest or judge, who upholds it on the theory that it can beget equality, is lying in his teeth.

Segregation always has and always will be the direct antithesis of equality and we are happy that Chancellor Seitz recognizes this truth.

We hope others will rapidly catch up with his thinking.

School Segregation Court Test Delayed

Supreme Bench Postpones Arguments to Dec. 8

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Supreme Court today put off until Dec. 8 arguments on the constitutionality of segregation of Negro and white children in public schools. The postponement means the issue cannot be decided before the election on Nov. 4. Previously, the court had arguments for Oct. 14 and 15.

In deferring action, the court also lumped together arguments on four separate cases involving the touchy racial question. The October arguments were to be on two appeals involving racial segregation in public schools in South Carolina and Topeka, Kan. In announcing the deferment today, the high court also granted a hearing on a third appeal involving segregation of Negro children in Virginia schools.

The court also said it would be willing to hear an appeal involving segregation of school children in the District of Columbia. This case is now pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the district. The Supreme Court said all four segregation cases will be heard at one time, in a session beginning Dec. 8, and two days probably will be devoted to the arguments.

In the District of Columbia case, segregation is required by act of Congress. In the other three cases, segregation is provided by state laws.

School Bias Issue to High Court

WASHINGTON—Pregnant with the weight it may bring to bear on this year's presidential election, the issue of segregation in many of the nation's elementary school systems will be decided this fall by the United States Supreme Court.

The high court's jurists agreed last week to hear arguments in cases of segregation in schools of Clarendon County, South Carolina, and Topeka, Kan. Both cases are being brought to the attention of the court by race parents who have been aided in the legal battle by the NAACP.

* * *

ATTENTION HAS been focussed on the South Carolina case. Here a former U. S. Secretary of State, Gov. James Byrnes, has already stated that his state will withdraw its support from the public school system if the Supreme Court bans jim crow.

In Topeka, Kan., the segregation question concerns pupils in the sixth and lower grades. Senior and junior high schools do not segregate the students.

At least three other states, Alabama, Virginia and Georgia, have indicated that they will follow South Carolina's lead if the forthcoming ruling bans segregation. The Supreme Court convenes in October.

Fears Bias In School Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Representative Adam C. Powell Democrat, of New York, last Friday threatened to vote against any bill to aid school construction unless it contains safeguards against racial discrimination in the allocation of such funds.

"I know how important such legislation is but I cannot, as a citizen of New York State which paid $9 billion dollars to the Federal Treasury last year, vote in favor of legislation which allows New Yorkers and other northerners to support anti-democratic legislation," Powell wrote Representative Cleveland M. Bailey, Democrat, of West Virginia.

Bailey is the chairman of a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee which is considering a bill to aid school construction.

State Board Takes Steps In School Facilities Case

Wood P.1 Jn. 4-25-52

By International News Service

The first step in meeting the broad challenge of creating equal school facilities for white and Negro students in Georgia was taken Thursday by the State Board of Education Atlanta, Ga.

The Board approved plans submitted by Burke Count for buildings to be undertaken under the state's new multi-million dollar school construction program.

CLASSES HELD IN CHURCHES

School officials pointed out that in Burke, the state's largest county, many Negro pupils are attending classes in churches and abandoned buildings of various types for lack of adequate schools.

They said that there are only 18 "usable" school buildings units in the county.

PLANS APPROVED

The plans approved Thursday call for constructing an additional 114 units for Negro students.

In general, Burke County plans to build nine consolidated Negro high schools and one high school for white students. The county's share of state building funds will be $1,513,343.

The Board's recommendation of approval was forwarded to the State Building Authority for final consideration.

TO INCREASE BUSES

Also included in the Burke County plans was the proposal that school buses for Negroes be increased from 11 to 54 and for whites from 25 to 26.

The Board was to act on plans submitted by other local school systems later in the day.

The second application approved was that of Clinch County which asked $541,878 to build two elementary schools and one high school for Negroes and one elementary school for white pupils.

Survey Shows Georgia Needs 237 Million For New School Buildings

Wood P.1 Atlanta, Ga

14d(1)

By International News Service

Senators, preparing to act on a bill providing an additional $5-million per year for Georgia schools, were told Tuesday that the schools need about $237-million for new buildings and improvements.

Wood. 2-6-52

The estimate was made by the State Department of Education, based on a county-by-county survey launched six months ago.

A Senate Appropriations Committee called a public hearing for this afternoon on the House-approved measure to provide an additional $5-million a year over a 20-year period for school buildings.

That measure, pushed by House Speaker Fred Hand and State auditor B. E. Thrasher, was based on a preliminary survey that showed school needs to be about $95-million less than the total reached by the school department.

The bill, as passed by the House, provides for distribution of the money on a basis of need. Opponents, including the Georgia Education Association, want the money distributed on a "per teacher" basis.

State School Superintendent M. D. Collins said the survey estimate is based on needs as of September, 1952. He said details of the survey will be announced before the committee hearing.

While the continuing fight over school money shaped up, legislators and state officials prepared to greet South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes on Wednesday.

The South Carolina chief executive will address the General Assembly at noon. His speech will be broadcast by radio stations in Georgia and South Carolina.

Tuesday, the House rejected, by a vote of 123-55, a measure that would have permitted an increase in the weight and length of trucks moving on Georgia highways.

The Senate approved a constitutional amendment giving the school superintendent authority to hire and fire administrative personnel. There has been a dispute over division of authority between the superintendent and the State Board of Education for the past two years. The resolution goes to the House, which already has decided a year-long study should be made of the dispute.

The Senate in effect killed a measure that would allow a closed hunting season on rabbits and another that would require the State Capitol to close on Saturdays.

An expected debate on raising state employes' salaries did not materialize, but Sen. Perry Pittman of Nashville, Ga., said he will press for Senate action on Wednesday.

New Peter Craig School Replaces Old Building For 700 Augusta Students

By JULANIE LAMPKIN

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Tuesday morning more than 700 pupils and their teachers assembled as usual at the old historical, but dilapidated school house.

Instead of trooping inside for classes as they had done for years past, they marched off in a body to another school plant, recently completed, and known as the New Peter H. Craig school.

Arriving at the new structure, they met in the auditorium where the benediction was invoked by the Rev. William Roundtree, president of the PTA, and the children were assigned to classrooms.

The principal, Lloyd K. Reese, and his teachers are making plans for public dedicatory exercises to be held in the near future. The speaker will be Peter H. Craig, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, son of the late veteran Richmond county educator, whose name the school bears.

The historical background of Peter H. Craig school began with its establishment shortly after the emancipation of the slaves, when a school house of four rooms was built, and white teachers from the north came south to be the instructors.

This was the first educational institution for Negroes in Augusta. Until 1935 it was known as First Ward Grammar school. A change in name was authorized by the board of education in honor of Prof. Craig who was for more than 50 years active in the local public school system.

As a rule, monuments are erected and institutions are named for great men and w
en after they have died. In
instances in this city, tw
and one woman have bee
ored while they still lived.

They are Prof. Peter H. Craig, Miss Ursula C. Collins, who still lives, and the late Dr. Lawton B. Evans, all who entered the Richmond county school system about the same time.

14d(1) 1952

Georgia

School Bills Face Public Hearings

Talmadge Agenda Gets Added Tests

A public hearing in the House on two controversial education bills promises fireworks as the Legislature's third week gets under way Monday.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, who thus far has won on every important vote in the 1951-52 Legislature, also will face two more tests as the week grows older. Talmadge's toll road bill, now in the upper chamber, and the hotly contested electors' bill, which is in the House, are ready for final action.

SCHOOL PHASES

Bills which the House education committee will take under consideration Monday would (1) permit the consolidation of city and county schools, and (2) change the present formula for distribution of school building funds to permit direct allocation to the schools rather than to the county, as present law provides.

Education committee chairman Eb E. Duncan of Carroll County scheduled the hearing in the House chamber immediately after adjournment of the House Monday.

The Senate state of the republic committee will hold a public hearing on the turnpike bill at 2 p. m. Tuesday. As amended, the bill now applies only to a 70-mile stretch of the super highway between Cartersville and the southern border of Tennessee.

ELECTORS' BILL

Administration leaders, meanwhile, admitted Sunday that the controversial electors' bill, slated for House action, probably will pass without too much difficulty. The bill has already been approved by the Senate.

The Senate's state of the republic committee also has under consideration the House-passed bill restoring most of the price-fixing powers to the State Milk Control Board. The proposed measure, designed to skirt a Supreme Court ruling against price-fixing in the milk industry, was okayed by the House last week.

PAY RAISES

Both houses will consider the matter of pay raises this week. A House subcommittee-recommended act giving most constitutional officers and committee heads about $12,000 a year (a sizable raise for most of them) will come up in the lower chamber for final action. A resolution before the Senate calls for a 10 per cent cost of living increase for all state employees. This will would cost the state an estimated $4,300,000.

The House special judiciary committee is scheduled to hold a public hearing Tuesday afternoon on a proposal requiring a three-day waiting period between marriage license issuance and weddings. The bill is an effort to shatter what State Health Director T. E. Sellers and others have termed "a quickie blood test and marriage racket" in sections of the state near the Florida and Tennessee borders.

Negro School Plan Is Hit At Decatur

More than 100 members of the West Decatur Civic Club Thursday night opposed construction of a proposed new Negro school at Ebster Park, contending the school would be too near Ponce de Leon School, a white school.

School Superintendent O. L. Amsler told The Constitution later the proposed building would be no nearer the white school than the present Negro high and grammar school on Herring St. He said he saw no reason for complaints against the proposed site.

Ponce de Leon School is located on W. Ponce de Leon Ave at Waters St. Ebster Park is about a block away, across Waters St. on Atlanta Ave.

The superintendent said the park area had to be utilized so the new Negro school would be accredited. The new school is a necessary part of a program to equalize white and Negro school facilities in Decatur, he added.

ONE OF THE TEN MODERN CLASSROOMS in the Thomastown Elementary school in LaGrange, Georgia. These rooms are designed for adequate lighting and offer the students a maximum of comfort. The new school is one of the best equipped in the area. Prof. William J. Griggs is principal. Ten qualified teachers are assigned to the school. It is the most modern in the local system of four elementary schools, a high school which is being replaced with an all modern structure. There are a total of fifty Negro teachers in the LaGrange system for approximately 2,500 Negro students.—Scott Photo.

Georgia House Votes $5,000,000 For Schools

ATLANTA, Ga.—(NNPA)—The Georgia House of Representatives last Wednesday voted an additional $5,000,000 for public school buildings, earmarked for those counties which cannot help themselves and aimed toward equalizing educational facilities for colored children with those afforded white children. Speaker Fred Hand, of Mitchell county, who sponsored the bill which brings Georgia's total school building fund to $10,000,000, said the fund would be distributed by no formula other than need, and fixes it so that "every child in Georgia can have equal and adequate educational facilities. If we dilly-dally much longer," Hand declared, "the courts are going to make us do it (equalize schools)."

Equal Schools Plea Brings Threats in Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Following the demands of the Hub Club that Negro schools here be equalized with those for whites by Sept. 1, or that Negro pupils be admitted to white schools, it has been learned that threatening telephone calls have been received by Atty. Julius Williams Jr., and J. R. Jenkins, secretary of the Hub Club.

Attorney Williams' call came from a woman who reportedly told him that no Negro children would ever attend school with white children here and reminded him of the Mims, Fla., bombing. She also said the Ku Klux Klan was aware of the situation here.

A similar call was made Jenkins. The FBI was i of the calls. The Hub Club is a business and professional men's group.

$13 Million Approved To Open School Plan

By ALBERT RILEY

Georgia's $10,000,000-a-year school building program was set in motion Thursday as the State Board of Education approved allocation of $13,366,548 to six school systems for a $16,690,584 building program to be stretched over 20 years. The six local systems will make up the difference between state aid and total costs of the projects.

The systems winning approval for building programs were the Atlanta city system and the Fulton, Banks, Early, Clinch and Burke county systems.

Approved and sent to the state school building authority for action were plans for 826 classrooms in 87 school units. Those include 537 for white students in 59 units and 289 for Negroes in 28 units.

PRAISED BY COLLINS

Claude Purcell, state Department of Education official, said the program would meet needs of counties with 82,662 schoolchildren, or 13 per cent of the state's school population.

State School Superintendent M. D. Collins hailed the action as "biggest chapter ever written in Georgia education in a single day."

Johnson County's application was suspended pending further study. The board is scheduled Friday to take up applications of Marion, Meriwether, Glascock and Lincoln counties.

$200 A TEACHER

The $10,000,000 a year state aid will be distributed on a basis of $5,000,000 allocated on a $200 per teacher basis and $5,000,000 on a no-formula "equalization" or hardship basis to enable local systems to meet educational demands, particularly the demand for better school facilities for Negroes.

The program was launched smoothly against the background of a call by some senators, Georgia Education Association and Association of County Commissioners leaders for an extra session of the Legislature to adopt a formula for spending the money and adopt a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the state's credit to the program for 20 years.

No mention of a special legislative session was made at the Board of Education meeting presided over by James S. Peters of Manchester.

The Atlanta city system got the largest single amount approved by the board. A total of $6,621,997 state aid was okayed for Atlanta's $7,074,461 program for 229 white classrooms in 23 units and 61 Negro classrooms in eight units.

Miss Ira Jarrell, Atlanta school superintendent, told the board, however, that the 81 Negro classrooms do not present a true picture, since a number of classrooms now used by white students will be converted to Negro use.

Fulton County got the next biggest share of state aid—$2,632,625 toward a $4,612,445 program to include 131 white classrooms in 24 units, and 46 Negro classrooms in five units.

Banks County was alloted $720,090 toward a $785,515 program for 58 white classrooms in five units and three Negro classrooms in one unit. Banks County in northeast Georgia has a small Negro population. The approval of Banks County's application was contingent on that county's agreement to build one combination high school and elementary school instead of separate structures, or to place both buildings on one campus.

Early County was granted $1,336,615 toward a $1,827,496 program for 77 white classrooms in four units and 22 Negro classrooms in three units.

Clinch County received a $541,818 allotment toward a $603,371 program for 27 white classrooms in two units and 22 Negro classrooms in two units.

The bulk of Burke County's share of $1,513,343 toward a $1,735,796 program will go for facilities to meet the needs of that county's big Negro population. The plans call for only 15 white classrooms in one unit and 115 Negro classrooms in nine units.

While the state's entire $10,000,000 a year program will cost $200,000,000 over a 20-year period, only $125,000,000 actually will go into school building construction. It is estimated that the discount rate will take $20,000,000 over the full period; that 100 per cent insurance will take $30,000,000 and upkeep another $20,000,000. The remainder will go for various administration costs over the 20-year period and contingent costs.

SCHOOL AID, ANTI-TF SOUGHT IN GEORGIA

Talmadge Pushes Move To Control Delegates

The Georgia Legislature was given measures designed to bar President Truman from the state ballot in November, affect a 10 million dollar school building program for equalizing Negro and white facilities, and set up permanent registration lists. These major issues were handed solons by Gov. Herman Talmadge in his message to the assembly Monday.

The surprise election board bill which would prevent President Truman's forces from getting Georgia's vote in this year's election calls for a three man committee composed of the Governor, Comptroller General and Attorney General, to certify electors and to settle disputes regarding party designations.

A political party which has not appeared on the ballot in a previous election would be required to get a petition of five percent of voters in the state—with a minimum of 200 voters from at least 100 counties.

The Governor stated, confidentially, that the bill would not necessarily block an Eisenhower-for-President boom in Georgia. He said the bill is based on a Supreme Court decision of a case which arose over opposition to Henry Wallace in Illinois.

The bill would give the three man election board the sole right to determine the authority of persons acting for various political parties. "The election board bill is intended to keep the voice of Georgia in Georgia, and not anywhere else, he added.

Representative John Greer, of Lanier County expressing objection to the measure said, "this is an attempt to thwart the opportunity of the people to express a preference for a candidate in an election. It is part of a pattern to run all elections in the state by a handful of people instead of by all the voters."

Expressing the motive that spurred the governor to advocate the measure, Comptrolled General Jack D. Cravey who would be on of the election board members said, "any measure that is not in sympathy with that Truman crowd, I look with favor upon it."

10 MILLION ANNUALLY FOR SCHOOLS

A constitutional amendment to fix ten million dollars per year expenditure for school buildings was expressed by the governor as an adequate amount to equalize Negro and white schools in the state, supplementing the huge expenditure already being made for the purpose of raising the standard of Negro schools. The governor believes that if Negro schools are elevated to a standard accepted by the Educational Association, Georgia can offset possible and threatening Supreme Court action for entrance of Negroes into white schools in the state.

The invitation of Governor James Byrnes of South Carolina to address the joint assembly next month is supposed to give the Georgia solons some technical information on ducking any Supreme Court action against segregated schools. Byrnes has worked out what he calls a perfect "alibi" for segregated schools in his state.

PERMANENT REGISTRATION

In his message the governor strongly advocated passage of legislation that would make voter's list permanent. He stated that this would save the state money.

A bill to force the mother of an illigitimate child to reveal, under oath, the name of the father, to make it a misdemeanor to bear an illigitimate child and allow recipients of aid to blind to have an income of fifty dollars a month without reducing their welfare benefits.

Ga. Threatens To Abolish Public Schools

ATLANTA, Dec. 18 (AP).—Gov. Herman Talmadge said today if the United States Supreme Court outlaws segregation Georgia will "abolish public schools" and lease them to private operators.

"If segregation is ended," Talmadge said, "we will change the constitution to abolish public schools and utilize money presently spent for education to provide subsidies for children to attend private schools."

"The private schools actually will be our public schools leased for some nominal sum such as $1 a year to private individuals who can operate them independently and legally maintain segregation. The State Department of Education would still be maintained but its purpose would be to regulate private instead of public schools."

The Governor said he may ask the next session of the State Legislature which convenes January 12 to enact laws which would counteract any decision against segregation.

The Supreme Court heard arguments last week in several cases seeking to declare segregation unconstitutional even where separate facilities are provided. The court's decision is not expected until spring, however.

The last session of the Georgia Legislature wrote into the appropriations bill a provision which would cut off State funds to any institution for whites which was forced to admit Negroes.

Talmadge frequently has said "whites and Negroes will not attend the same schools as long as I am Governor of Georgia."

14d (1) 1952

Georgia

Georgia Board Of Education Approves 25 School Projects

The Georgia Board of Education adjourned yesterday after approving 25 applications for school building construction projects under the state's multi-millic alization program.

One application was deferred because the county school superintendent is under indictment for misappropriation of $500.

J. C. Page, Superintendent of Schools in Washington county, however, asked the board to approve the application. But county school board chairman H. I. Elton objected, asking that the application be deferred at the present time.

Page told the board that the indictment against him "was nothing but dirty politics." He said the application had been made and approved by the county board of education before he was charged with taking the money.

The board voted unanimously to defer consideration of the application until the case against Page is settled. A resolution was adopted which in the future calls for automatic delay of any application where any "moral" question involves city or county school personnel.

Washington county's application called for a building program costing $1,924,074, one of the largest to be submitted in the state.

The board approved to Tattnall County for 92 classrooms at a total cost of $1,363,303; Clay County, 42 classrooms, $531,418; Quitman County, 25 rooms, $349,421; Laurens County, 141 rooms, $2,164,958; Monroe County 37 rooms, $635,780; Camden County 52 rooms, $837,721.

Segregation Fight Mapped By Talmadge

State funds for elementary and high school systems will cease the moment segregation ends, Governor Talmadge said Friday in commenting on the United States Supreme Court's decision to consider cases from South Carolina and Kansas involving segregation in public schools.

The governor cited a provision in the present state appropriation law which prohibits the State Board of Education from paying funds to any school system which fails to provide separate facilities for the races.

The General Assembly enacted this provision as a safeguard against any action to force the end of segregation. At the same time, it launched a multi-million-dollar school building program designed to equalize facilities within five years.

Since the state Constitution requires Georgia to maintain a compulsory system of education, Governor Talmadge said he would call the Legislature into session the minute schools closed down and ask elimination of this constitutional provision. Then some form of scholarship grants would be devised to aid students to attend private schools, which would be segregated.

Parents, Leaders Failing Atlanta School Children

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fifth and final in a series of articles written by J. A. Hickerson on his observations of the Atlanta Public School System.

By J. A. HICKERSON

ATLANTA—The gross negligence, stern stupidity and semi-ignorance of facts is the undoing of some Negro parents in Atlanta.

I have found that most parents show little or no concern about what their children are learning in school.

They seem to be mostly concerned with getting them out of the home in the mornings and seem at rest with the old antiquated idea that learining is automatic for the child.

In a cretain small rural county, where I once taught, it was quite common for a parent to accompany elder children, between sixteen and twenty years of age, to school three or four times per week. Very seldom did these parents fail to come in and inquire about the progress of their children.

BUT, OUT OF three years in an Atlanta public school, I can safely say that very few parents have ever come, called or written to check on the progress of their children unless the student was on the spot for disciplinary action.

To top it all, I can remember cases where parents were contacted and to utter amazement, did not even know which school the child was enrolled in. In many instances where a teacher would call to check on a student for being out three or four days, the parent would reply that they had not seen the child in, perhaps, a week.

MOST PARENTS seem to think that the public school grounds and buildings are forbidden territory. They don't seem to realize that a visit once in a while would be beneficial in every way for the child and the morale of the entire school.

Such an informal visit need not be planned and no reservation need ever be made. All that would be ethically necessary would be to drop by the principal's office, make themselves known and state that they just dropped in and would like to look around.

Small groups of parents doing this several times during the school year could lend untold values in restoring the public schools to a place of learning instead of the political bull-pens which they are now.

* * *

ANOTHER MOST dumbfounding thing about some Negro parents and patrons in Atlanta is how they can be so elated over so little. For instance, year after year they dress up in their Sunday best and begin catching trolleys around 5:30 P. M. in order to get to the City Auditorium in time to get a seat for an 8 P. M. commencement exercise of between 350 and 475 Washington High seniors.

I admit that the exercise is beautiful, in one way, but pitiful in many other ways. It's beautiful because the graduating class is a happy bunch of youngsters. They are clean and nicely dressed (the boys in black and the girls in white). They sit in such a way that they make a figure of their year of graduation. From there on, looking to the future and looking back, it's a sad, sad story.

First of all, it's totally impossible for any high school, as congested as Washington High, to give creditable instructions to as many seniors year after year. Most of the students who form the yearly figure are merely being let out in order to make room for the next mass-class.

As evidence to my statement, you have merely to look to the casualty rate of their freshman year in the even second and third-rate colleges and the inability of many of them to get into college because of their background

* * *

ANOTHER THING to speak of is our eagerness to hold long prayers of thanks and dedications for a fraction of something which should have been ours in whole many, many years ago.

We get a belated gymnasium, a make-shift annex, or a school, abandoned by whites, and bang—the big dedication and ceremony! (We shout over a crumb when a half-cake is long over-due.) It is my opinion that we should cease all tumult until that all-impossible and protective provision "separate but equal" has been made to materialize.

The expectation of "Negro leadership" in Atlanta has reached the height of folly. As a matter of fact, local leadership among Negroes in Atlanta is practically gone. This is total retrogression in one sense, but in another it is very wholesome for the general progress.

There is only one thing left to be done and that is for every Negro in Atlanta to wake up and make himself a committee of one in the total fight for fair play and equality of opportunity.

We must stop trusting vast crusading for equal justice to a handful of so-called leaders who will practically sell their souls for a dollar. Of course, it takes money to process legal aspirations, but Negroes must learn to not only contribute financially for these purposes, but also watch those handlers of funds grow rich while the practices remain the same.

* * *

TO ANALYZE the question of Negro leadership in the South, one needs but ask this question: Who are the so-called leaders and what are they doing?

The Southern Negro press would like to take credit for leadership, but due to its dependency upon advertisements from white businesses, it stands at little or nothing more than a deceitful, appeasing civic entity. It is wise to expect no sound and seasoned information from the Southern Negro press. In my opinion the Southern Negro press is a periodic round of news which has become history.

The popular and intellectual Negroes of Atlanta would like to take credit for leadership, but they, too, must remain popular and prosperous by stern principles of capitalism which are not consistent with pride and labor for the rights of humanity.

If this is carefully watched, one would soon wisely learn to discount his faith in most of the masses and among the few positioned intellects who are independent of the opposition to fair play and equality of opportunity.

In conclusion, I must say that

SO, IN THE final analysis, the only true Negro leadership in Atlanta lies in the cool, sensible and stern collective thinking and

New Fight Is Seen on Segregation

Should the United States Supreme Court outlaw segregation in schools throughout the nation, the Georgia Legislature will face the critical problem in January of "holding hotheads in line" and saving the public school system, Rep. Charlie Gowen of Glynn County said Wednesday.

Regardless of how the court rules, Gowen said he feels the South can solve its problem of segregation.

But he said he is concerned over the possibility the legislature might be led into taking some impetuous action which would jeopardize the education of all Georgia's boys and girls.

Governor Talmadge has talked of abolishing public schools and turning them over to private enterprise to operate.

"We could no more abolish our public school system than we could abolish our election laws," Gowen commented. "When the courts ruled that the Negro could vote, a move was tried to abolish the election laws.

If we tried to get around a court decision by abolishing public schools and making grants, the courts would kick this out."

The Glynn legislator said the Georgia Negroes, except for a few "hot heads," wouldn't want to do anything to upset the good schools now being built for them.

He said Georgia is not directly involved in the present case, but the court is being asked for a nation-wide decision. It may be that more and longer court action will be involved before a decision is made affecting Georgia, he said.

In the meantime he emphasized the legislature must be prepared to do some "cool and clear-headed thinking."

MUST EYE "HOTHEADS'
Rep. Charlie Gowen

Talmadge Issues Threat On Segregation Decision

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, June 14.—Gov. Talmadge said yesterday he would ask for the closing of all Georgia's public schools if the United States Supreme Court rules against segregation.

The chief executive said that in such event he would ask the legislature to turn all Georgia's grammar and high schools over to private operators.

Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina has made a similar threat.

The Supreme Court recently undertook to rule on the constitutionality of segregation in two cases stemming from court actions in Clarendon County, S. C., and Topeka, Kans.

PRINCIPAL WILLIAM J. GRIGG, (top) of the new Thomaston Elementary School (bottom in LaGrange, Georgia. The school is one of most modern in this area. It is a model of purposeful education for 327 elementary grade students of LaGrange. The school has ten class rooms, first aid clinic, library, auditorium and office fully equipped for records and schedules. Its lighting and air conditioning is of the ultra modern design and operation.—(Scott Photo).

Ga. Passes $5,000, 000 School Equalizing Bill

ATLANTA (ANP) — "This bill answers the segregation problem," declared Georgia House Speaker and Talmadge Stalwart, Fred Hand, as the State House of Representatives voted 156 to 27 for an additional $5,000,000 per year school building fund.

With the avowed purpose of equalizing white and colored school facilities in the State, the bill has already passed the Senate and now awaits the governor's signature.

Survey Shows Georgia Need 237 Million For New School Buildings

By International News Service

Senators, preparing to act on a bill providing an additional $5-million per year for Georgia schools, were told Tuesday that the schools need about $237-million for new buildings and improvements.

The estimate was made by the State Department of Education, based on a county-by-county survey launched six months ago.

A Senate Appropriations Committee called a public hearing for this afternoon on the House-approved measure to provide an additional $5-million a year over a 20-year period for school buildings.

That measure, pushed by House Speaker Fred Hand and State auditor B. E. Thrasher, was based on a preliminary survey that showed school needs to be about $95-million less than the total reached by the school department.

The bill, as passed by the House, provides for distribution of the money on a basis of need. Opponents, including the Georgia Education Association, want the money distributed on a "per teacher" basis.

State School Superintendent M. D. Collins said the survey estimate is based on needs as of September, 1952. He said details of the survey will be announced before the committee hearing.

While the continuing fight over school money shaped up, legislators and state officials prepared to greet South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes on Wednesday.

The South Carolina chief executive will address the General Assembly at noon. His speech will be broadcast by radio stations in Georgia and South Carolina.

Tuesday, the House rejected, by a vote of 123-55, a measure that would have permitted an increase in the weight and length of trucks moving on Georgia highways.

The Senate approved a constitutional amendment giving the school superintendent authority to hire and fire administrative personnel. There has been a dispute over division of authority between the superintendent and the State Board of Education for the past two years. The resolution goes to the House, which already has decided a year-long study should be made of the dispute.

The Senate in effect killed a measure that would allow a closed hunting season on rabbits and another that would require the State Capitol to close on Saturdays.

An expected debate on raising state employes' salaries did not materialize, but Sen. Perry Pittman of Nashville, Ga., said he will press for Senate action on Wednesday.

Board Elects Teachers; Sets Up Three New Kindergarten Projects

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

The Atlanta Board of Education yesterday approved Superintendent Ira Jarrell's recommendation for electing 25 Negro and 23 white teachers to first year probation status in the Atlanta public schools.

The Board also accepted the resignation of three Negro teachers and reinstated another.

It announced the establishment of kindergarten projects at the new $414,000 Thomas H. Slater elementary school of which Andrew J. Lewis, II is principal, the recently-constructed Herndon elementary school under the principalship of Mrs. Odessa Parks Davie, and the William Scott elementary school of which Miss Blanche Mae Andrews is principal.

In another important action, the Board rejected a resolution calling for creating a 15-man citizens advisory committee to the Atlanta Board of Education.

In a regular report of the superintendent, Miss Jarrell recommended to the Board the names of 48 public school teachers for first year probation with salaries ranging from $206 monthly to $225.

Twenty-two of the 25 Negro teachers given probation status are graduates of colleges in Atlanta. The Board will assign nine to high schools and 16 will teach in the elementary schools.

The election was approved as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL

Miss Juanita J. Connally, A. B. degree, Clark College.

Miss Vienna Lyla Thomas, A. B., Clark College.

Miss Willie Blanche Woods, A. B., Morris Brown.

Miss Barbara Jean Ingram, A. B., Spelman College.

Miss Jean Marie Shy, A. B., Spelman College.

Miss Joy San Walker, A. B., Spelman College.

Luther Dennis, A. B., Morehouse.

Curtis J. Jackson, A. B., Morehouse.

Miss Ruth Johnson, Richey, A. B., Knoxville College.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Miss Elizabeth Anderson, B. S., Morris Brown.

Miss Annie Margie Yates, B. S., Morris Brown.

Mrs. Evangeline Winkfield, of 21 Burbank Drive, S. W., was reinstated.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED

A resolution to establish a citizens advisory committe to the Education Board was defeated by a 7-2 vote. The resolution, sponsored by Board members J. C. Shelor and P. L. Bardin, had been rejected Monday by a 5-1 vote of a special committee appointed to study the resolution.

D. M. Therrell called the proposed resolution "impractical." He said the Board has in its employment experts on school problems who can get highly technical jobs done without creating the kind of "wrangling" which would be brought on by an advisory body of lay citizens with no skills in school administration.

Mrs. Mary H. Greene, A. B., Morris Brown; M. A., Ohio State University.

James E. Wright, Jr., A. B., Morris Brown.

Miss Adiel Cantrell, B. S., Clark College.

Mrs. Mae Patterson Jones, A. B., Clark College.

Mrs. Mable H. Sibley, A. B., Clark College.

Miss Sylvia Smith, A. B., Clark College.

Mrs. Virginia D. Greene, B. S., Spelman College.

Mrs. Naomi Cole Johnson, A. B., Spelman College.

Miss Doretha Mitchell, A. B., Spelman College.

Miss Charlotte Knowles, A. B., Spelman College.

Mrs. Sarah Richardson, A. B., Spelman College.

Calvin Williamson, A. B. Morehouse; M. A., New York University.

Willie McIntosh, B. S., Fort Valley State College.

Miss Eleanor Towns Hamilton, A. B., Smith College.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

The Board accepted the resignations of Miss Ora Jeanne B[illegible] n.

Ex-Teacher Cites Figures on Schools

(EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second in a series of articles by J. A. Hickerson, ex-Atlanta school teacher, on his expose of the Atlanta school system.)

By J. A. HICKERSON

ATLANTA—I have at my disposal a number of official figures to show that the practices of the Atlanta School Board have never been fair toward the Negro child.

Also have subsequent figures to prove that the board evidently does not express any intention of even dealing fairly with the Negro child.

These figures are based on the reports of the Atlanta Urban League:

1. In 1941 there were 26,528 Atlanta Negro children of school age and 44,456 white children of school age. There were sixty-five public school buildings in Atlanta. Negroes occupied thirteen of these buildings and white children occupied fifty-two.

On the basis of percentage, if the board had been fair, Negroes would have been allotted at least twenty-five buildings instead of thirteen, and whites would have been allotted forty instead of fifty-two. Practically the same situation prevails to day.

2. When it comes to the amount of money spent on each child over a period of years, let's look at the record and practice of the board from 1943-44 to 1946-47.

PER PUPIL COST

Elementary

	White	Negro
1943-44	$107.02	$37.13
1944-45	110.57	39.29
1945-46	112.69	42.82
1946-47	121.95	51.63

Senior High

	White	Negro
1943-44	$157.64	$55.80
1944-45	162.61	66.99
1945-46	170.95	97.32
1946-47	173.13	99.53

Now some may even look at these figures and try to pretend that creditable progress is being made, but look to the complete statement of the Atlanta Urban League as issued on Sept. 22, 1950, and draw your own conclusion.

STATEMENT OF THE URBAN LEAGUE

"Since Sept. 19, when a suit against the Atlanta Board of Education was filed in Federal Court by a group of Negro parents, the Atlanta Urban League has been flooded with requests for information on the relative status of Negro and white schools in the city.

"The Atlanta Urban League is not associated with the present court action in any way, and does not consider it its function to comment on the legal merits of the case. However, as a private social welfare agency which has long studied and sought improvement in Negro education, the Atlanta Urban League does feel a responsibility to make public such pertinent data as it has. The public demand for these data is clearly indicated by the number of inquiries received by this organization.

"The figures presented here show **average per-pupil investment**—that is, the value per pupil—of school buildings, grounds and equipment. The source of the figures is the Atlanta superintendent's report to the Georgia Department of Education for 1948-49 and 1949-50.

"In 1949-50, the investment in total school plant per Negro high school student was $455.16, as compared to $1,132.64 per white high school student—a difference of $677.48. For elementary schools, the investment was $222.23 per Negro pupil and $530.03 per white pupil—a difference of $307.80.

GAP WIDENS

"The extent to which this gap has been narrowed or widened in the past year is shown by the comparable figures for 1948-49.

"In that year, the investment in total school plant per Negro high school student was $446.96 and per white high school student $748.08—a difference of $301.12. For elementary schools in 1948-49, the investment was $147.44 per Negro pupil and $514.23 per white pupil—a difference of $366.79.

"It can be seen from these figures that, in the past year, inequality in high school plants **increased** by $376.36 per pupil, or **125 per cent.** In elementary school plants, the inequality decreased by $58.99 per pupil, or **16 per cent.** If the high schools and elementary schools are taken as a whole, the between values of school plants for whites and Negroes widened by $409.51 per pupil, or **16 per cent.**

"This differential in the per-pupil investment in total school plants since 1946 is as follows: 1946-47—$310.38; 1947-48—$230.45; 1948-49 — $353.84; 1949-50 — $409.51."

Atlanta's Biggest Cheat!

Children Suffer In City Schools

(Elitor's Note: Ex-Atlanta teacher J. A. Hickerson, now a Boston law student collected material and facts for this series on the Atlanta school system because of his deep interest in the improvement of Negro students. These are his observations from inside contact.)

By J. A. HICKERSON

ATLANTA—I will not have very many good and pleasant things to say about the educational situation in Atlanta, except that some day in the very near future I hope the situation will be much fairer and more pleasant.

I look at the educational setup in Atlanta as a strictly political one.

There are those who sit on top and those in the very gutter of most political schemes.

In politics, everybody can't benefit. Some win heavily and many lose desperately. In the top seats of politics are the f a t - m o u t h, greedy, bully catfish who r u l e m u d d y waters. In the m i d d l e s e a t s are the slick trout who f o o l and c r a m the poor suckers —at the bottom —into the mouth of the catfish. The t r o u t can survive as long as he sees to it that the suckers last, but if the suckers run out, the catfish will eat the trout.

Mr. Hickerson

Throughout the ages the trout has failed to learn or realize that he can shake off his yoke, which kills his conscience and his very being, by doing one of several things. He can swim away to clearer waters. He might feed the catfish several s u c k e r s with ground diamonds in their bellies, or he could more sensibly realize that a little practice of inertia, on his part, will cause the catfish to dwindle down to his own size where the two can bargain like men.

AT THE VERY beginning of his career, a Negro principal in Atlanta may or might have had every honest intention of being a good administrator. He may have had many intentions of keeping and fostering the welfare of those he ministered unto, but I've never seen it fail that, due to several modes of weakening, these grand intentions are soon shot to pieces. Many Negro teachers may be likened unto the principal, but even sooner their grand intentions are shot harder and further to bits.

Who suffers as a result of these consequences? The many students whose parents, in many cases, forget them around eight-thirty in the morning and begin to die a slow death around two o'clock in the afternoon because they must commence to remember their children again.

* * *

I MAKE THIS charge that the biggest cheat in Atlanta today is the way and practice in which innocent Negro children are cheated and swindled out of educational opportunities and education proper.

For this grave sin against God and man, I charge the administrative officers of the schools, the principals of the Negro schools, about 90 per cent of the teachers in the Negro schools, at least 65 per cent of the parents of Negro school children in Atlanta and about 90 per cent of the so-called Negro leaders.

Upon the strength of my experience as a teacher in Atlanta, I daringly tender and submit this report to whom it may concern or to whomever may choose to make it a concern of theirs in Atlanta.

Education Bill Becomes Hot Issue Before Legislature

The state legislature opened its third week's session Monday with the two controversial education bills supplying plenty of fire works.

Name calling and general arguments pro and con greeted the bill that would permit funds to be directly allocated to schools, instead of the county.

Representatives in several of the smaller counties raised objection to the measure along with Jim Cherry, president of the Georgia Educeation Association.

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher and House Speaker Fred Hand defended the measure because "it is the only means of meeting Georgia's rural school building needs and forcing counties and independent systems to pay their share of the costs."

At present expenditure for school building is decided on the per-teacher basis. Auditor Thrasher said this measure would allow expenditure on the basis of "need," determining the amount per square foot that should be paid for buildings and "guaranteeing Negro schools a fair share of the fund."

Some forty county school superintendents pressed arguments against the measure contending that the basic issue is local control of schools versus state control of schools.

It was intimated during the arguments that if the old plan of allotment persist it is likely that the peer-teacher allotment plan would not allow the Negro schools a fair share according to need.

A report presented for an allotment of $6,000,000 for school building construction in Atlanta last week calls for thirteen buildings, eight of which will be for Negro schools. The new measure would allow this percentage division of the fund, because Negro schools need more new buildings to bring them up to par withwhite schools.

Cherry, said the GEA would insist on having the new funds distributed on a per-techer basis like the current fund. The new measure would set up $5,000,000 per year for school buildings.

Denying possible political manipulations if the measure is passed, Auditor Thrasher stated, "as long as I am auditor and as a member of the School Building Authority there will be no political manipulation in allotment of the funds."

$5,000,000 Bill To 'Equalize Schools' In Talmadge's Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. (ANP) — "This bill answers the segregation problem," declared Georgia House Speaker and Talmadge stalwart, Fred Hand, as the state house of representatives voted 156 to 27 for an additional $5,000,000 per year school building fund, with the avowed purpose of equalizing white and Negro facilities in the state. The bill has already passed the senate, and now awaits the governor's signature.

The legislators were in midst of heated debate Tuesday over the new money, when the U. S. Supreme Court handed back to a District court a ruling upholding segregation in South Carolina schools, asking for more details on South Carolina's equalization building program. Some local observers said this action by the Supreme court spurred the Georgia lawmakers to move hurriedly.

"This bill fixes it so that every child can have equal and adequate school facilities," Speaker Hand said. "If we dilly-dally much longer, the courts will catch up with us."

Ten Million Now Available For Education In Georgia

"This bill answers the segregation problem," declared Georgia House Speaker, Fred Hand, as the House voted 156 to 27 for an additional five million dollars per year school building fund.

The bill was a compromise from the original bill which would provide for distribution on an "equalization" basis under a strict formula that gave the state board of education full authority to determine the building needs of local school systems.

The measure, as passed gives the State Board of Education full authority in distribution of the funds without any controlling formula. It removes the requirement of the original bill that forced local school boards to agree unanimously to the state board's estimates of their needs.

"This bill fixes it where every child in Georgia can have equal and adequate educational facilities," Speaker Hand said.

He said he felt equal school facilities for Negroes were "right" but also that they will be required by law.

"If we dilly-dally much longer, the courts are going to make us do it," Hand declared.

PASS VOTE REGISTRATION BILL

The House voted unanimously to combine new and old voters lists under a Senate approved proposal. It allows voters on the lists prior to 1949 registration act, to cast their ballots as well as those who since qualified. New voters, however, must meet the literacy test provided in the 1949 voters law.

The Presidential Electors bill, now ready for signature, is designed to permit Georgia's 12 Democratic Electors to vote for Russell—or other candidate—regardless of the National Party nomination.

The measure bans the names of Presidential candidates from the ballot and gives a three-man board, head by the Governor, power to decide which electors will be listed under party labels.

Gov. Talmadge said the plan permits electors to be certified by the state—rather than the National Party.

The measure was approved after stormy debate in the House, 104 to 92 late Tuesday, just one vote more than needed for passage. One representative, who had asked for reconsideration, withdrew that motion, saying, "I'm defeated. I know when I'm defeated."

Draft $100,000,000 Program For School Equalization In Georgia

ATLANTA—A $100,000,000 program to equalize white and Negro school facilities over the next 20-year period will be submitted to the Georgia Assembly in January.

House Speaker Frank Hand of Pelham announced the plan last Thursday at a pre-assembly meeting of legislators. It came as lawmakers were on the eve of closing a two-day session to explore possible areas of agreement and disagreement in the forthcoming continued session.

NAACP suits seeking to have Negro students admitted to Georgia institutions of higher learning and secondary schools exclusively for whites spurred the equalization plan.

Don't Delay On The Question Of Equality In Education

The state legislature which has just adjourned failed to provide the additional $5,000,000 that was generally agreed upon by educational leaders and political leaders should be provided for school buildings in the state. The failure of the General Assembly to act was due to a deadlock between leaders and members of the House and the Senate to agree on how the money should be disbursed. The House headed by Speaker Fred Hand wanted the additional funds handled by the State School Building Authority which he heads and spent in the counties and cities on the basis of need rather than a stipulated amount on a per teacher basis. The Senate wanted the money provided on a per teacher basis. No agreement was reached. However, the governor through executive order, has made this additional $5,000,000 available on the basis of need by any city or county. The money will be available through the State Board of Education.

The 1951 session of the legislature had already made available $5,000,000 per year for school building purposes. So, now there is available a total of $10,000,000 for school building purposes for this year. This is part of the EQUALIZATION school program announced at the inception of the Sales Tax, which is yielding revenue at the rate of about $90,000,000 per annum. The truth is that the total of ten million is small in comparison with the amount of revenue that is available and the amount needed to actually EQUALIZE the colored school facilities in the various counties and cities with those that are now available for the white children.

The main point we wish to make here is that some big money is available for the EQUALIZATION of school facilities and our people should go after it. We have had our children handicapped with inferior school facilities already too long. The courts have spoken in no uncertain terms that we as a race are entitled to EQUAL education. And we don't mean just mere improvement. EQUALITY is what we are entitled to and EQUALITY is what we should ask for and if it is not forthcoming, EQUALITY is what we should demand in the courts.

We hope that parents in the various communities and cities will become more aware of the need for EQUAL school facilities for our children. Let them take the lead in spurring their local civic and educational leaders to take the necessary steps to bring about EQUALITY of educational opportunities at the earliest possible time.

Ten million dollars are now available and more can be made available if the Negro leadership in all fields of endeavor pull and work together and just ask for it. The powers that be in this state know what will happen if they do not make available the necessary where-with-all to EQUALIZE educational facilities.

Top Problem Held Schools For Negroes

The major building problem faced by the Atlanta school system is construction of Negro schools in annexed areas, J. Austin Dilbeck, chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education, said Monday night.

"Of the $7,000,000 in Minimum Foundation funds which will come to the system this year, $5,000,000 will be used to equalize schools in the newly annexed areas," said Dilbeck, speaking on a panel discussion opening a three-day convocation at the Atlanta Woman's Club auditorium, sponsored by the Westminster Schools.

Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta schools, who as chairman of the initial panel group acted as moderator, disclosed there are now 117 school buildings in the Atlanta system and essential changes in Negro schools will be made by next year.

Miss Dorothy Flora, principal of Ed S. Cook school, and Dr. Kenneth Williams, curriculum co-ordinator for Atlanta schools, also were panel members.

9 Are Arrested Trying To Shift Negro Pupils

Conspiracy Is Charged In Illinois Race Row

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 7 (U.P.) — Nine members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were arrested on charges of conspiracy today in efforts to have Negro children transferred to Cairo's all-white schools.

All nine were named in warrants and appeared voluntarily at Police Headquarters. A 10th person, Mrs. Rosetta Walker, failed to appear. She is expecting a child.

The warrants followed an outbreak of violence here in which the home of Dr. Urbane F. Bass, a Negro physician, was bombed the night of January 29. Two nights earlier, crosses were burned in a Negro neighborhood.

All 9 Freed on Bond

The warrants were issued today by Police Magistrate Max Bevin. The nine defendants posted $1,000 bond each and were released pending a hearing before Bevin February 14.

Those named in the warrants are all Negroes, except David V. Lasten, an attorney. The others are C. P. Williams and June Shagaloff, field secretaries of the N.A.A.C.P from New York; Dr. Sam Madison, Dr. W. S. Fingal, Dr. James C. Wallace, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Carrie Watkins, and the Rev. Arthur L. Jelks.

Mrs. Watkins was the only one who did not appear voluntarily.

Fingal is president of the local N.A.A.C.P chapter; Wallace is a former president.

The warrants charged that the defendants conspired to force the childreno f Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Watkins to attend white schools against their wishes, endangering the life and health of the children.

A third warrant charged violation of a State law prohibiting disturbing the conduct of schools.

20 Transferred So Far

Applications have been made for the transfer of about 80 Negro children to white schools, and about 20 have been transferred, authorities said.

Lasten charged that school fficials purposely have delayed the transfers to embarrass the few children who did gain admittance and to discourage others from applying.

The warrants were signed by Bill Lebo, a restaurant owner, and Clifford E. Jones, a wholesale doughnut maker, as complainants.

Lasten said the two New York N.A.A.C.P. field secretaries had been eating in Lebo's restaurant until about five days ago, when they were forced to leave.

Two men have been arrested in connection with the burning of crosses in the Negro neighborhood and two others in the bombing of Bass' home.

NAACP Asks Dismissal Of Cairo School Head

TAG CAIRO, Ill.—In the first legal action invoked in the Cairo school case, lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have filed suit demanding an end to racial separation in the schools, dismissal of the city superintendent of schools, and with the withholding of state aid to the Cairo public school system.

18 NEGRO PARENTS

The action, filed on March 5 by NAACP Attorneys W. Robert Ming, George Leighton and David V. Lansden on behalf of 18 Negro parents and 40 children, charges Leo C. Schultz, Cairo superintendent of schools; Miss Lucy McPherson, county superintendent of schools; and the seven-member board of education, with maintaining and operating 7 elementary schools, two junior high schools and two senior high schools on a segregated basis. Negro students, the petition points out, are unlawfully excluded from four of the elementary schools, from one junior high school and from one senior high school, solely on account of their race and color.

CONTRARY TO LAWS

This practice of racial segregation th NAACP attorneys said in their suit filed in the Circuit Court of Alexander County, is contrary to the laws of the State of Illinois and in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The suit asks for an injunction restraining the local school authorities from excluding any student from any school under their jurisdiction solely on account of race or color.

Citing an Illinois law which provides for the discharge of any public official who denies the facilities of his office to any person on racial grounds, the NAACP lawyers asked the court to order the dismissal of Superintendent Schultz. The law empowers the court to take such action in the event of failure of the official's superiors to act.

Under the Jenkins Amendment to the school aid bill, authorizing the withholding of state funds from school systems which maintain segregation, the NAACP asked that all such funds be withheld from the Cairo public school system.

Earlier efforts by the NAACP to break down segregation in Cairo without resort to legal action touched off a period of tension in this southern Illinois town, leading to bombings and shootings, none of them fatal. Nine NAACP leaders were arrested, as well as four persons charged with involvement in the violence. A grand jury investigation cleared the school board of practicing segregation and charged that "outside influence has suddenly disrupted the safety and moral conditions of our school children."

At latest report 17 Negro children had been transferred from Negro schols to previously allwhite schools, In 1951 there were 1,051 pupils and 45 principals and teachers in five Negro schools and 1,118 pupils and 51 principals and teachers in six white schools.

Cairo School Suit Filed

CAIRO, Ill.—In the first lega action invoked in the Cairo schoo case, lawyers for the NAACP have filed suit demanding an end to ra cial separation in the schools.

In the suit they also ask for the dismissal of the city superintendent of schools and the withholding of State aid to the Cairo public school system.

The action was filed on March 5 by NAACP Attorneys W. Robert Ming, George Leighton and David V. Lansden on behalf of 18 parents and 40 chldren.

It charges Leo C. Schultz, Cairo superintendent of schools; Miss Lucy McPherson, county superintendent of schools; and the seven-member Board of Education, with maintaining and operating seven elementary schools, two junior high schools and two senior high schools on a segregated basis.

Charges Unlawful Exclusion

Colored pupils, the petition points out, are unlawfully excluded from four of the elementary schools, from one junior high school and from one senior high school, solely on account of their race and color.

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The suit asks for an injunction restraining the local school authorities from excluding any pupil from any school under their jurisdiction solely on account of race or color.

Anti-Bias Law Cited

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Earlier Efforts Fail

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Transfers Begun

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In 1951 there were 1,051 pupils and 45 principals and teachers in five colored schools and 1,118 pupils and 51 principals and teachers in six white schools.

Alton Ends Segregation In Schools

ALTON, Ill. — Segregation in the public schools of Alton is at an end and members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been assured that the non-segregation policy will be continued. The announcement came from Mack I. Davis, president of the Alton NAACP branch following dismissal by Circuit Judge Edward F. Bareis of a suit against the Alton Board of Education last Friday.

Thus was ended a practice which began 50 years ago when the Douglass and Lovejoy schools were built and opened specifically for colored children. During the 50-year period much litigation has been carried on by various Negro groups in an effort to break down segregation.

Dismissal of the suit had been under consideration for a long time. Between January 11 and 19, following a notice circulated in the schools, five Negro children applied for transfers to previously all-white schools. To date a total of 58 applications have been applied for and granted, ten of which have refused transfer since making application.

On Feb. 29, following a motion by the Alton Board of Education, the court ordered the Negro plaintiffs to show cause on or before March 5 why the case should not be dismissed. The plaintiffs had sought an injunction to stop payment of state funds to the Alton school district.

BOARD PLEDGES

When the Alton Board of Education assured the plaintiffs under oath that the practice of segregation in the schools would not be tolerated the NAACP filed a motion for non-suit.

Board Attorney K. K. Hoagland maintained he would not agree with the statement "would stop segregation" because it implied that segregation had been practiced. The board, through its attorneys, has continued to deny that segregation was practiced.

Hoagland said he would agree to the statement "no present intention of changing their policy as followed in taking the action herein recited with respect to the non-segregation of students in the schools operated by them."

The first suit against the Alton School Board was filed around 1900 when Scott Bibb objected to his children having to attend the segregated schools. Bibb's case traveled back and forth over a long period of time from the Supreme Court of Illinois to the circuit court. On each trip the circuit court jury would hand down an unfavorable decision which resulted in an appeal to the Supreme Court.

COURT RULES

Finally the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that the law had been violated and ordered the children of Scott Bibb alone be admitted to the Alton school without regard for color. No other colored children were admitted.

All Quiet In Cairo

60 Begin Mixed Classes In Ill. City

Reign Of Terror Against Tan Residents Dies As NAACP Wins

CAIRO, Il.—The opening day of school in this Southern Illinois city saw sixty colored pupils attending formerly all-white elementary, junior high and high schools without incident.

The same was in vivid contrast to the violence and terror launched when colored parents tried to enter their children in these schools last Jan.

Admission of the children to the schools nearest their homes without regard to race as the term started on Sept. 2 is the result of a concerted drive carried on by the Cairo branch of the NAACP which refused to be intimidated into abandoning its efforts to end segregation in Cairo's public schools.

Bombings Staged

Last Jan. only 21 of 84 colored pupils who sought transfers to "white" schools were granted transfers, and these after cross burnings and bombings took place to terrorize colored citizens of Cairo.

Local NAACP leaders active in the anti-segregation drive, and field secretaries June Shagaloff and Lester Bailey, were arrested and charged with "conspiracy" to jeopardize the life and health of these colored children by "forcing" the transfers.

A first grand jury failed to return indictments against the NAACP officials, but also, failed to indict persons responsible for the violence. A second grand jury indicted five men suspected of responsibility for the violence.

State Fund's Withheld

In March, NAACP attorneys filed suit seeking a permanent injunction ending the segregation, asking that state funds be withheld (in accordance with Ill. state law) from schools still segregating pupils.

They also requested the discharge of Leo C. Schultz from his position as Cairo school superintendent. State funds have been withheld since June 1 and the NAACP suit is pending in court. NAACP attorneys participating in the Cairo school case are David Lansden of Cairo, W. Robert Ming Jr. of Chicago, and George N. Leighton, president of the Chicago NAACP.

Like Cairo-Like St. Louis

The progress has been slow and the hardships numerous. Anxiety and even fear have taken a toll, but when the 60 colored pupils entered schools nearest their homes in Cairo, Ill., last week without regard to a racial tag, progress on the educational front was showing signs of being steady.

For one year, the citizens of Cairo sought to abide by the Illinois school statute which forbids racial discrimination, but they were hampered by white citizens and public school officials who stubbornly clung to the bigoted practices of the deep south.

Parents and pupils...realizing they were in the ranks of right and justice called upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to aid them.

Jim Crow Exit Continues From Illinois Schools

TAMMS, Ill.—This southern Illinois town this week became the latest to join a parade of communities opening their formerly all-white public schools to Negro students for the first time, after efforts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Negro high school students attended classes without incident at Tamms High school after NAACP attorneys held conferences with school board officials and began planning action in the event that the students were refused admission. State aid funds to the Tamms School District were held up last spring by the county superintendent of schools, in accordance with Illinois law, when the Cairo NAACP branch filed suit to end segregated schools in that city.

Formerly, all Negro students living in the Tamms High school district were required to travel approximately 25 miles to Cairo or across county lines to Mound City, to attend the nearest Jim Crow high school.

Another Ill. School Ends Discrimination

SPARTA, Ill.— (ANP) — The segregated seating arrangement in the stucy hall of Sparta Township high school here was ended without incident last week for the first time in the history of the school.

High school students will now be seated according to grade and not on the basis of race or color. Formerly, all Negro high school students were seated in the back row of the study hall without regard to grade, while all-white high school students were assigned seats solely on the basis of grade.

Elimination of the segregated seating arrangement successfully ended more than six months of effort by the Sparta NAACP branch under the leadership of Milton Gleghorn, president.

Atty. Billy Jones of East St. Louis, June Shagaloff, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., field secretary, Gleghorn and two members of the Sparta branch executive committee met with the Sparta Township Board of Education and their attorney. At that time. NAACP representatives stated that if necessary the NAACP was prepared to file suit under the Jenkins Amendment.

Illinois statute prohibits segregation in the public schools. The Jenkins amendment provides that state-aid funds may be withheld from any school district that excludes students from or segregates students in any public school on the basis of race or color.

Cairo Attempts End Of Illegal School Bias

CAIRO, Ill.—Dr. W. A. Fingal, president, Cairo Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here that George N. Leighton, well-known civil rights lawyer of Chicago, arrived in this city Wednesday to confer with local and national NAACP officials on the applications of Negro students for transfers to schools nearest their homes. Effective Monday, Jan. 28, the transfers involve nearly 60 colored students who will report to the heretofore "white" grade, junior and senior high schools.

Negro parents here began filing applications for transfers last Thursday, Jan. 17, following a series of conferences held between Cairo school authorities and N. A. A. C. P. officials.

Early this week, NAACP officials met with Alexander County Sheriff L. M. Hartline, Cairo Police Chief Earl Shepherd Jr., and State's Attorney Michael O'Shea to discuss steps taken in other Illinois cities where integration of students and, in some instances, teachers has been successfully carried out.

FIELD WORKERS IN

NAACP Field Secretaries June Shagaloff and Lester P. Bailey also appeared before the Cairo City Council, Monday, to discuss the steps taken thus far here toward integration, and to request, in the name of the Cairo Branch NAACP, a public statement reaffirming the legal right of Negro children to attend the schools nearest their homes. City Council was also asked to inform the general public that interference with this legal right by anyone will not be tolerated. Mayor Edgar Smith promised to refer the drawing up of such a statement to the Corporation Counsel.

NAACP officials stated that the U. S. District Attorney and the State FBI office at Springfield had been thoroughly informed regarding the initial step, Jan. 28, in school integration in Cairo.

Attorney George N. Leighton, who has been retained by the Cairo NAACP chapter, will advise the organization on such legal action as may become necessary should Negro students be denied access to schools nearest their homes, or should anyone seek to interfere with their right to attend these schools prior to and while attending class.

CITES CICERO

Leighton set what amounted to a legal precedent when he filed a motion and was granted an injunction and restraining order against Cicero, Illinois, police and town officials when they barred a Negro family from moving into an apartment there last June. He later filed contempt proceedings against the same officials when they "failed and refused" to protect the Harvey Clark family's right to occupy their apartment in a second attempted move-in early in July, 1951.

Hearings on the contempt proceedings are pending before the U. S. District Court at Chicago. Many of the officials involved have since had Federal Grand Jury indictments returned against them citing civil rights violations.

Mr. Leighton was the attorney of record in the Harrisburg, Ill., school segregation case wherein the school officials publicly agreed to admit Negro children to all local schools prior to action before the federal court.

Alton Expects Segregation To Fall On Monday

ALTON, Ill. — Superintendant of Alton Schools, J. B. Johnson, told the Argus this week that he intended to keep his promise, made before Judge Quinton J. Spivey in Edwardsville last November, to the effect that more Negro pupils will be transferred to white schools of Alton, if application for such transfers are received from parents.

According to Johnson, the transfers will take effect Monday, Jan. 28, at which time he will issue a statement as to the number transferred and to which schools they are sent.

Johnson made the initial promise last November, when Kenneth Kelly, counsel for the Alton School Board, asked that the three year old case be continued on the grounds that the school board was attempting to comply with state laws calling for admission of all pupils to schools operating on state funds.

Attys. Billy Jones, East St. Lous, and Robert Wing, Chicago, were NAACP counsels for the plaintiffs. They agreed to having the case continued to Feb. 11, 1952.

At the time of the November hearing, ten Negro pupils had been admitted to one of the schools in question.

ILL. HALTS AID TO ALL-WHITE SCHOOLS

CAIRO, Ill.--Public school system of this southern Illinois city today faced suspension of financial assistance from the state following failure of the school board to eliminate segregation. Assurance that state aid would be cut off was given Lester Bailey, Naacp field secretary, by Mrs. Lucy T. McPherson, county superintendent of schools, following presentation to her of 20 affidavits from Negro parents, charging discrimination against their children.

The fight to open "white" schools of this last stronghold of jim crow in Illinois has been spearheaded by the Cairo branch of the Naacp.

The initial effort to bring Cairo school policy in line with that of the remainder of the state was met by an outbreak of violence in the community including the attempted bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass on Jan. 29 and a shotgun blast at the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace on Jan. 28. Both are leaders in the fight to end jim crow in Cairo.

In response to an urgent request from Naacp administrator Roy Wilkins, the office of Gov. Adlai Stevenson sent in investigators and law enforcement officers in an attempt to avert violence. Despite these precautions, tension in the city mounted as Negro parents took their children to the nearest schools and demanded transfers from the "colored" institutions.

Transfers had been requested for 84 Negro children after school officials had promised prompt processing of these applications. However, when the children were taken to the schools at the opening of the new term Monday, Jan 28, they were sent home and told that their transfers had not been processed and that they should return to their former schools. They did not, repeating the formula, instead, the following day. On Wednesday one Negro child was reported admitted, but when she returned for the afternoon session she was met by such a hostile crowd that she did not enter.

In addition to the bombing and shooting there have been cross burnings and other attempts to intimidate the Negro community. Despite these threats, Naacp field workers report that the parents are holding firm and intend to carry this fight through to the finish.

Thurgood Marshall, Naacp special counsel, conferring here with state officials assigned by the Governor, reported that four FBI men were on the scene in addition to state law enforcement officers.

Each of the affidavits presented to Mrs. McPherson by Bailey charged that "the delay in processing my child's transfer is deliberate in that an unreasonable period of time has elapsed since I first made application for a transfer to the school nearest our home and that the deliberate delay in the processing of my child's transfer is an act of discrimination on account of race and color on the part of the Board of Education and the Cairo school superintendent and is designed to maintain and perpetuate segregation on account of race and color in Cairo public schools."

When presented with these affidavits, Mrs. McPherson, according to Bailey, said: "You know what this means. It means suspension of state aid to the Cairo schools pending investigation of these charges."

Cairo schools have been receiving in excess of $200,000 annually from state funds. Under an amendment introduced by State Representative Charles J. Jenkins, of Chicago, "no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be distributed to any school district in which any student is excluded from, or segregated in, any public school . . . because of his race, color, or nationality."

They're Asking For It

The wrong defendants were haled into court out in Cairo, Ill., the other day. Warrants sworn out by 16 white parents charge nine leaders of the school integration fight with conspiracy.

The parents ridiculously contended that the fight for mixed schools was a conspiracy designed "to endanger the lives and health of white children."

Of course, this is clear intimidation. No judge worthy of the title will give such a case serious consideration.

But the matter should not be allowed to drop there.

Civil action should be filed at once charging these 16 misguilded people with false arrest.

Further, by continued resistance to democratic progress, these white parents, not the NAACP leaders, are the real partners in conspiracy.

These 16 and all others in Cairo, who stubbornly seek to perpetuate racially separated schools are violating not one, but four Illinois laws, which specifically forbid segregated public schools in that State.

As far back as 1874, the legislature passed a statute which reads:

"Whoever by threat, menace or intimidation prevents any colored child entitled to attend a public school in this State from attending such school, shall be fined not exceeding $25."

Five years later in 1879, the legislature threw a stronger protective arm around minority school children by enacting a law which reads:

"Any school officer or other person who excludes or aids in excluding from the public schools, on account of color, any child who is entitled to the benefits of school shall be fined not more than $100."

An act approved by the legislature 66 years later on July 17, 1945, reads:

"No pupil shall be excluded from or segregated in any school on account of his color, race or nationality."

It was four years later in 1949 that the legislature again spoke on this issue.

It sought to give clearer meaning to its opposition to segregated schools by withholding State funds from those districts which persisted in operating jim - crow institutions.

An amendment to the Common School Fund bill, reads:

"No part of the money appropriated by this Act shall be distributed to any school district in which any student is excluded from or segregated in any public school because of race, color or nationality."

These four laws make it fairly obvious that through the years, the legislators of Illinois were firmly opposed to school segregation. Furthermore they sought to end it by legislative fiat.

Therefore, any group of persons who band themselves together to defy the clearly-stated intent of these laws, such as was done at Cairo, are guilty of an overt act of conspiracy.

They are begging to be prosecuted. We hope the State of Illinois does not disappoint them.

In Cairo Schools:

Says Principals Opposed Integration

The present campaign to integrate the public schools of Cairo, Illinois, as prescribed by law is meeting its strongest opposition from the Negro school principals of Cairo, it was charged here Tuesday night.

The charge was made by the Rt. Rev. Arthur Litchenberger, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri who addressed the 33rd annual dinner meeting of the St. Louis Urban League at Temple Israel.

The Rev. Mr. Litchenberger cited this instance as he pointed up the obstacles encountered by social agencies such as the league in working toward a fuller participation of all in the American way of life.

"There is no Negro problem in America today, but a white-Negro problem—where the Negro can be taxed and can fight for his country, like other first-class citizens, but is relegated to a second-class status when it comes to civil rights an job opportunities, he declared.

PROGRESS YEAR

M. Leo Bohanan, executive secretary of the league, in making his annual report, said that 1951 "definitely was a year of progress in race relations in St. Louis."

"There were no earthquaking changes in the racial pattern or practices," Bohanon reported, "but there were unmistakable signs which denote a gradual change taking place in the community's race attitude. This change in 'racial climate' is a necessary prerequisite for permanent progress in human relations."

The League also elected new board members and presented achievement awards to three individuals for outstanding contributions in race relations during 1951.

The achievement awards were made to Mary C. Brooks of efferson City, Mo., the Executive Secretary of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare; C. B. Broussard, principal of Carr School and president of the Urban League's Board of Directors, and the Rev. Carl E. Sidenthaler, pastor and superintendent of the Caroline Mission.

In his annual report, Bohanon listed what he described as "signs of change" in the "racial climate." They included the opening of the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation to Negro production workers, wider acceptance by employers of Negro clerical workers, elimination of a racially segregated Missouri State Employment service office, elimination of segregation in municipally operated dental clinics serving elementary school children, acceptance of Negro boys for services by the St. Louis Big Brother Association, and operation of municipal swimming pools in St. Louis and Clayton on a non-segregated basis without incident.

Other "signs of change" included dropping of the racial restriction to membership by the St. Louis Dental Association, the growing tendency of local groups interested in improving human relations in St. Louis to join forces in working for the common objective, and the unanimous rejection by the community of local fascist and hate-monger groups.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

The new board members of the Urban League elected at the annual dinner were Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman of Temple Israel; Peter Herzog, president of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company; Ernest Calloway, administrative assistant to the secretary-treasurer of A.F. of L. Local 688; Henry Espy, attorney, 4205 Page Blvd., and Dr. J. Owen Blache, pathologist at Homer G. Phillips Hospital and instructor in pathology at Washington University.

Other new board members are Jerry Rhodes, owner and president of Rhodes Pharmacy; Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, assistant superintendent of Family and Children's Service; Henry Whiteside, vice-president of Gardner Advertising Company, and F. Z. Wilson, a retired postal employee, long active in civic and social affairs.

Those elected to the board for a second three-year term were Seymour Wallis, president of Seymour Wallas & Company, and Robert L. Witherspoon, attorney, 20 Lewis place.

Legal Action Is Being Planned In School Case

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The inaction of state officials in the explosive Cairo school situation was deplored by spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after a conference here this week with the Illinois Legislative Committee and representatives of Governor Adlai Stevenson. The NAACP announced that it plans legal action in the case.

The meeting was held at the request of the NAACP after a series of racial flare-ups that have accompanied attempts of the Association's field workers to help implement an Illinois statute that forbids segregation in public schools.

SHOOTINGS, BOMBINGS

Cross-burnings, shootings and bombings took place at the time Negro children were scheduled to be transferred to previously all-white schools. Last week eight persons spearheading the integration movement, including NAACP Field Secretaries June Shagaloff and Lester P. Bailey, were arrested and charged with conspiracy to "endanger the life and health of certain children" involved in the transfer actions.

The Legislative Committee's meeting on February 14, presided over by State Senator Corneal Davis, was attended also by Joseph Lohman, representing the governor; Attorney-General Ivan A. Elliott; a Mr. Hudson, general counsel for the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Vernon L. Nickels; Fred Smith, a state representative; a group of committee members present by proxy, and the group representing the parents of the Negro pupils, including Miss Shagaloff and Mr. Bailey.

HAD NO POWER

Mr. Hudson, under fire of questioning from the group, said that he had no power to do anything in the Cairo matter because of the "ambiguity" of the Illinois statute that created the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The consensus of opinion was that responsibility for supervision of schools rests with this Superintendent.

George N. Leighton, president of the Chicago branch of the NAACP acting as spokesman for the parents, said after the meeting: "In our judgment the responsibility rests with the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a duly elected official of this state. We consider it an insult to attend a meeting dealing with a matter so important only to be confronted by evasive attempts on the part of the responsible official stating that in substance he can do nothing about a case that has attracted nationwide attention."

Mr. Bailey and Miss Shagaloff returned to Cairo after the meeting to assist in preparations for legal action to be taken by the NAACP to force the city to go ahead with the integration program.

Cairo, Ill. Racial Cases Dismissed

CAIRO, Ill.—Charges were dismissed by Magistrate Max Bevill yesterday against 14 persons in connection with disturbances stemming from the recent transfers of about a dozen Negro children to Cairo schools previously attended only by white pupils.

Motions for dismissals were recommended by State's Attorney Michael O'Shea. He said the county Grand Jury returned no true bills against the 14 named in State warrents signed by individual citizens.

Segregation in public schools has been illegal in Illinois for 75 years but the law has never been enforced in Cairo. Last month the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent field workers to Cairo in an attempt to end the segregaion. Negro parents were persuaded to apply to have their children transfered to the schools used by whites.

This action started the outburst of hooliganism. Four men were arrested for violence. But in addition the Cairo police arrested eight NAACP members charging them with forcing children to enter school. Two Negro mothers were also arrested and accused of "unlawfully causing children to be placed in such a situation that their lives and health were endangered."

Most of the Negro parents then withdrew their applications to have children transferred to the "white" schools.

Charges dismissed yesterday include those against Roy Downs and Jerry Ellis in the burning of three fiery crosses January 27, and Charles Miller Jr., in connection with the January 28 dynamiting of a Negro physician's home.

Charges of conspiring and endangering lives of children in seeking the Negro pupils' transfers which had been made against nine Negroes and a white attorney, David Lansden, also were dismissed.

Committee To Get Hearing On School Case

CAIRO, Ill.— A white attorney and eight other persons affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be given a hearing here Thursday, February 14 to answer charges of conspiracy in connection with the organization's attempt to end racial segregation in the Cairo public schools.

One of the warrants served on the nine arrested persons, charges that a girl was forced to enter the all-white junior high school against her will. The other charges are "disturbance of conduct" at the Cairo high school.

Those arrested and released on bail are Dr. Sam W. Madison, Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo branch of the NAACP, Miss Rosetta Walker, C. P. Williams, The Rev. Arthur L. Jelks, Attorney David V Lanster, Miss June Shagaloff and Lester Bailey. The latter two are from Chicago, Ill.

Violence Runs Rampant In Illinois Town Over Lifting of School Ban

Home of Physician Dynamited; Property of Two Other Citizens Attacked; Burn Fiery Crosses On Eve of Opening of White Schools

CAIRO, Ill.—(INS)—Four men have been arrested and released on bond as suspects in the bombing of the home of Dr. Urbane F. Bass, a physician who opposed segregation in the city's schools on the night of January 29 in a flareup of violence attributed to efforts to end racial segregation in the local public schools.

The first suspect, Robert Hogan, 26-year-old auto salesman, was arrested 36 hours after the bombing. A hearing for Hogan was set for Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Three other men were arrested Saturday, Feb. 2. They are Jerry D. Ellis and Roy Downs, who were released on $1,000 bonds each, and Charles Herbert Miller Jr., who was freed on a $2,000 bond. Hearings for these three men were set for Wednesday, Feb. 6.

School officials have been accused of delaying the processing of transfers of Negro students to white schools as the latest move to defeat anti-segregation.

The charge was made by Lester Bailey of Chicago, midwest representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bailey said 17 parents of Negro children had filed affidavits with the superintendent of schools for Alexander county protesting the delay.

School officials contend the delay has been unavoidable. They said applications of all 23 Negro students who seek admission to previously all-white schools will be completed within a few days.

A new Illinois law forbids racial segregation in public schools, by permitting the withdrawal of state funds to schools continuing the practice.

CAIRO, Ill.—(ANP)—Dynamite threatened the property of two prominent Negroes, and a shot fired into the home of another in a current series of violence over the admittance of Negroes to previously all-white schools in this southern Illinois town.

Earlier in the week three fiery crosses were burned in Negro districts in and around Cairo on the eve of the scheduled admission of Negroes to the schools.

The latest victims were Henry Dyson, vice president of the local NAACP; Dr. H. F. Bass, and Dr. J. C. Wallace.

Dynamite was found in front of a tire shop operated by Dyson; a bomb blasted an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Bass, and a shot was fired in to the home of Dr. Wallace. No one was injured in etiher case.

Local, state and federal authorities are investigating the current wave of racial violence to flood this small town.

In commenting on the bombing of his home, Dr. Bass said in part:

"The bombers may have been a small minority group of hoodlums that have become incensed because of the school fight and who intend to terrorize and maybe to kill."

He added that he had not taken part in the school problem.

In addition to having a shot fired into his home, Dr. Wallace has received two threats. One was in the form of a letter directed to him and his family; the other was an indirect threat received through a telephone call to Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo NAACP. The letters warned him and his family to leave Cairo or suffer the consequences.

Dr. Wallace, youthful native of Beaumont, Texas came to Cairo in 1945. He said that he had no intention of leaving the city because of the threats.

ROBERT HOGAN

A graduate of Wiley college and Meharry Dental college, Dr. Wallace was named citizen of the year in 1950 by the local Sportman's club. He is state organizer and deputy for the Elks, state treasurer of the Illinois Council of Deliberation, past potentate of the Shriners, past chancellor commander of the K. P. He also is a captain in the dental corp, Army reserve, and is listed in Who's Who.

Dr. Wallace married the former Miss Annetta Lucas, daughter of the late Dr. A. L. Lucas and Mrs. Ella Lucas. The couple has two children, Maudella, six, and James III, 4.

When colored pupils first appeared at the schools, they were told to return to their schools until their papers were processed. The first transfers were made two days later.

At the junior high school, where one colored pupil was admitted, 25 per cent absenteeism was recorded by afternoon. Two others entered a grade school without incident.

Cairo, with a population of 12,300, is the southern most city of Illinois at the Kentucky-Missouri borders.

In contrast to the violence displayed in Cairo was the attitude showed toward admitting Negroes to white schools in Alton, Ill., and other small town.

For the first time in 50 years, Negroes joined white pupils in grade schools and junior high schools without incident.

Racial segregation is forbidden in Illinois school systems through a law authorizing the withholding of state grants from violating schools. Schools could not run without state help.

5 Indicted In Cairo School Row

CAIRO, Ill. — Finishing its work late Monday, the circuit grand jury for the May term here of four Negroes and 16 whites deliberated only ten minutes before indicting on charges of bombing, malicious mischief, and conspiracy Robert Hogan, Kenneth Sullivan, James McKee, C. H. Miller and Ervin Kreitner. The charges grew out of the bombing of the residence of Dr. Urbane Bass, prominent Negro physician, by someone on the night of Jan. 29, following the efforts of Negro parents and NAACP leaders to break down segregation in the previously city's all-white schools.

A previous grand jury refused to return true bills on February 21 on the grounds of insufficient evidence and also cleared nine members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who had been charged with conspiring to endanger the lives and health of Negro children in seeking their transfer to white schools.

Attorney General Ivan Elliott suggested that the evidence be presented to a new grand jury after he received a resolution from the Illinois State Conference of the NAACP and many other organizations who were alarmed over the action of the "whitewash" grand jury.

Meanwhile NAACP attorneys retained by the Cairo branch have met in a pre-trial conference with the three circuit judges and council for the school board and county superintendent to attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement in the school case filed March 5 asking a writ of injunction against the Cairo School Board requiring that state aid funds be withheld and segregation stopped in the school system. The circuit judges denied a motion by the attorney for the school board to dismiss the case and set June 1, 1952, as the final date for the school board to comply with demands of the plaintiffs to end the assignment of pupils with regards to race.

Asst. Atty. General Blair Varnes who personally presented the evidence to the grand jury stated that further investigations are being made and additional persons responsible for the violence inflicted on the Southern Illinois town may be indicted later.

Trend Is Toward Integration

Open Doors To Negro Pupils And Teachers

CHICAGO — (ANP) — From Waukegan in the North to Cairo in the South, Illinois public schools slowly are opening their doors to Negro pupils and teachers.

Among the cities which have accepted colored pupils for the first time during the past year are Ullin, Cairo, and Tamms. The Waukegan Township high school has employed its first Negro teachers.

Some of the cities accepted colored pupils without court action or incident, however, others fought the move for integration to the last ditch. The last ditch in at least one case proved to be court action and the withholding of state funds from the schools.

Probably the most stubborn fight was waged at Cairo, a city borders on the Ohio river, there of some 12,500 persons which attempts by Negro parents to register their children in former all-white schools were met with violent opposition.

Fiery crosses were burned, dynamite was found near the business place of an official of the NAACP; a doctor's home was shotgun blasted, and another noted resident recieved a letter informing him to leave the city or his family would suffer.

However, despite these acts of violence, Negroes were admitted this fall to all former all-white schools without incident. Probably the reason for this is the manner in which the NAACP pursued the case.

Between the time of the first attempt to enroll the children in the schools and the acceptance of them this September, the N.A.A.C.P. had filed a suit to force the admission of them. State funds had been withdrawn from the school. This latter was in line with the Jenkins amendment to the school funds bill which would deprive a school system of state aid if it continues to segregate.

Several religious groups and the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers joined the NAACP in protesting the attitude of the Cairo school board and segregation in education in general.

Another southern Illinois community, Ullin, took a cue from its neighborhood and resorted to dynamite last week as a means of expressing its disapproval of the admittance of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools in that city.

Someone - probably realizing that things did not turn out so well for the perpetraters of violence in Cairo- instead of directing his or her wrath on Negroes, directed it against the city hall which was dynamited, resulting in slight damage. A county official said the episode grew out of what he termed a racial problem.

Ullin is only 25 miles to the north of Cario. It, however, is much smaller than that city with some 1,100 persons, about half of whom are Negroes.

Good news came from Tamms, located in the same area as Cairo and Ullin, where the high school board admitted those Negro students living in the Tamms high school district. State aid funds to the Tamms school district were held up last spring by the county superintendent of schools when the Cairo branch of the NAACP filed suit to end segregated public schools in Cairo.

Formerly, all colored high school students living in the Tamms high school district were required to bypass the all-white high school and travel approximately 25 miles to Cairo or across county lines to Mound City Pulaski county, in order to attend the nearest segregated high school.

Other good news from the anti-segregation school fight front came from the Waukegan Township high school which employed its first Negro teacher, a young man who is a graduate of the township school.

But behind the school board's decision to hire him is a story of a year of patient effort by members of the Waukegan Human Relations Commission. The commission first had to get the school board to hire on the basis of merit and then it had to find an exceptionally qualified candidate.

The commission found ts candidate in the young man hired. He has a master's degree from Colorado State Teachers college and was a top football star there Waukegan Township high school needed a teacher for social studies who could double as a part-time coach.

Other Illinois cities which now have colored teachers in former all-white schools include East Moline, North Chicago and M-

line.

Despite progress being made in the integration of Negro pupils and teachers in former all-white schools, there still are 78 all-Negro grade schools and nine all-Negro high schools in the state (outside Cook county). In most cases they are a natural result of the segregated housing pattern For example, in Chicago there are more students in one all-Negro high school than in all the rest of the state.

As the segregated housing pattern is broken, the segregated school pattern disappears With more integrated schools, less resistance to integrated faculties can be expected.

Kansas Faces Teacher Shortage Will Need 1,000

PITTSBURG, Kan. — (INS) — Kansas will be short more than a thousand teachers next September unless intensive mobilization to recruit new ones is put into effect. That was the warning given Wednesday by Miss Miriam Marsh, supervising teacher at the Pittsburgh State Teachers College Training High School.

She said:

"Only about half enough teachers are being prepared to meet the steadily increasing needs. We must get ten per cent of the high schools seniors into the teaching ranks."

Kansas School Board Convinced

Conference With NAACP Ends Segregation After 50 Years

KANSAS CITY, Kan. — The peculiar situation of having a special Negro school room with thirty-one pupils and one teacher in the same building housing eight grades of white children was ended last Friday with the closing of the school in Bethel, Kan., a few miles from this city.

Action to integrate the Negro children into existing classes with white pupils was taken by the white Church School District 14 Board after a lengthy conference with the legal redress committee of the Kansas City, Kan., branch of the NAACP.

For fifty years Negro youth had been confined to one room in the building. Separate rest room and dining room facilities were provided.

It took only one meeting with the three white board members to convince them that integration was the best thing, in addition to citing the South Park school case of two years ago when the Kansas Supreme Court outlawed the all-Negro school in this community just a few miles out from this city. The lawsuit against the Merriam school district covered a year's period and cost about $1,000.

The Bethel school case was cleared with a cost of less than $50.

Members of the Kansas City, Kan., branch legal redress committee are: R. B. Brown, chairman; the Rev. R. E. Penn, James Hamlett Jr., publisher of the Plaindealer in Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Atty. I. F. Bradley and Mrs. Bernice Grant, secretary. Milton Bledsoe is branch president.

Members of District 14 board: Frank Bigham, director; James VanFleet, clerk, and D. E. Colwell, treasurer, did not renew the contract of the Negro teacher, Mrs. Kanzzetta Burnell, who had been at the school seven years.

With the exception of Kansas City, Kan., which by permissive legislation has separate schools save for the city junior college, all other schools in Wyandotte County are integrated.

Several voluntarily dropped segregation when the South Park case was won two years ago. Negroes attend Catholic Ward High in this city.

Kansas Won't Defend Its Segregated Schools

Avis W. Martin, assistant attorney general in the state of Kansas, told THE CALL this week that Harold R. Fatzer, the Kansas attorney general, will not file a brief or appear in the case of Brown vs. the Topeka board of education now pending in the Supreme court of the United States.

The Topeka case is one of the two cases challenging segregation in the elementary schools which chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Walden, who is president of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, is also temporary chairman of the southwide poned until December 8 and 9.

Martin said that Fatzer has announced that his office will not appear to defend the segregation policies in the Topeka elementary schools.

The assistant attorney general said that Fatzer made this announcement upon being advised by the Topeka board of education that it would not defend its case in the high court.

Martin quoted Attorney General Fatzer as saying that he was not going to spend public funds of the state "to pit one race against the other."

Martin said that this decision made by Fatzer is in line with his general position regarding racial matters. He said that on two occasions Fatzer has appeared before the Kansas state conference of the NAACP and has stated publicly that all people are entitled to equal treatment under the law.

If the attorney general's office does not appear for the state and

HAROLD R. FATZER

the Topeka board of education does not appear to defend itself, the U. S. Supreme court may hear arguments on only one side, that of the parents and the NAACP, in the Topeka case.

The Kansas statutes do not require segregated schools. The law permits segregation in the elementary schools up to the sixth grade in cities of the first class. Segregation is not permitted beyond the sixth grade, except in Kansas City, Kas., which obtained special legislation many years ago to operate separate junior and senior high schools. It is the only city in the state with Negro high schools.

Topeka, being a city of the first class (based on population) used the permissive legislation on the statute books to establish separate grade schools for Negro children.

Martin said that Attorney General Fatzer was born in Kinsley, Kas., in the western part of the state and was brought up without training in discrimination and segregation. He said that Fatzer has stated numerous times that he does not believe in segregation and will not use his office to foster it.

Martin, a Pittsburg, Kas., lawyer, has been an assistant attorney general since 1939. He also has been attached to the state highway commission and serves the state tax department as legal adviser.

Negro Education Group Raps School Segregation

The Kentucky Negro Education Association yesterday condemned segregation in education, "as in all other activities," as undemocratic and un-Christian.

In the final business session of its convention here, it called for the type of integration which includes teachers as well as pupils, and for the integration of white teachers and pupils into former Negro schools as well as Negro teachers and pupils into former white schools.

The resolutions said that education i nthe State is at such a low level and qualified teachers are so scarce that all the present teachers and schools are needed. They declared against elimination of any schools and facilities in the integration process.

The 21st annual musical of K.N.E.A. was held last night at H. B. Manly Junior High School. The Kentucky State College's choir and dance group were featured.

Spelling Bee Is Held

In the association's annual spelling bee yesterday, the easiest word was the hardest.

The runner-up had just spelled "apostrophe," but he slipped up on "easiest."

Winner was 14-year-old seventh grader Mayme Davis, Shelby County. Second was Cornell Lofton, 14, eighth grader in Minerva School, Mason County.

M. P. Miles, principal Creek School, trained the winner, who was also first in her county spelling bee. Miles specializes as a speller coach, and his spellers were 1-2-3 in the county bee.

Board To Meet Today

The K.N.E.A. board of directors is scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. today at Western Branch Library as the final event of the convention.

Nominated without opposition Thursday, A. R. Lasley was elected KNEA president yesterday. He is principal of Booker T. Washington School, Hopkinsville, and succeeds R. L. Dowery, Shelbyville. He is to serve for two years.

W. L. Spearman, Louisville, was re-elected secretary-treasurer for a three-year term. Other officers, all to serve two years, are:

Vice-president, W. M. Wood, Harlan; second vice-president, Mrs. M. J. Egester, Paducah; assistant secretary, Mrs. Anita Richards, Louisville; directors, H. C. Mathis, Drakesboro; O. E. David, Cynthiana, and Miss Alice D. Samuels, Frankfort.

Bills Offered In Legislature

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28 (AP)—Bills introduced in the General Assembly today:

Senate Bills

S. B. 243, C. W. A. McCann, Jefferson—Requires that those licensed to practice law after making 75 per cent grade on State bar examinations be re-examined every two years thereafter; 80 per centers every three years thereafter, 85 per centers every four years, 90 per centers every five years, 95 per centers every seven years, and 100 per centers any time within 10 years after first test.

S. B. 244, Clay Shackelford, Madison—Authorize circuit courts to use recording devices for taking testimony, provided that the testimony is taken down at same time in full by a stenographer.

S. B. 245, O. W. Montgomery, Taylor—Authorize two or more contiguous school districts to jointly construct and operate regional schools for Negroes when number of Negro children is insufficient to make possible substantially equal educational services for them in one county.

S. B. 246, Paul Stapleton, Campbell—Authorize employers, including State and its political subdivisions, to pay wages due to deceased employees to widows, children, or parents without waiting for an administrator to be named, providing total pay does not exceed $150.

House Bills

H. B. 429, L. M. T. Reed, Graves, and W. A. Wickliff, Mercer—Abolish requirement that State shall audit County officials' books annually, by amending the statute to read "may" do so, instead of "shall" do so.

H. B. 430, C. J. Holsclaw, Jefferson—Exempt race tracks from suspension or revocation of liquor licenses for conducting pari-mutuel betting.

H. B. 431, J. R. Banton, Simpson—Authorize County judges to appoint officers or employees when a deadlock exists for 15 days in fiscal court over such appointment.

Ask Louisiana State Board Of Education To End School Bias

Reversal Of N. O. School Board Sought

Twenty-five parents of New Orleans who three months ago asked the Orleans Parish School Board to end segregation in the city's public schools, Tuesday took their appeal to the Louisiana State Board of Education.

The new development in the case was made known here by A. P. Tureaud, legal counsel of the New Orleans branch of the NAACP.

Tureaud disclosed that his petition to the state body at Baton Rouge asked the reversal of the actions of the local board which refused to comply with the request for integration.

He also stated that a similar petition was filed with the board for citizens of Jackson parish.

The New Orleans authority refused to grant integration and said in commenting:

"The board believes . . . that such departure from tradition and custom quite apart from the fact that such action would be illegal, could result only in chaos and confusion and further, quite probably would cause a very serious worsening of race relations in the community as a whole."

Tureaud, NAACP counsel, said that if the board of education refuses to act in behalf of the petition, he will go to court and cite racial segregation in the schools as unconstitutional and as a violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The petition filed on November 12 asked that the local board abolish segregation and that Negro children be admitted to white schools because facilities for Negro pupils are inadequate.

Fourteen charges of discrimination were listed against the board.

"1. That the Orleans Parish School board has been and still is discriminating against Negro children solely on account of their race.

"2. That the Orleans Parish School Board operates schools for the exclusive use of white children on a full schedule.

"3. That the Orleans Parish School board operates many of its schools for Negroes on a part-time basis, causing what is generally known as 'double-shifts.'

"4. That the Orleans Parish School Board maintains gymnasiums for the use of white schools and none for the use of Negro schools.

"5. That the Orleans Parish School offers many courses of study for white students which are not offered Negro students. Just to mention a few: interior decoration, millinery, costume and fashion design, clothing, tailoring and others.

"6. That the Orleans Parish School board has maintained a practice and custom of furnishing Negro students inferior educational opportunities and facilities, and courses of study solely on account of their race and color.

"7. That many of the buildings housing Negro students are dilapidated and in some respects hazardous and detrimental to the health and the development of the children.

"8. That many Negro schools have no libraries, cafeteria facilities and in some schools the library and cafeteria facilities are a make shift affair, most inadequate.

"9. That the pupil-teacher ratio in most instances is all out of proportion with the standards set.

"10. That the petitioners are parents and taxpayers of Orleans Parish and desirous of having their children obtain an education at the elementary and high school level, equal to that offered white children of Orleans Parish.

"11. Under the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, it is the duty of each parish school board to furnish free education in accordance with the provisions and under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution it is the duty of the Orleans Parish School Board to furnish within the parish boundary equal educational facilities and opportunities afforded whites, to Negroes.

"12. That for more than 25 years, Negro citizens and taxpayers, all residents of state of Louisiana and Orleans Parish, have petitioned, asked and begged the Orleans Parish School Board to stop discriminating against Negro children solely on account of their race and color.

"13. That specifically on May 3, 1946, certain Negro parents and taxpayers did petition the Orleans Parish School Board, presenting 13 points of inequalities asking that the board cease and desist discriminating against Negro children.

"14. That we are convinced, having lived in the South for years, that segregation is discrimination and Negroes always receive the 'separate,' but never 'equal.'

"Whereas, petitioners pray that the Orleans Parish School board will end at once the practice and custom of discriminating against Negro students solely on account of their race and color and admit these Negro children and all others similarly situated to the public schools of Orleans parish which have heretofore and are now restricted to the enrollment of white children and from which Negro children are denied admission, as well as a chance to receive an education equal to white children, solely because they are Negroes."

Petitioners were: Oliver Bush, Rev. Chas. Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrose, Mrs. Eddie C. Taylor, Truman A. White, Mrs. Freddie Brooks, Mrs. Idell B. O'Neal, Mrs. Velma Mizell, Mrs. Leontine Porter, Wilfred A. Aubert, Jr., Willie W. Thompson, Geraldine Knox, Mrs. Helen A. Coco, Alfred A. Knox, Shelby L. Coco, Jr., J. Robert Nicholas, Mrs. Dorothy McKey, Mrs. Mildred Davis, Clinton Hayes. Maurice S. Thomas and Harold Robinson.

La. Senator Says Schools Must Be Built

BATON ROUGE, La.—Senator Charles Tooke jr. warned last week that unless the state built equal educational facilities for Negroes, the federal government would step in with all the strings attached.

Speoking before the legislature, Tooke cried, "Let's stop pussyfooting around. We've got to take care of the Negro race." His remarks were made on the floor of the senate in support of two bills introduced to allow parish school districts to incur greater bond indebtedness.

The funds would aid parishes in constructing equal facilities for Negro children.

"Unless we approve this measure," Tooke said, "we jeopardize our entire educational system."

Whites Must Take Interest In Negro Education Orleans School Board Prexy Insists

New Orleans (ANP) — White facilities for the Negro children. "Some 10,000 Negro children business men were told here lastattended public school this year week that "you have not takenon a platoon basis, attending half enough interest in all phases ofa day," she said. As a result, your public schools."

Addressing the Members' Coun- many of them became discouraged cil of the Chamber of Commercethe street much of the time, which of the New Orleans area at a noonmeans trouble."

luncheon was Mrs. Jacqueline Mrs. Leonard cited practical rea- Leonard, president of the Orleanssons for better education of Neparish school board. groes. She said that "too long we

Mrs. Leonard reminded thehave carried the Negroes on our board. "You have a real and vital backs. It is time to relieve the burconcern in your public schools." den and at the same time to tap a

She cautioned that the new economic source."

most serious problem facing the She said that in order "to keep board is providing adequate school Negroes from becoming tools of various pressure groups, politic-

unard deplored the fact United States in 1948 than twice as much for t did on public schools.

uate education is neces- ally," adequate say.

Mrs. Leonard

Negro Residents File Intervention Suit In Merrick School Conversion

Eight Negro residents and property owners in the Edwin T. Merrick School area, storm center of white protest, filed a petition of intervention here Monday backing the Orleans Parish School Board which voted unanimously several days ago to convert the educational institution to Negro use. The hearing has been set for Monday, July 14.

White residents in the area have filed suit seeking an injunction to prohibit the board from carrying out its announced intentions.

The intervention petition was filed by Attorney A. P. Tureaud, legal counsel of the New Orleans branch of the NAACP, in behalf of the school board.

Petitioners of the intervention were Oliver Lee Clark, George Brouson, Meron Stewart, W. H. B. Lewis, Willie J. Humphrey, Philomen H. Julien, J. E. Thompson and Clarence Lee, all uniting behind the school board in resisting the claims of the plaintiff white residents for the following reasons:

(1) That the petitioners are resident taxpayers and property owners, occupying real estate within 600 feet of the Merrick school and that some are also parents of children who would attend the institution.

(2) That the area served by the school is a densely populated Negro area, that the children of the Negro race living in this area are inadequately provided with facilities for high school education; that it is the legal duty of the Orleans Parish School Board to provide equal educational facilities for all of the children of school age, without regard to race, creed or color; that the failure of the board to so provide such opportunities would subject them to the pains and penalties provided by the laws of the state of Louisiana and the Constitution of the United States.

(3) That the board in converting the school, was partially trying to fulfill its obligations to the children of the Negro race who have been deprived of equal educational opportunities by reason of the lack of facilities for their use.

(4) That the action of the board to convert the school has enhanced the value of all of the property in the immediate locality of the school for reason that the 500 school children who will attend school at Edwin T. Merrick will increase the value of business and residential locations situated near the building.

Whites Sues To Keep School From Negroes

BY JAMES LAFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS— (ANP)- In order to prevent a school from being converted for use by Negro children, 100 white residents last week filed suit in civil district court asking an injunction to forbid the Orleans parish school board from accomplishing its desires.

The petition claims that the Edwin T. Merrick school is the only white school in the ward where it is located and that by far the great majority of the white residents oppose the change.

The school board recently voted to convert the Merrick school from white to Negro. The petitioners charge that "a clear miscarriage of discretion and they further been made by the school board, to disguise the truth or deliberately misrepresent the facts," despite reports and surveys showing the predominantly present and future white population.

At a school board meeting when it was first discussed that the Merrick and three other white schools would be converted for use by Negro children, the fur commenced to fly.

A school board member Dr. Clarence Scheps, said that he was voting for the changes "only after the most serious and thoughtful deliberation. "He said that not only had the board spent "literally hundreds of hours" studying the problems but it had consulted a number of previous school needs surbeys made for the system.

Sr. Scheps said that of two schools, one the Merrick, it would "not result in unjust or unreasonable hardship to any child in the school system.

He also said:

"With the school board confronted by a suit for equal facilities and with my own deep convictions that all all children are entitled to equal education opportunities, it is unrealistic, as well as unjust, to retain a white school which is not needed, when it can be converted for Negro use where it is desperately needed."

Dr. Scheps said the conversion of Merrick would result in 45 classrooms for Negro children, and that it would cost the taxpayers of New Orleans $1,400,000 to build In equivalent classroom space.

Whites Lose Case To Keep School From Being Given To Negroes

BY JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) In a heated fight to prevent the conversion of a school used for whites to a Negro institution, Judge Louis H. Yarrut in Civil district court last week reminded the white plaintiffs: "If the statutes invoked here were constitutional under the Louisiana constitution, they would still do violence to the 14th amendment to the federal constitution providing for equal protection of the laws, and the school board is not bound thereby."

In dismissing the injunction brought by the white residents against the school board, the judge held that the board was wholly within its rights in voting for the change, and that its action had not been arbitrary or capricious as charged by counsel.

In reaching his decision Judge Yarrut declared that Act 163 of 1948 (now revised statutes 17:321 326) is unconsti utional, null and void. That statute requires that the school board, before converting a school from white to Negro use or from Negro to white usage, must obtain the written consent of 70 per cent of the property owners within 600 feet of the school.

"The statute," he said in lengthy reasons for the judgement, "is an unlawful delegation of legislative authority to a minority group in a small territorial area which means that 30 per cent plus of that small area have the power to vote the use of conversion of public property."

Judge Yarrut pointed out, that there has been pending in the federal court here a suit by Negro citizens against the school board "to admit colored children to white schools, and such matter has been permitted to remain dormant in order to give the school board an opportunity to provide equal educational facilities for the colored children."

The school board, the judge said, acted only after full hearing, and upon the recommendation of the planning and zoning experts and its own officials and advisors. The immediate area surrounding the school is predominantly Negro, he said.

"Considering further that unless the school board provides adequate facilities, or the coeducation of colored and white, it can hardly be held that the action of the school board was arbitrary or capricious."

"Courts are not concerned whether a decision of a duly constituted board is wise or unwise, but only whether or not the action was lawful and based on reasonable evidence. No court will, or should substitute its own judgement or opinion for that of the schoolboard The injunction is therefore denied."

Atty. A. P. Tureaud, NAACP local counsel, appeared for a group of Negro residents in the area, who intervened in behalf of the school board.

White residents and the white press were out in full strength. The ANP correspondent represented the Negro press by special request and was the only race newsman there.

Suit Against School Board Filed By White Residents

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—What looms as one of the most important court decisions to be rendered here in many moons may be decided this week when Judge Louis H. Yarrut gives his opinion as to whether or not the E. H. Merrick school can be converted from a white to a Negro School.

Judge Yarrut considers the issue a very grave one and promises "that I shall assign full written reasons for judgement, when I decide the case."

The suit against the Orleans parish school board was filed by more than 100 white residents in the vicinity of the school to forstall the announced conversion would tend to greatly depreciate the $24,000,000 owned by whites in real estate, Tureaud let it be known that it was possible that should the conversion fail, that whites and Negro children might both attend Merrick school in a mandate of the U. S. supreme court.

The tener of the heated discussion stemmed from the contention made by the whites that more of their number resided in the immediate vicinity than Negroes. Negroes thundered back that more of their numbers greatly exceed that of the whites.

The whites based their argument on the federal census of 1950 which is off balance when compared with the present Negro residents facing the Merrick school on all four sides.

Figures offered by school board witnesses revealed that in the 1951-52 school year there were 1,017 white students in the Merrick school district, but that only 247 of that number were in average daily attendance. Of the remaining students, 486 were in private and parochial elementary schools, 108 in public high schools and 57 in private high schools.

Tureaud explained that the 1948 state statute which requires written consent before changing a school from white to Negro designation "was aimed at discrimination against the Negroes in New Orleans It is in violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution."

Counsel for the plaintiffs contended that the school board acted "abritrarily and capricious" in their determined attempt to bring about the planned conversion. Tureaud however countered that the schools board was trying to comply with a federal order that schools may be separate but equal. An indefinite period of time was granted by a federal judge to make suitable for Negroes schools already built but being used only in part by white students.

Tureaud pointed out that the outrageous platoon system which requires Negro children to get up as early as 7 a.m. to attend school but half a day, to make room for another unfortunate group is not countenaced in the white schools.

The Negro attorney also reminded the court that on one occasion white residents protested against the conversion of a former school which was being used for warehouse purpose. The protest was futile and the school was abtained and named for the late Walter L. Cohen.

Whites Lose Battle To Prevent Transfer Of N'Orleans School

NEW ORLEANS (ANP)—In a heated fight to prevent the conversion of a school used for whites to a colored institution, Judge Louis H. Yarrut in Civil district court last week reminded the white plaintiffs:

"If the statues (laws) invoked here were constitutional under the Louisiana constitution, they would still do violence to the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing for equal protection of the laws and the school board is not bound thereby."

"In denying an injunction to white residents against the school board, the judge held that the board was wholly within its rights in voting for the change and that its action had not been arbitrary or capricious, as charged by lawyers for the residents.

SEEK INJUNCTION AGAINST SCHOOL BOARD TO PREVENT USE OF WHITE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 28—A suit was filed in the Civil District Court here last week by 100 white residents, seeking an injunction to prevent the Orleans Parish School Board from converting a white school into a school for Negro children.

The petition claims that the Edwin T. Merrick School is the only white school in the ward where it is located and that by far the great majority of the white residents oppose the change.

The school board recently voted to convert the Merrick school from white to Negro. The petitioners styled the move as a miscarriage of discretion and they further aver that "every effort has been made by the schol board, to disguise the truth or deliberately misrepresent the facts," despite heports and surveys showing the predominantly present and future white population.

According to the plaintiffs, a survey disclosed that in 780 families there were 637 children. They allege that if the Merrick school is converted for Negro use the families in question will all move to some distant area.

The petitioners further state that the talk of converting the school has already resulted in many white parents seeking permits to send their children to other schools.

At a school board meeting when it was first discussed that the Merrcik and three other white schools would be converted for use by Negro children, the fur commenced to fly.

A school board member, Dr Clarence Scheps, said that he was voting for the changes "only after the most serious and thoughtful deliberation." He said that not only had the board spent "literally hundreds of hours" studying the problems but it had consulted a number of previous school needs surveys made for the system.

Dr. Scheps said that two schools one the Merrick, it would "not result in unjust or unreasonable hardship to any child in the schoo system.

He also said:

"With the school board confronted by a suit for equal facilities and with my own deep conviction that all children are entitled to equal education opportunities, it is unrealistic, as well as unjust, to retain a white school which is not needed, when it can be converted for Negro use where it is desperately needed."

Dr. Scheps said the conversion of Merrick would result in 45 classrooms for Negro children, and that it would cost the taxpayers of New Orleans $1,400,000 to build equivalent classroom space.

Another board member, C. P. Besse, said:

"The critical need for the school as a junior high school justifies its conversion, in view of the fact it is located in the middle of a small concentration of Negro population. It is also surrounded in every direction by larger concentrations which are within travel distance of a junior high school."

'Overcrowding' At Macarty School Leads To Action

Louisiana

An angry crowd of parents and citizens blasted away at the Orleans Parish School board Tuesday night for the overcrowded "mess" at the Macarty public school in the Ninth Ward and then planned a "march" on the school board office on October 14.

More than 300 persons jammed the school at a combined PTA and civic meeting at which Oliver Bush, president of the PTA, presided and described Macarty as the worst of any school in the entire public school system.

Launching the assault on the board, Bush told the crowd that Macarty is organized into 53 sections-class groups with a total registration of 2,536 pupils when the school was actually built to accommodate only about 1,200. He added that there are only 17 sections on full time to accommodate a total of 770 pupils.

He said there are two fifth grades, six sixth grades, five seventh grades and four eighth grade classes.

Then he spent some time enumerating the number of kindergarten pupils which totals about 140 attending four classes and said that there is a waiting list of 140 waiting to enter school.

There are three shifts, Bush said. They are the part-time which comprises the kindergarten level with a total of 140 pupils; the regular-shift of 770 pupils for the fifth through the eighth grades totaling 770 pupils, and the platoon shift which takes care of 1,626 pupils in the first through the eighth grades.

Bush further said that the lunchroom which was originally built to accommodate some 150 pupils now feeds 800 and that the lunchroom is also used as a classroom for the third grade. While the library is supposed to be used for study and reference work, it is now being used as a classroom for the fifth grade.

"The hallways, the lunchroom, the cloakrooms and the basement," Bush declared "are constantly taxed with providing and conducting remedial work for the teachers on the platoon shifts." He scored the failure of the board to provide facilities for conference rooms, work rooms for the pupils and other rooms for the faculty and the parents.

He also pointed out the very limited facilities for storing materials of instruction, lack of dressing room facilities for boys and girls in connection with health and physicial education classes, the very limited office of 12 x 10 for the principal and two secretaries who occupy desks in this space. He said there is also limited space for files and records, for storage of musical instruments for after school hours, phonographs, mimeographs, ditto, portable and sewing machines and two projectors.

During the recess periods and lunch hours, there is a mass rush by the pupils for mass use of lavatory facilities seven times daily. Before eight o'clock, that is during the morning platoon, some 800 pupils have to use the cramped facilities and 770 before nine o'clock during the regular shift.

He said that he had visited the school on numerous occasions and watched the pupils of the morning shift line up to come downstairs to take care of "their wants" in the lavatories and then return to the classrooms.

Would Nix Bias

La. Parents Suing for Integration

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Negro parents in Orleans and St. Helena Parishes brought suits last Thursday in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge Divisions, respectively of the United States District Court, Eastern District, against parish school boards asking the abolition of racially segregated school systems and that their children be allowed to attend schools hitherto maintained annd operated exclusively for white pupils.

Declaring that the existing segregated school system is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the suits named as defendants the Orleans Parish School Board and O. Perry Walker, acting superintendent, and the St. Helena Parish School Board and J. L. Meadows, superintendent.

Plaintiffs on behalf of their infant children in Orleans Parish are Oliver Bush Sr., Charles I. Wilson, Mrs. Eddie C. Taylor, Wilfred Aubert Jr., Truman A. White, Mrs. Myrtle Brooks, Mrs. Idell O'Neal, Mrs. Leontine Porter, Willie Thompson, Mrs. Geraldine Knox, Mrs. Helen A. Coco, James Robert Nicholas, Mrs. Dorothy McKay, Mrs. Mildred Davis, Clinton Hayes, Mrs. Mae Evelyn Duhon, Maurice S. Thomas, Harold Robinson, Mrs. Vivian S. Harrison, Mrs. Angelina H. Davis and Mrs. Lillie Brown. ....

SUING ON behalf of their minor children or wards in St. Helena Parish are John H. Hall, Clarence Knighten, Silas Lewis, Wilie Overton, Oscar L. Hall, Roger Williams, Fred Overton, Handy Burton, Foster Hall, Mrs. Lela Magee, Fred Wicker, Alphonse Gordon, Mrs. Bertha Bennett, Mrs. Dell Zola Chaney, Mrs. Odessa B. Porter, Bennie O. Hall, Mrs. Lillie Hall, Richmond Tillery, George Tillery, Jake McClendan, Willie Gordon, Frank Perry, Mrs. Corine Prescott, Sidney Cook, Emmett Tillery, Percy Gordon and Cleveland Stewart.

Both groups are represented by Attys. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, and Robert Carter and Thurgood Marshall, New York.

In Orleans Parish, the petition points out the school board operates and maintains seventy-five elementary schools, of which number twenty-nine are open to Negro pupils, and sixteen secondary schools, six of which are attended by Negroes.

* * *

BOTH SUITS pointed out the unequal facilities afforded Negro pupils in these parishes and allege that they are denied the same opportunities, advantages, classrooms, libraries, laboratories, study halls, auditoriums, gymnasiums, cafeterias, offices, rest rooms, clinics, infirmaries and other equipment essential to the sound and efficient operation of elementary and high schools which are afforded white pupils in the parishes.

The petitions cited comparative plant evaluations, attendance figures, operation costs and other statistics on which the suits are based.

The plaintiffs asked the U. S. District Court to convene a three-judge court, advance the cases on the docket and order speedy hearings, and further enter a judgement or decree declaring that the present policies of the defendandts deny Negro children of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution and are, therefore, null and void.

THE COURTS were further asked to issue permanent injunctions forever restraining and enjoining the defendants from failing or refusing to provide the plaintiffs and all other Negro school children of those parishes, on account of race and color, the privileges of attending public schools where they may receive educational opportunities, advantages and facilities equal to those afforded white children.

The petitions concluded asking that the court restrain the dedendants from making distinction based on race and color in the opportunities, advantages and facilities provided for public education of school children, that the defendants be enjoined from enforcing Article 12, Section One, of the State of Louisiana Constitution as being a violation of the U. S. Constitution.

2 Suits Ask Right To Attend White Schools

The Orleans and St. Helena parish school boards were made defendants in two suits filed in federal court here attacking the legality of segregated public schools, last Thursday. The suits were filed on behalf of 21 parents residing in New Orleans whose children attend the elementary and high schools here and for 27 parents whose children are required to attend the jim crow schools of St. Helena parish. Gross irregularities in courses of study, school buildings, teacher loads and other inequalities were pointed out in the complaints filed.

In Orleans parish the complaint points to the fact that 34,590 white school children are provided with plants valued at 18 million dollars, as compared to 30,696 Negro children who are provided with only 5 million dollars of school buildings; that the average load for white elementary teachers is 29 pupils per teacher, with Negro teachers having an average load of 43 pupils per teacher in the elementary schools; that the high school teacher in the white school has an average load of 21 pupils to 30 for the Negro teacher; that 10,000 Negro pupils are required to attend "platoon" or part time classes while there are buildings designated for white pupil use having less than 50 per cent of its capacity. Other comparisons were included.

In St. Helena parish it is pointed out that 1048 white children enjoy school plants valued in excess of $156,915 as compared to 1624 Negro pupils whose school buildings are valued at $45,000; that the teacher-pupil ratio in the white elementary schools is one teacher to 27 white children and in the high schools, one teacher to 11 pupils, as compared to 34 elementary pupils to a teacher, and 16 high school pupils to every teacher in the Negro schools; that the average bus load for white children is 30, for Negroes 81.

The cases were filed on behalf of Negro parents, by A. P. Tureaud with whom are associated Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as attorneys for the parents.

The suits attack the constitutionality of the Louisiana constitution, Article 12, section 1, which provides separate education for white and Negro children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, as being in violation of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The suits ask that a three judge court be convened to hear the cases. Such a court, it has been pointed out, would consist of two judges in the district court and one Court of Appeal judge, all of whom preside at the trial. The Orleans parish case would be tried in New Orleans and the St. Helena parish case would be tried in Baton Rouge, a division of the federal court of this district.

Petitions filed with the school boards to cease the practice of discrimination were denied. the complaint states. In Orleans parish a petition was presented to the Board in November 12, 1951 by Attorney Tureaud. The Board replied to the petition, in a formal statement adopted November 26, 1951, advising:

"The Orleans Parish School Board has given serious and thoughtful consideration to a petition from certain members of the Negro community in New Orleans requesting the integration of races in the Orleans Parish chool System.

"The Board sincerely believes it has no alternative, if it would best serve the interests of the system and the entire community, but to deny the petition."

The Board had previously received an oponion from the City Attorney for New Orleans stating that:

"As members of the School Board, you have sworn to uphold the constitution. That being the case, it is the opinion of this office that any action on your part, irrespective of your individual feelings or opinions about this matter, that would tend to do away with or abolish complete segregation of the two races in your schools, would be plainly in contravention of the law that you have sworn to uphold."

For more than twenty-five years Negro parents have appealed to the Orleans parish school board for relief in the overcrowding of schools, with little success, petitions have recited.

In St. Helena parish surveys have shown that seven of the 18 elementary schools for Negroes are housed in old churches; 12 are in shacks very poorly constructed and financed out of funds of the parents living in the communities, many of them being one room schools and that in at least two of these schools kerosene lamps are used for lighting purposes, four schools have no lights at all, and all of the equipment are crude teacher made and improvised; that no school in the parish meets the standard requirements.

Parents of three other parishes in Louisiana have filed their petitions with their school boards seeking an end to segregated schools in Jackson, Grant and Sabine parishes. No suit has been filed in thes parishes as yet.

Swap Schools To Relieve Overcrowding

NEW ORLEANS, — A trade-in plan in which two white schools would be turned over to Negro use and one school now being used by Negroes would become white was approved by leaders in a meeting of the Orleans parish school board last week.

Under the proposed conversion, Davey elementary school would become Negro in a swap deal which would change McDonogh No. 38 from a Negro elementary school to white. The Merrick school would become a Negro junior high school with no swap involved.

Officials claim that the conversion would alleviate the overcrowded conditions in Negro schools.

Promise Baton Rougeans Better School Facilities

By Leslie Barnum

Baton Rouge, La.—In a quest for better school accommodations, citizens of the Dixie community in North Baton Rouge were promised improved school facilities if population studies show that there are a sufficient number of children in this vicinity to justify an elementary school wrote Dr. Clark L. Barrow, Superintendent, East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, revealed Attorney Alex L. Pitcher, Jr., who is handling proceedings.

Dr. Barrow cited in his letter that the matter had been discussed with local Negro principals in this area. He pointed out that spot maps revealed an increased number of children living in the Dixie community. Dr. Barrow pointed out that these spot maps are always the procedure in considering new school buildings. However, Dr. Barrow conditioned his promise on "When and if additional funds for school construction become available".

Prior to this favorable reply, the North Baton Rouge Citizens League petitioned the school board on the grounds that Negro children in the community were forced to endure numerous hardships, waiting for buses in the rain and cold weather, etc., that their community is deprived of the relationship that should exist between home and school, and the intellectual development which is so dependent upon the school.

The League counselled with Attorney Pitcher, who agreed to handle proceedings. Pitcher proposed to the board that they would settle short of none of the following proposals:

1. Provide new facilities for Negroes in this immediate community.

2. Return to the use of Negroes, the school that was once used by them.

3. Admit Negroes to schools now existing in this community on a non-segregated basis.

Soon after population studies are made, definite action should be forthcoming. However, the lack of funds for school building construction might hamper the workings considerably. However, Attorney Pitcher intimates that constant pressure will be brought to bear on the school board.

Officers of the North Baton Rouge Citizens League are Walter L. Thomas, president; Louis L. Silas, vice president; Earnest Moses, secretary; Albert Levy Hampton, recording secretary; Henry Johnson, treasurer; and Rev. D. Jones, chaplain.

Hint Settlement Of Iberville Pr. Suit Out Of Court

Baton Rouge, La. (Special).—The Iberville Parish School case, which was scheduled for hearing here before Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright, on Thursday, May 1, may be settled out of court, as it is not expected to be heard as originally planned.

Attorney A. P. Tureaud could not be reached for comment on the much delayed case for equalization of facilities.

At a recent pre-trial conference, Tureaud represented Emmanuel Wesley and others seeking equal facilities in the parish. The school board was represented by Charles Dameron and Calvin Hardin.

In the original and amended complaint, the parents of Negro students attending the public schools in Iberville Parish complained of gross inequalities in the matter of school buildings, bus transportation, teacher loads and curricula.

Since the suit was filed the board passed a bond issue of $1,700,000 and have indicated their intention to use the greater part of his bond issue for the improvement of Negro schools.

Citizens Group For Grade 'A' Schools Formed

The formation of a "Citizens Committee for Grade 'A' schools has been completed and the Committee is ready for business, according to its president, Harold F. Robinson, in a statement to the press.

The Citizens Committee for Grade "A" Schools is an organization of interested citizens and taxpayers of New Orleans representing a cross section of the city. These citizens have met (initial meeting Feb. 6, 1952, YWCA) regularly in an organized group under the guidance and advice of its steering committee, which embraces persons with varied professional backgrounds. Its objective is the development of a modern school system for progressive education in the City of New Orleans, which can only be attained by improvement in buildings, curriculum and instructional methods. However, at the moment, the Committee is primarily concerned in the overall building program as it affects all sections where public schools are to be erected, reassigned or renovated.

Alarmed over the continuing bad plight of the schools for Negroes and the fear that present School Board Plans may only result in a patched-up job rather than a sound step toward basic improvements of the situation, the Committee has worked out a formula which it believes will help find constructive answers to many of the present school problems.

According to the Committee's formula, emphasis would be placed upon the construction of new schools for Negroes, rather than such expediences as renovations and conversions, however, where renovations and conversions are deemed necessary, the Committee urges that such buildings be required to meet "Grade 'A' Standards".

The Committee recognizes the fact that "platooning of Negro children" in a city the size of New Orleans, is an unnecessary evil of the present school system and should be eliminated immediately, but such elimination should not be accomplished by miscellaneous renovations of unsound frame or brick structures such as: J. W. Johnson, Albert Wicker, McDonogh No. 37, Paul L. Dunbar, and Sylvania Williams Schools.

Efforts to secure a hearing with the School Board have not been successful to date, nevertheless, the School Board has agreed to the projection of a mass meeting, in the very near future, of interested citizenry from each School District, at which time the Board's Long Range Program will be aired. Announcements of this open meeting will be made and it is the hope that the general public will be on hand to determine its merits.

The Committee's Steering is as follows: Messrs. Harold Robinson, Archie Arnaud, J. Westbrook McPherson, Edgar P. Harney, J. Robert Nicholas, Robert Smith Shea, Rev. Robert D. Hill, Rev. John Morris, R. H. Tucker, Eldon Hayes, Hasket Derby, E. W. Sorrell; Mesdames: Alma Valley, Helen Sutton, Marion Baker, Veronica Hill and Pearl Simon.

Case Involved Changing White School To Negro

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—In a heated fight to prevent the conversion of a school used for whites to a Negro institution, Judge Louis H. Yarrut in Civil district court last week reminded the white plaintiffs:

"If the statutes invoked here were constitutional under the Louisiana constitution, they would still do violence to the 14th amendment to the federal constitution providing for equal protection of the laws, and the school board is not bound thereby."

In dismissing the injunction brought by the white residents against the school board, the judge hold that the board was wholly within its rights in voting for the change, and that its action had not been arbitrary or capricious as charged by counsel.

In reaching his decision Judge Yarrut declared that Act 463 of 1948 (now revised statutes 17:321-326) is unconstitutional, null and void. That statute requires that the school board, before converting a school from white to Negro use or from Negro to white usage, must obtain the written consent of 70 percent of the property owners within 600 feet of the school.

"The statute," he said in lengthy reasons for the judgment, "is an unlawful delegation of legislative authority to a minority group in a small territorial area which means that 30 per cent plus of that small area have the power to veto the use of conversion of public property."

Judge Yarrut pointed out, that there has been pending in the federal court here a suit by Negro citizens against the school board "to admit colored children to white schools, and such matter has been permitted to remain dormant in order to give the school board an opportunity to provide equal educational facilities for the colored children."

The school board, the judge said, acted only after full hearing, and upon the recommendation of the planning and zoning experts and its own officials and advisors. The immediate are surrounding the school is predominantly Negro, he said.

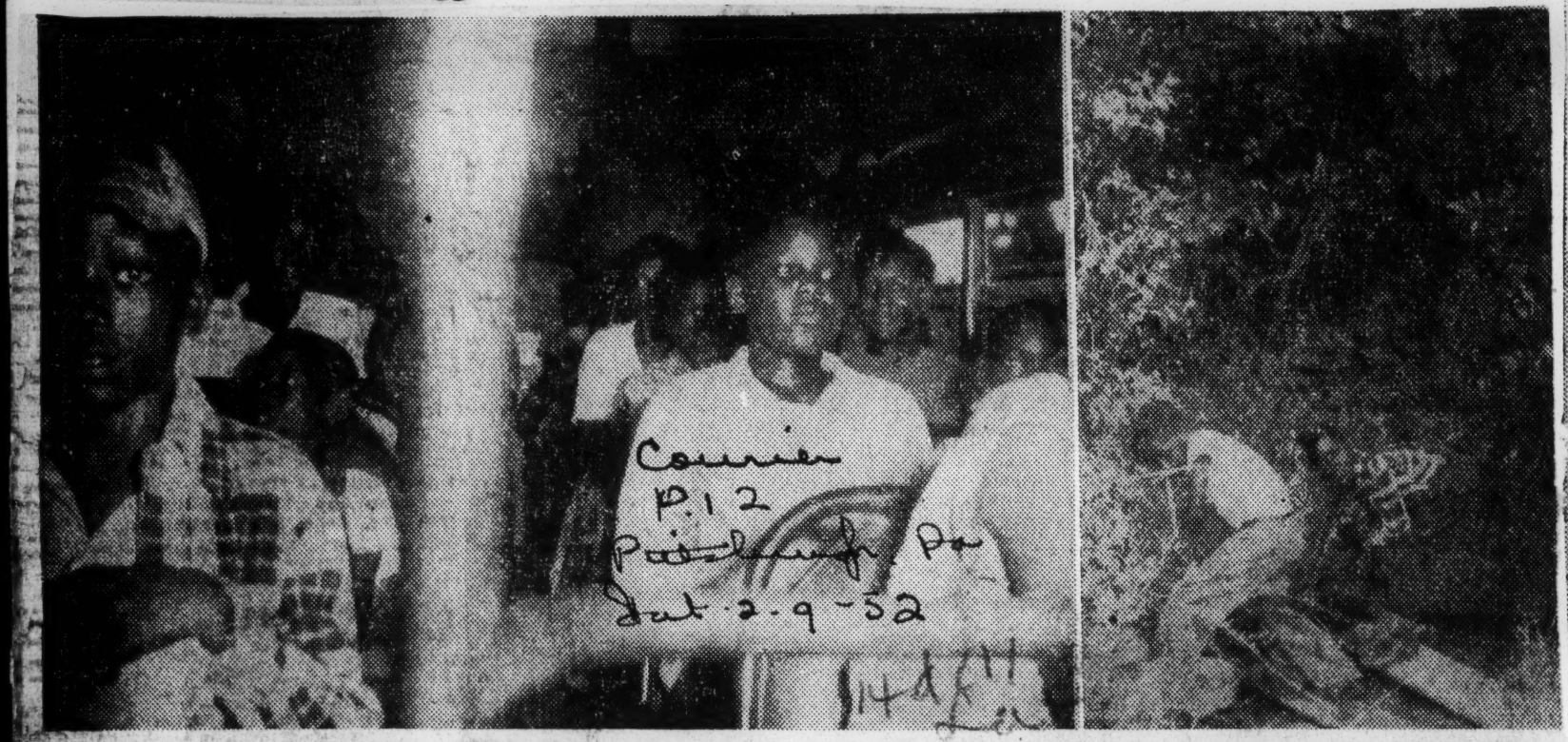
"Considering further that unless the school board provides adequate facilities, or the coeducation of colored and white, it can hardly be held that the action of the school board was arbitrary or capricious."

Courts are not concerned whether a decision of a duly constituted board is wise or unwise, but only whether or not the action was lawful and based on reasonable evidence. No court will, or should, substitute its own judgment or opinion for that of the school board. The injunction is therefore denied."

Atty. A. P. Tureaud, NAACP local counsel, appeared for a group of Negro residents in the area, who intervened in behalf of the school board.

White residents and the white press were out in full strength. The ANP correspondent represented the only race newsman there.

Negro Pupils Face Sordid Conditions in Inferior Schools in Louisiana



Negro Pupils Suffer—Although Negro and white teachers in Louisiana receive equal salaries, facilities provided for Negro pupils are deplorable and are far below those provided for white pupils. A recent report showed Louisiana's 1951 high school graduates rated forty-seventh in the nation in the draft deferment test. Here are actual scenes of facilities in Jackson Parish, Louisiana. At the left is an overcrowded Jasper High School bus transporting pupils at Chatham, La. The second scene shows two pupils of the Ebenezer Elementary School, Vernon, La., dipping water from the spring for cooking and drinking purposes. The third picture shows the Robinson School lunchroom, Eros, La., where children must return to classrooms to eat because the lunchroom is too small. The last scene shows the unsanitary condition of the Jonesboro High School boys' toilet, Jonesboro, La.—Courier Photos.

Negro Schools Get More Money In La.

BY JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—A startling denunciation of Louisiana's apparent disregard for the education of its Negro population was made in the house last week after representatives voted $1,800,000 for improvements at Southern University and Grambling College. The huge sum was by far the largest appropriation in recent years.

Assailing his colleagues Rep. Edward Dubuisson complained:

"I am alarmed at the apparent lack of interest by responsible authorities concerning Negro education in Louisiana."

Rep. L. .D. Napper, Ruston, told the House that the U. S. courts have held that in order for southern states to maintain racial segregation, equal educational facilities must be provided.

The Ruston solon styled Grambling's president, Ralph Jones, "one of the greatest racial relations experts in the South. He said:

"He tells his Negro students they should refrain from making applications to white schools, that the state of Louisiana will take care of them. I think we should back this man."

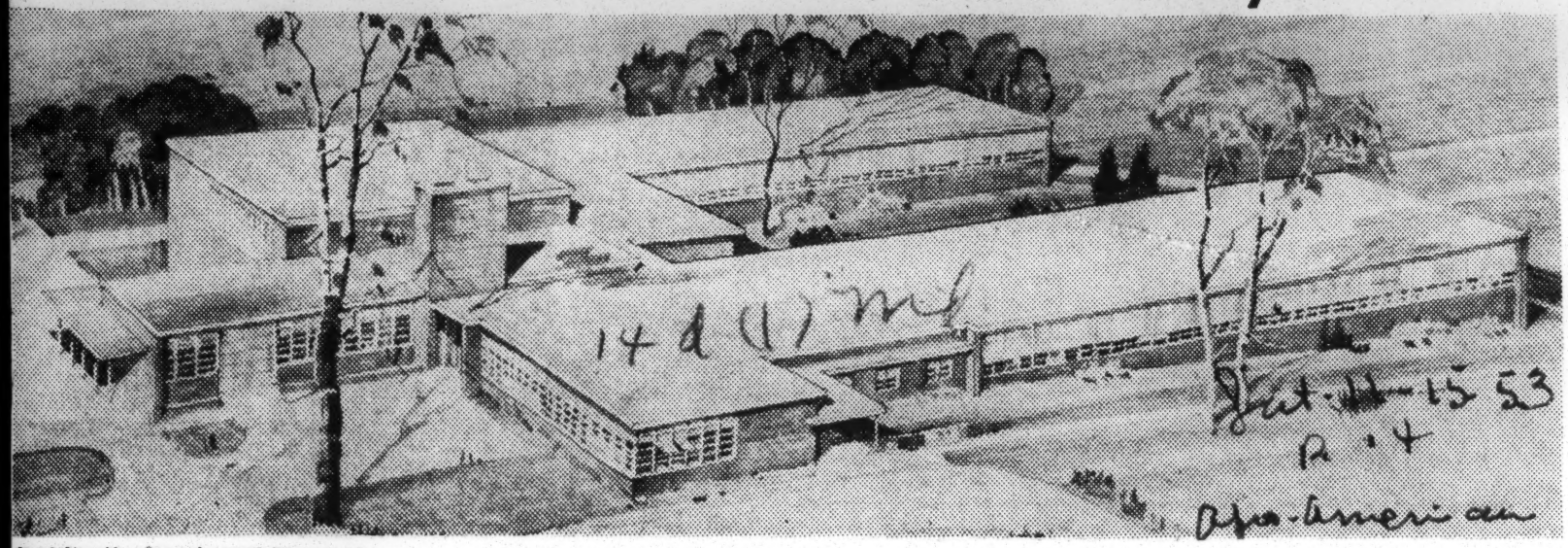
Rep. Dubuisson, Opelousas, said: "That is one of the most deserving bills before the house this session.

"We might as well recoghize we will have to spend millions and millions of dollars for equal facilities.

"I haven't seen any high state officials showing any particular interest in the problem. The people of Louisiana apparently are unaware of federal court rulings.

14d(1) 1952 Maryland

Million Dollar Havre de Grace School Ready In '53



Architect's drawing of Havre de Grace, Md. Consolidated School, costing over a million dollars. Guadreau and Grau-reau, Baltim[illegible] architects, and the Ch[illegible]ivener Co, is doing th[illegible]ction.

Baltimore Sets An Example

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

The school board in Baltimore was confronted by a knotty problem. Ten Negro boys out of sixteen applicants had satisfied every academic requirement for admission to the locally celebrated "A" course of Polytechnic Institute, an accelerated program for superior students who seek to become engineers. Such a situation had never before presented itself. By city law, dating back to 1867, Baltimore maintains separate public schools for white and black. Under recent Federal and state court decisions, it was plainly incumbent on the school authorities to furnish equal education. The first thought was to establish a second "A" course, at $78,000 cost, in a high school for Negroes, all of which would be an exact duplication of Poly's facilities. But some people argued otherwise. The physical details could be the same, the instruction might even be equivalent, and yet the intangible spirit would be different and inferior. The question, as has been stated again and again, was whether equal education is literally possible under segregation. The practical point was raised whether the graduates of an all-Negro "A" curriculum would be quite as eagerly accepted in engineering colleges as Poly's products. After a four-hour public hearing the school board voted 5-to-3 that the ten Negro boys should be admitted to Polytechnic Institute at the next semester. It was a wise decision, all the more admirable because the board refused to get excited and thought the problem through on the basis of equal justice to all.

The North Catches On

A front page story in a recent issue of the New York Times carried a headline that proclaimed the fact that "Groton Is Reported Ready To Admit First Negro Student in 68 Years."

Groton, of course, is a preparatory school just thirty miles northwest of Boston in the heart of enlightened New England which gave us the great heroes of the abolitionist period.

It is interesting to note also that the most distinguished alumnus of Groton was none other than the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Times story also points out the school was founded under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The student body has been made up mainly of "pedigreed New Englanders and New Yorkers."

We are happy indeed to welcome Groton into the great family of educational institutions in America that do not bar students because of accidents of their ancestry.

Now Groton can take its place with the hundreds of schools in the benighted South which have moved even faster than Groton on the road to democracy. Pretty soon the Yankees will be so liberal that a Negro student may go to the school of his choice.

Groton Ready To Accept First Pupil

NEW YORK—One of the country's most socially exclusive preparatory schools, Groton School at Groton, Mass., and exclusive alma mater of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, disclosed last week that it has accepted its first Negro student since its founding 68 years ago.

Commenting upon the school's decision, the Rev. John Crocker, rector of preparatory school, said he did not consider that Groton was doing anything exceptional.

"Other schools have done this for years," he said, "and if we have qualified Negro boys, they ought to be going to schools like this." The student's name was not disclosed.

SEGREGATION PROGRAM FOR STATE'S SCHOOLS OFFERED IN ASSEMBLY

Commercial Appeal

Mississippi Bi-Racial Council Proposes Plan Estimated To Cost $81,000,000

Dues. 1-29-52

THREE BILLS INVOLVED

P

Measures Aim Only At Equal Opportunities — Matter Of Facilities Is Slated To Be Introduced Later

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.—A bi-racial Citizen's Council's $81,000,000 program for preservation of racial segregation in Mississippi's public schools through equalization of the dual system was formally presented the Legislature Monday.

Thep rogram is wrapped up in three bills placed in the House hopper as the fourth week of the current biennial session got underway. It was offered by a group of members headed by Jim E. Baxter of Lauderdale County, chairman of the Education Committee to study it, and James A. Morrow Jr., of Rankin County, nephew of R. D. Morrow, president of the citizens group.

Division Of Cost

Of hte estimated cost of the minimum program, the state would put up $68,000,000 and the local subdivisions the other $13,000,000. The state's biennial appropriation for schools is now $40,000,000.

The bills deal only with equalization of opportunities for members of the two races. Later, a program for equalization of facilities, which the State Department of Education has estimated will taek $144,000,000, is to be offered.

A salary scale for all teachers is set out in the major bill in the program. It applies on the basis of degrees and without regard to race.

Teachers iwth masters' degrees would be paid $2600 a year, bachelor or arts or science, $2400, three years college training, $2000, two years college work, $1600, one year of college, $1200 and high school and below $900. The present average salary for white teachers with B. A. degrees is $2060 annually, and Negroes, $1551.

Would Await Outcome

Some state leaders, including Governor White, have failed to give unqualified endorsement to the program pending outcome of a South Carolina case involving segregation. The Governor's position is that little should be done on a permanent basis until the issue of segregation is settled as it would be useless to attempt equalization against segregation.

Earlier, the Governor indicated if segragation is abolished, the state would remove itself from the education field and leave it to private groups

The Baxter-Morrow proposal provides that teacher salaries may be fixed locally on a basis of training, experience and other factor but no teacher would be paid less than 90 per cent of the allowance in the schedule.

Commercial Appeal

In addition, the state Board of Education is permitted to allot to each county and to each separate school district $80 per teacher unit to be used as needed for supplementing principals' salaries as determined by the county school board or the separate school district board.

Dues. 1-29-52

County-wide school districts, exclusive of separate districts, would be created for levying of taxes and issuance of bonds for the program. Present county school boards would be abolished and a county Boarfd of Education created in their stead and authorized to appoint county superintendents of education (now elected).

Limit On Beer

Three House members joined in offering a bill to limit the possession of beer in dry counties. At present, there is no limit on the amount held for so called personal use.

Representatives W. E. Beckett and W. W. Brown, both of Calhoun County, and Bennett Smith of Choctaw County, would limit possession to two cases per person. None would be kept in a business establishment, but confined to the home.

Representative Beckitt said under the present statute, few convictions in dry counties can be gained because of the loopholes in the existing law.

Representatives Sam Johnson of Tippah County, and W. M. Hester of Adams County, proposed to blanket state, county and municipal employes under the Federal Social Security Act. A similar proposal has been offered by Senator Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg.

A blood test as a prerequisite to gaining a marriage license would be required under a bill by Senator Howard McDonnell of Biloxi. He also offered his proposal for creation of a state Department of Labor.

Senator L. B. Porter of Newton seeks repeal of the amendment to the constitution making the College Board a constitutional office and giving members 12-year tenures. The amendment was ratified following college shakeups in the Bilbo administration. However, its main provision merely removed the Governor from the board.

Both branches authorized appointment of a committee to handle plans for General Douglas MacArthur's appearance here March 22. Earlier, the lawmakers had by resolution invited General MacArthur to address a joint session of the House and Senate.

Offered In Senate

Among Senate bills Monday were the following:

By W. B. Alexander of Cleveland—Provide an extra term of Bolivar County Circuit Court.

By Brankley Morton of Senatobia—Series of bills dealing with court procedures and giving grandparents equal share with uncles and aunts in estates.

By William Gunn of Meridian—Permit county judges to perform marriage ceremonies.

House bills offered Monday included:

By Leonard Priest and Aaron Harrington, both of Chickasaw County—Authorize Chickasaw supervisors transfer $13,680 from Okolona Hospital bond fund to operating and maintenance fund of Okolona Community Hospital.

By Don Colmer of Forrest County—Forrest County Supervisors spend $12,000 for photostat equipment.

By P. G. Batson of Sunflower County—Authorize Sunflower County supervisors lease county farm property when not needed for housing and working county prisoners and waive lien for annual agricultural rents.

By John Farese of Benton-Tippah Counties—Fix annual salary for official Circuit and Chancery Court reporters tt $4800.

By William Winter of Grenada County—Vest Supreme Court with power prescribe rules for improving and speeding justice.

By Darwin Maples of George County—Increase penalties under Forest Harvesting Act.

By John Junkin and W. M. Hester, both of Adams County—Authorize State Highway Commission take over Natchez toll bridge when charges are eliminated ltter this year and to co-operate jointly with Louisiana commission.

By Delos Burks of Pearl River, and Mr. Winter—Continue absent voting by those in armed services.

$50,000,000 For Schools Agreed On By Governor And Education Leaders

News
Wed. 2-20-52

Gov. Hugh L. White and Senate and House education leaders have agreed on a $50,000,000 school appropriation for the next two years with a recess committee to draw up a full equalization program for presentation before a special session.

Jackson, Miss.

The agreement was reached at a meeting Wednesday.

It means scrapping of the minimum foundation program for the time being and the creation of the special committee "to go into every phase of the state's school needs."

The $50,000,000 would be spent according to present methods except for $5,000,000 over the budget request which would be earmarked for increasing white and Negro teacher salaries.

The joint recess committee would be composed of 15 men, nine from the House and six from the Senate to make the study with the governor, lieutenant governor and Speaker of the House as ex-officio members. The committee would break itself down into subcommittees on transportation, finance, building and salaries.

Gov. White, who called for the commitee, said it would go into "every phase of Misissippi's education problems." He said the study would take "several months."

The governor said when the report was ready, he would call a special session to consider their recommendations.

That way, White said, "we won't have to take anyone's information as to the cost of this and the cost of that. We will know the amount of money required."

The plan calls for the governor and lieutenant-governor to endorse the final report regardless of its nature.

White said he was not abandoning the minimum foundation plan but that he believes a legislative committee can work out a "more desirable program."

The report would include recommendations for equalizing salaries, cilities and transportation

Negroes Warn Delay In Equal Schools Means Influx Of Outside Interference

Daily News Jack. 2-10-52 P. 1
Jackson, Miss.

By KEITH TULLER
Associated Press Correspondent

Mississippi's legislature must begin the gigantic task of equalizing educational facilities for Negroes this session or run the risk of a civil rights suit to break down school segregation.

This warning came this week from a number of Negro leaders who say they want segregation of high school and elementary students continued.

The Rev. H. H. Humes, president of a Negro Baptist state convention embracing almost half of the entire Negro population in Mississippi, spelled out the warning in a telegram to Gov. Hugh White and Speaker of the House Walter Sillers.

2-10-52

"Waiting on the decision of your South Carolina Supreme Court case will invite trouble in Mississippi on the part of the most impatient members of our group who are most likely to be influenced by outside interference," the Negro Baptist leader said.

"If something isn't done at this session to start the equalization program, the influence of those of us have tried to work harmoniously with white people to resolve this question peaceably will be in vain," said E. S. Bishop, Corinth school principal and chairman of the legislative committee of the Negro teachers' association.

Both Humes and Bishop felt delay would invite radical Negroes to take "other steps."

The South Carolina case is a suit by Negroes attempting to break down that state's segregated school system on grounds of constitutionality.

Gov. White has said several times he wants to wait for the Supreme Court's decision on the South Carolina case before deciding what Mississippi should do.

The Citizens Council on Education, composed of both white and Negro members, had its minimum foundation program introduced in the Legislature recently incorporated in several bills.

This program calls for a long-range $140,000,000 school construction to span 20 years or less.

It would equalize salary scales of both white and Negro teachers on the basis of education and would aim at providing one teacher for every 30 students in the state.

Overall it would try to "afford equal educational opportunities for every school child in Mississippi and set the minimum standards of education for every school."

It is quite likely that the enabling act for the program will be adopted by the legislature. But finding the money to actually accomplish what the program calls for is quite another matter.

Sen. Buck Bacot, Osyka, a member of the Senate Education Committee, said if the equalization program passes the legislature "it will take a half-cent sales tax increase to pay for it."

The Osyka senator said he favored the legislation but "only if we find the necessary $68,000,000 to get it started. And this cannot be done without raising taxes."

Bacot, who apparently agreed with the Negro leaders that Mississippi faced a choice between equalization or a segregation fight commented:

"I think the minimum foundation program is a great step in solving future trouble in the courts."

Conservative Negroes of Mississippi, who have consistently opposed the more radical NAACP, said they don't want segregation on the elementary and high school level. Colleges and universities are another matter, they say.

"We'd rather have Negroes teach our children. They'll do a better job ... the state as a whole will be ... off," said the Rev. Humes.

He said his people "would fall prey to the radical elements who are trying to break down all segregation" if the school equalization is not begun this session.

"I've been in some schools where you could study astronomy through the holes in the roof," Humes said. "I can't see any purpose served by the Governor's suggestion that the state wait for the outcome of the South Carolina case. We need school buildings now—despite the decision on the suit."

He said the Negroes at present have no intention of filing a suit against Mississippi but that "I am definitely afraid of any delayed action."

While the question of equalization presents a big problem, there are other pressing matters to be unknotted by the legislature.

Sen. Bacot said "white teachers are serving at starvation wages and will leave the state in droves unless they can get a raise of $300 to $400 immediately."

Bacot introdueed a bill last week to appropriate $56,000,000 to run the state common schools for the next two years. This amount, the senator said would allow county superintendents to raise salaries between $300 and $600. The decision as to whether white or Negro teachers get the raises will be left up to the superintendents.

The $56,000,000 appropriation has nothing to do with the equalization program. Mississippi must find other funds for that project.

Commercial Appeal. P. 19
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 2-2-52
14 dy: Miss

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES—School leaders in Meridian don't stint on spending money for Negro educational facilities. Typical of buildings being constructed for Negro students is the recently completed Mount Barton School. Total cost was $177,000.

14d(1) 1952

Mississippi

NEGRO LEADER BACKS SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Commerce

Hume Assails The Efforts To Tear Down System

14d(1)

HE CALLS FOR A POLL

P. 21

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 12.—A Negro leader declared here Friday that Negroes seeking to tear down the South's system of segregation of the races "are fumbling the ball" in attacking separate school systems.

Memphis

H. H. Hume of Greenville, editor, lecturer and educational leader, said if segregation is ruled out by the United States Supreme Court "it will deprive the Negro children of the right to sit in a friendly environment and receive instruction from sympathetic teachers of their own race."

Dept. 12-13-52

"Favored By Majority"

"The great majority of Mississippi Negroes are opposed to forced integration," he asserted.

Hume was one of a number of Mississippi Negro leaders interviewed on the question of segregation versus non-segregated schools.

But not all Negro leaders agreed with the editor's views. Dr. Charles Hunter, Negro physician of Columbus, Miss., said, "I don't think segregation offers any advantage to either race group. But I agree that to try non-segregated schools at the present time would cause too much friction.

"I am 57 years old, and old enough to know that the picture of conditions in Mississippi painted by some is not all true. Not everything is bad for Negroes here. I elected to return to Mississippi to practice, although after becoming a doctor I could have chosen a new locale.

"There is no point in talking about equal facilities for Negroes, since I don't think, economically, it can be done. But if we can have the same equipment in our classrooms and laboratories, we will have gained the same opportunity for education with the whites."

Another Negro leader, a West Point, Miss., physician, Dr. T. L. Zuber, said, "If such phenomena as equalized schools could exist in Mississippi I would have no objection to segregation.

"But it is so improbable that I don't think we can expect it. It would be cheaper and more desirable in the long run to have the same schools for both races."

Quibbling Rapped

A. A. Alexander, superintendent of a Negero high school at Brookhaven, said, "Customs and traditions which have existed so long in Mississippi could not be brought to an end overnight—not even with another Civil War.

"We have quibbled too long already and in the main we are doing without essential facilities. . . . Whatever school system is to be—segregated or non-segregated — should be the type that a parent, regardless of race, would be proud to send his children to."

Hume, who makes a study of race relations, particularly in the field of education, called upon Gov. Hugh White to poll "the Negroes of Mississippi on the question." He thinks the great majority would oppose losing Negro schools, believing they prefer Negroes instructing their children to a white teacher who would be forced to do it.

He said:

"The Negro leaders who are trying to break down segregation are fumbling the ball in attacking separate school systems. They overlook the harm that could be done to their own children at a time in life when their personalities need nourishment and guidance."

Mississippi is preparing a program of equalization to be offered to the State Legislatutre when and if Governor White calls the lawmakers back in extraordinary session.

Governor White said he would not call the session to consider the equalization program until after the Supreme Court announces its decision

Mississippi School Is Named For Negro

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (ANP) — A new $200,000 school here has been named for W. A. Higgins, supervisor principal of the Clarksdale Negro schools. Higgins is the first colored person to be honored in this manner in this area of the state.

AGREEMENT REPORTED IN EQUAL SCHOOL PLAN

White And Legislators Set $50,000,000 As Answer To Racial Setup

By KENNETH TOLER

From the Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 15. — A $50,000,000 appropriation for common schools has been tentatively agreed on by Governor White and legislative leaders as a temporary answer to demands for equalization of the racial segregated systems, it was learned Friday.

The figure is $10,000,000 above present two-year allocations and $18,000,000 less than a bi-racial Citizens' Council said is the minimum requirement for equalizing teachers' salaries and transportation between the races.

Recess Committee

Another feature of the reported "compromise" calls for appointment of a recess legislative committee to prepare necessary legislation in event the United States Supreme Court rules out segregation in a case pending from South Carolina or holds that continuation of Southern dual systems on the lower levels requires immediate and complete equalization — salaries, transportation and facilities.

The purported compromise was discussed this week at a conference at the executive mansion attended by members of the House and Senate Committees on Finance, Ways and Means, Appropriations and Education.

It has been relayed to state educational leaders, including President Jimmy Ewing of the Mississippi Education Association, who is studying it. The latter groups have endorsed the Citizens' Council's program which calls for more than $82,000,000 of which the state would put up in excess of $68,000,000.

One lawmaker estimated the $10,000,000 additional disbursed on the present per capita-equalizing plan would give all teachers, whites and Negroes, around $125 more a year but would do nothing to close the salary "gap" between the races.

Earmarked For Salary

In connection with the reported compromise, it was said $2,000,000 of the $10,000,000 would be more or less "earmarked" for salaries of Negro teachers, and the remaining $8,000,000 disbursed to all under the present per capita-equalizing plan. That course was followed in 1950 when the Legislature specified that $3,000,000 of that biennium's appropriation was to be used exclusively for the lower salary bracket Negro teachers.

School authorities said if the funds were disbursed on a salary schedule set up in the Citizen's Council program it would mean salary cuts for most of the white teachers and raises for Negroes, some of whom would likewise be reduced.

"The compromise is a fine gesture but it does not provide a salary schedule needed for uniformity," Jack Tubb, state superintendent of education said. "If the salary schedule is not adopted at this time, it will cost the state more when it is ultimately prescribed."

Opposed Program

Governor White has consistently opposed the Citizens' Council program since his election last Summer. He agreed with it in "principle," but desires to delay its enactment until the segregation issue is settled by the United States Supreme Court. He feels it would be useless to equalize the two systems and then have the court throw one of them out.

Although the reported compromise deals only with salaries and transportation, additional plans would have to be developed in event of an adverse court ruling which includes facilities. The state Department of Education has estimated it will require $144,000,000 to equalize facilities between the two races.

In connection with the tentative agreement, Governor White has said he will call an extraordinary session of the Legislature if one is needed on the basis of the Supreme Court ruling. At one time he favored the state abandoning the educational field in event segregation was held invalid, although now his position has changed.

The $50,000,000 figure is about $5,000,000 short of the amount Representative Jim Baxter of Lauderdale County, chairman of the House Education Committee said is the smalles tamount or which the state could embark on the Citizens' Council plan. However, he said even that amount would force a majority of the white teachers to take salary cuts to offset funds needed to bring Negroes more in line with them.

Salary Scales

Senator Buck Bacot of Osyka, has proposed $56,000,000 for common schools.

The present salary scale between the races, which however includes funds supplemented by local taxing districts, follows:

Holders of master's degrees, $2503 for whites and $1845 for Negroes; bachelor of arts degrees, $1966 and $1414; three years college training, $1568 and $1121; two years college, $1436 and $955; one year college, $1335 and $810; and high school graduates, $1184 and $661.

With the Legislature winding up six weeks session Friday, members indicated action on the school issue would be forthcoming shortly, possibly within the next two or three weeks.

Negro leaders who favor continuation of the dual system have warned legislators that further delay in equalizing the program may result in out-of-state "agitators" seeking to arouse sentiment for suits in Mississippi to ban segreagtion. As yet, no such suits have been filed in the state.

First Negro School Unit In $8,500,000 Building Program Opens Tuesday

The first unit of the new colored elementary schools being constructed under the $8,500,000 building program of the Jackson Public Schools will be occupied by pupils and teachers next Tuesday, according to John C. Batt. Chairman of the Board of Trustes.

Furniture and cafeteria equipment were installed this past weekend. Monday morning the 645 pupils and their teachers, who have been using the Reynolds building on double session, will walk down to the new Isable school on Hill street to see their new rooms on Tuesday morning, for the first time this school year, they will be on a full daily schedule from 8:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. The cafeteria force, which had a "shake-down" run Friday and Saturday, will be ready to serve lunches at noon Tuesday.

The building has been named in memory of the late Emmalee Isable, a teacher with a long record of service in the colored schools of this district. The modern building, of one-story construction, contains 24 classrooms, library, principal's office, cafeteria, and auxiliary rooms. It is situated on a level site comprising approximately eight acres. Luther J. Marshall is principal.

The Reynolds Elementary school on Dalton Street will also resume its normal daily schedule beginning Tuesday, Feb. 19, and lunch service will be available to students and personnel in the connecting Hill School cafeteria.

Equalization Plan Set For Schools

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 20—(AP) — An equalization program for white and Negro school children was virtually assured today when Gov. Hugh White and legislative leaders agreed on a plan of action.

Here is what they agreed to do:

The legislature will appropriate about $50,000,000 to run Mississippi schools for the next two years. But in the meantime a committee composed of six senators, nine representatives, the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the House will undertake a study of the entire education picture.

Broke into subcommittees, the members will work out a program for salaries, buildings, finance and transportation, wrapping all into one package.

When that work is completed—probably within two or three months—Gov. White will call the legislature back into session to consider it.

NEGRO LEADER WARNS SCHOOL FIGTH COMING

Mississippi Legislature Faces Task In Problem

FUNDS NOT AVAILABLE

By KEITH FULLER

Associated Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 9.—Mississippi's Legislature must begin the gigantic task of equalizing educational facilities for Negroes this session or run the risk of a civil rights suit to break down school segregation.

This warning came this week from a number of Negro leaders who say they want segregation of high school and elementary students continued.

Preacher Sends Warning

The Rev. H. H. Humes, president of a Negro Baptist State convention embracing almost half of the entire Negro population in Mississippi, spelled out the warning in a telegram to Gov. Hugh White and Speaker of the House Walter Sillers.

"Waiting on the decision of your South Carolina Supreme Court case will invite trouble in Mississippi on the part of the most impatient members of our group who are most likely to be influenced by outside intereference," the Negro Baptist leader said.

"If something isn't done at this session to start the equalization program, the influence of those of us who have tried to work harmoniously with white people to resolve this question peaceably will be in vain," said E. S. Bishop, Corinth school principal and chairman of the legislative committee of the Negro Teachers Association.

Both Humes and Bishop felt delay would invite radical Negroes to take "other steps."

The South Carolina case is a suit by Negroes attempting to break down that states segregated school system on grounds of constitutionality.

Governor Waiting

Governor White has said several times he wants to wait for the Supreme Court decision on the South Carolina case before deciding what Mississippi should do.

The Citizens Council on Education, composed of both white and Negro members, had it minimum foundation program introduced in the Legislature recently incorporated in several bills.

The State Department of Education estimates it would cost $140,000,000 to provide "satisfactory" facilities for the present number of students.

The program would equalize salary scales of both white and Negro teachers on the basis of education and would aim at providing one teacher for every 30 students in the state.

Overall it would try to "afford equal education opportunities for every school child in Mississippi and set the minimum standards of education for every school."

It is quite likely that the enabling act for the program will be adopted by the Legislature. But finding the money to actually accomplish what the program calls for it is quite another matter.

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The Osyka senator said he favored the legislation but "only if we find the necessary $68,000,000 to get it started. And this cannot be done without raising taxes."

'A Great Step'

Bacot, who apparently agreed with the Negro leaders that Mississippi faced a choice between equalization or a segregation fight commented—

"I think the minimum foundation program is a great step in solving future trouble in the courts."

Conservative Negroes of Mississippi who have consistently opposed the more radical NAACP, said they don't want segregation on the elementary and high school level. Colleges and universities are another matter, they say.

"We'd rather have Negroes teach our children. They'll do a better job and the state as a whole will be better off," said the Rev. Humes.

He said his people "would fall prey to the radical elements who are trying to break down all segregation" if the school equalization is not begun this session.

"I've been in some schools where you could study astronomy through the holes in the roof," Humes said. "I can't see any purpose served by the Governor's suggestion the state wait for the outcome of the South Carolina case. We need school buildings now—despite the decision on the suit."

No Suit Planned

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While the question of equalization presents a big problem, there are other pressing matters to be unknotted by the Legislature.

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The $56,000,000 appropriation has nothing to do with the equalization program. Mississippi must find other funds for that project.

EDUCATION BILL WINS PROVISIONAL SUPPORT

Mississippi Group Warns Real Solution Is Their Plan

WHITE PROMISES SURVEY

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 23. — Officials representing 8000 white teachers and the Congress of Parents and Teachers insisted Saturday legislative solution of the public school racial equalization issue must not be "anything less" than a plan advocated by a biracial Citizens Education Council.

Their positions were stated to clarify reports they had "agreed" to Governor White's $50,000,000 compromise as the "answer" to the problem facing the state's dual system. They said they were "accepting" the compromise as a "stop-gap" pending permanent solution to be developed at a later extraordinary session Governor White promised to convene.

That same sort of "acceptance" was expressed by Negro school leaders who said they were convinced the plan to be offered later will afford "absolute equalization."

White Gains Support

Governor White gained legislative leaders' support for his compromise after turning down an alternate proposition by Lieut. Gov. Carroll Gartin calling for $56,000,000. The Governor's compromise does not carry a salary schedule for teachers which educators contend must be provided if the pay of the two races is to be equalized. They said the compromise continues the disparity in that it does not carry the schedule.

In connection with the statements of the two groups, Governor White said Saturday he is going ahead with his plan.

"My plan covers the entire field of equalization — salaries, transportation and facilities," he said. "The council's program did not include facilities, which is the major issue before us and the one pending before the United States Supreme Court."

"This is a legislative matter and the Legislature should work it out," he said in stating why he disregarded the council's program developed after months of study by educators and citizens generally.

No Funds Provided

"The council gave us a plan which they said is a must, but they left the important matter of providing funds for it to the Legislature," the Governor said. "If the Legislature is to be called on to pay for it the members should likeswise formulate the plan."

In connection with the compromise, a 23-member recess committee is to be authorized by the Legislature, which includes the Governor, lieutenant governor and House Speaker Walter Sillers, to "start from scratch" in drafting the overall equalization plan. The $50,000,000 appropriation, which earmarks $6,000,000 for Negroes, has already been approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Governor White said it will likely take six months to develop a suitable and workable plan, and that it will likely be Fall before it is ready for legislative consideration. He said he did not see how it could be ready by June or July.

A statement issued by the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Education Association, which represents white teachers, disclosed the Governor had told a delegation which conferred with him that he will also recommend "the necessary changes in the tax structure to adequately finance the program" to be presented by the legislative committee.

MEA Stands Firm

Drafted by President Jimmy Ewing of the MEA, that group said the board had by unanimous vote "reaffirmed its faith in and support of the $68,000,000 minimum foundation plan as developed by the citizens council." It stated that MEA officers had emphasized to the Governor that the organization "is on record for the minimum foundation program and that any other program enacted into law should at least be equal to this plan."

"MEA officials were assured by Governor White that his method of procedure would result in not only an equal, but a superior program for the boys and girls and the teachers of Mississippi," the MEA statement said.

"The Governor then advised—he is supporting a stop-gap or temporary appropriation of $50,000,000 without use of the foundation program plan,—he has recommended that a legislative study committee be authorized to make an immediate study of the entire educational setup—he has pledged the legislative leaders and assures the teachers upon completion of the study he would call the Legislature into extraordinary session—he will recommend enactment of the necessary laws to set up the suggested program—he will recommend the necessary changes in the tax structure to adequately finance the program."

In another statement, Mrs. L. W. Alston, president of the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers, said—

"At a called meeting Friday, the Legislative Committee of the Congress went on record as continuing to favor the minimum foundation program as advocated by the citizens council and as being unwilling to accept anything less than the minimum foundation program."

Kyle Has Complaint

Meanwhile, Senator Hudson Kyle of Clarksdale, asserted that under the compromise Negroes would not get their "fair share" of the $10,000,000 increase it provides over the current biennial allocation of $40,000,000. He said "at least $4,000,000 of the additional moneys should be earmarked for Negroes," which would leave enough to give white teachers a 12 per cent salary increase.

Senator Kyle said under the 1949 distribution ratio provided in the compromise, the State spent $74 educating each white child and $22 for each Negro child. He said the more equitable 1950 allocation should be used.

"It doesn't seem wise for this Legislature to overlook the fact the United States Supreme Court is unanimous in its attitude that all peoples must get equal treatment in all things publicly supervised,' the Deltan said.

Miss. Senate In Meet To Increase Funds for Negro's

JACKSON, Miss. — The Mississippi State Senate went into an extraordinary session Tuesday in Jackson to rewrite the Compromise Educational Appropriations bill. The meeting was called by Senator Hudson Kyle of Clarksdale.

The present appropriations bill of ten million dollars only stipulates two million dollars for the equalization of Negro teachers' salaries. According to Senator Kyle, at least four million dollars will be needed.

Another one million dollars was asked to improve transportation facilities for Negro students. The present disparity in the pay of Negro and white teachers, according to Senator Kyle, could result in a court fight if not settled at this meeting.

Mississippi Senate Backs Education Fund

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi's Senate Friday approved a $50-million "stopgap" Biennial education appropriation, to be utilized until the state works out a broader program to equalize its white and Negro facilities.

The figure is $10-million more than appropriated for schools two years ago and $5-million more than had been budgeted for the next period.

Senate Finance Chairman Earl Evans warned the lawmakers that they must keep a sharp eye on other spending, or the state may face what he called a "serious deficit."

He said:

"Not for 20 years has Mississippi had in unbalanced budget—but we are heading now for one."

Under the educational "compromise' measure approved today $4.5 million is earmarked to supplement pay of Negro teachers, $1.5-million for transportation for Negro children. The grants follow appropriations of $3-million for teachers and $1-million for transportation for Negroes granted two years ago.

Mississippi is not faced, as are some southern states, with federal court suits demanding equalization of educational facilities. But the state surveyed its own conditions, found glaring discrepencies, and is moving toward equalization.

Gov. Hugh White, who has indicated he will call a special session to put into effects results of a 21-member study committee, believes equalization can be worked out over a period of about 10 years.

New Negro School Will Be Named For Native Of Bolton

CLARKSDALE — (Special) — The new Negro school now under construction in Clarksdale at a cost exceeding $200,000 will be named the W. A. Higgins school in honor of the supervisor principal of the Clarksdale Negro schools. Action to name the school in honor of Professor Higgins was made by the unanimous decision of the board of trustees.

The school will be the first in the North Mississippi Delta and one of few in Mississippi to be named for a Negro educator. Professor Higgins has given 15 years of service to the Negro Schools of Clarksdale.

Recognized as a leader in Negro education over Mississippi. Professor Higgins has served as president of the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association for two years.

Born in Bolton, he moved to Clarksdale when he was five years old. Receiving his secondary education in the public schools of Clarksdale and then graduated from high school at Natchez College and obtained his bachelor's degree from Jackson College. He has done graduate work at Atlanta University.

He began his teaching career at Prentiss, later moving to Prentiss and then to Drew as principal. He came to Clarksdale from Drew in 1937. His father, the late Rev. W. H. Higgins was remembered as one of the founders and as pastor of the First Baptist Negro church in Clarksdale.

The new school will be one of the most modern schools in this section. It will have 14 classrooms, an auditorium and gymnasium, cafeteria, library, and auxiliary offices and rooms. It will be completed in time for the begining of the 1952-53 term.

Thigpen Sees 'Boogey Man' To Push Costly Legislation For Equal School System

By JOHN HERBERS

Rep. J .A. Thigpen of Bolivar county charged Wednesday that the state department of education is making the U. S. Supreme court appear a "boogey man" in order to equalize Negro schools and extend more state aid to rural schools.

The department, he said, is trying to centralize the school system in Jackson and has created a 'boogey man' in the person of the U. S. Supreme court. They say if you don't bankrupt the state to raise white teachers' salaries and then bring the Negro up to their salary and then spend $168 million to build standard school rooms, the Supreme caurt is going to make you go to school with Negroes."

Rep. Thigpen's statement, which he distributed to legislators as they convened at 2 p. m. to date in the current Legislature on the proposal to create a dual school system in the state.

The proposals of the Citizens Council on Education of an eventual appropriation of at least $64,000,000 is sure to be one of the major issues before the Legislature though the council's recommendations have been endorsed, in principle, by Gov.-Elect Hugh White, Lt. Gov.-Elect Carroll Cartin, a number of the legislators, and the department of education.

"Let's forget about the Supreme court and do the best that we can for the school teachers as well as all other employes of the state and improve our schools just as fast as we can according to our ability to pay," Rep. Thigpen said. "It is time that we give a little consideration to the goose that lays the golden egg—the taxpayer."

He said the U. S. Supreme court has "no authority" to come down in Mississippi and tell us we must give everybody in every town and village 'a standard anything.'"

He said that "if the "boogy man" does turn out to be real this time, then we can cross the bridge, but there is no use being stampeded into building a bridge over the stream before there is any water in it.

"Until we have a blue print of what the Supreme court will accept as equal it is foolish to try to guess and spend ourselves broke."

The recommendation offered by the council were based on the results of citizen surveys and called for $100,000,000 to be spent in the next 20 years on school construction and an eventual increase of the present $17,000,000 a year state school budget to $32,000,000.

The preliminary report of a federal-state survey showed that $144,000,000 will be needed to provide adequate and separate school plants for both whites and Negroes.

Rep. Thigpen said it had taken about 100 years to develop the white schools to where they are now and "if the Negro sees we are making an honest effort with what we have, to give him good schools, I don't think he will demand the impossible. But should he do so and should the Supreme court come down here and make us build what they say are equal facilities, they can't make us do it any faster than we are able.

"You can't get blood out of a turnip even though you are a 'boogey man.'"

Opposing further centralization of the school system as proposed by the council Rep. Thigpen said:

"Let's stick to the 'community rights' on which this country was built and stop this centralizing everything in Jackson and Washington which is fast leading us dow[illegible]

Drafts Of Five Education Bills Made Public In Study To Equalize School System

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The legislative education committee lifted the curtain partially Friday on its plan for equalization of Negro and white facilities, releasing five bills to be submitted to the legislature when it meets in extraordinary session probably next February.

The bills represent a half-year's work by the 18-man committee charged with the job of revamping the state's educational system.

Here in brief is the substance of each bill:

1. Establishes an elective county board of education consisting of one member from each county beat and empowers this board to appoint a county superintendent of public instruction. The present county superintendents are elected county officials.

The bill would require the superintendent appointed to have at least a Master of Arts degree and five years of actual experience in school administration. The terms of appointment, like the present elective terms, would be four years. Successive term appointments are permitted under the act. All incumbent county superintendents could be appointed without meeting the degree and administrative requirements.

2. Creates a powerful State Educational Finance Commission composed of nine persons — one from each of the six congressional districts and one from each of the three supreme court districts—who will be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate for staggered terms.

The commission will disburse all funds for construction, renovation or repair of school buildings and has the final say on where new schools will be located. It also disburses all funds for school transportation and has certain veto powers over the state education on transportation policy. The commission is the moving force behind the entire program and will hold the reins and pursestrings on the placement and financing of the new consolidated schools contemplated.

3. The third bill wipes out all existing school districts but permits them to function as they are presently constituted until the county board of education can submit a plan of consolidation which must be done by July 1, 1956.

The program and its authors see consolidation as the key to improving and equalizing schools in Mississippi. Larger schools can be more economically operated and yet have more facilities and better instruction than the numerous small schools dotting the state, the authors say. In the case of independent municipal school districts, they can apply to the finance commission a sort of brief justifying their existence and if the commission agrees they can operate as constituted. These are mainly districts within larger cities.

One of the real "meats" of the program is that it places on the district the responsibility of planning for equalized facilities for the races. Presumably if a district failed to comply and a suit were brought by Negroes claiming racial discrimination it could be directed against the district and not the entire state. This is a theory not fully explored or authenticated, some of the legislators say.

4. The fourth bill provides for money to pay for the construction which will be necessary under the equalization and consolidation program. It provides that each school district — as reconstituted under the consolidation feature — shall get from the state $12 for each child in average daily attendance. This money will be credited to those districts and safeguarded against other use. This grant will cost about $5.4 million annually. The present appropriation for common school construction runs about $1.5 million.

Before any of the money can be used, however, the district must apply to the finance commission and have its project approved. Also to get the money it needs for new buildings, a district can borrow against its future grants.

The authors seeing a possibility of a heavy immediate demand for construction money, tapering off in five years or less, authorize the issuance of state bonds to cover this demand up to a maximum of $60 million.

5. The fifth bill sets out that transportation will except in rare cases be furnished by the districts and not by private contract. It makes it mandatory that transportation be provided for any child who lives more than one and one half miles from the school.

SCHOOL EQUALIZATION PROPOSALS RELEASED

One Plan Calls For Bond Issue To Add To 68-Million-Dollar Mississippi Program

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5.—First proposals in a projected 8 million dollar biennial program to equalize the state's racially segregated public school system were released Friday by a legislative study committee headed by Representative Tyler Holmes of Montgomery County.

The necessary financing phase of the program, slated for submission to an extraordinary session in February, was not in the released portion of the study authorized at the 1952 session. However, one of the released measures calls for issuance, as needed, of 60 million dollars full faith state bonds to put facilities for Negroes on a par with those for white children.

Additional Money

The bonds would be in addition to the estimated 68 million dollar biennial state cost for equalizing teacher salaries and transportation.

Participation in the bond funds, to be allocated on the basis of $12 per child per year in average daily attendance, is conditioned on reorganization of the state's 3,500 school districts, including municipal, by a nine-member state Educational Finance Commission proposed in one of the proposals approved by the 18-member study group.

Authority vested in the state Board of Education and state Department of Education in handling construction and transportation funds would be transferred to the proposed nine-member commission to be appointed by the Governor on a staggered term basis. One member would be selected from each of the six Congressional Districts and the other three from the Supreme Court Districts.

Other bills in the far-reaching study approved by the committee and to be mailed to legislators Monday for study prior to the anticipated session, would:

Provide for appointment of presently elected county superintendents of education by an elected county Board of Trustees composed of one member from each of the five supervisors districts in the county.

Call for ultimate consolidation, reorganization or abolition of the 3,500 school districts which have up until 1956 to gain approval of the proposed Finance Commission in order to receive state aid.

Tighten transportation laws by requiring periodic reports by drivers of the number of students hauled, place a $30 a month ceiling on state funds for truck drivers salaries, require counties to operate buses and to maintain shops for repairs in those owning 15 or more vehicles.

Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County, secretary of the Committee, said the group next week would make head-counts of children in specially selected schools to determine average daill attendance, and return Dec. 15 to take final action on other phases of the program. The Committee will first take up a proposed minimum foundation program, the foundation of the whole plan of equalizing the systems as a safeguard to segregation.

Governor White has said he will call the session if the Committee submits a program acceptable to him. However, he has served notice he will not agree to any increaes in the state's income tax rate. Under consideration by the Committee is a boost to 3 per cent in the state's two per cent sales tax, a raise from 6 to 8 per cent in the top bracket income tax and a three per cent increase in the six per cent crude oil and gas severance levy.

Commitee members consider consolidation of the numerous school districts as the key to equalization demanded by the United States Supreme Court. The proposal does not necessarily mean districts will be wiped out. However, they must show justification for their continuance to the proposed Finance Commission.

One of the terms for approval of districts is that local officials must show that the system in them is equalized between the two races.

Since the proposed Finance Commission has authority to allocate funds for construction, it can force consolidations of schools it feels are not justified in being continued as presently set up. Districts have until July, 1956, to secure Commission approval or make changes in order to gain state aid for construction of facilties.

In the bill calling for apopintment of the county superintendents of education, the incumbents would be eligible for appointment and would be permitted to continue in their present offices to which they were elected in 1951. The county boards would be elected by districts in a special election in November, 1954. The salary of the

'Equal' School Program Sought in Mississippi

BY JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Mississippi has taken the first steps to provide its version of "equal" education for white and Negro school children. Its recently elected governor, Hugh White, has agreed on a compromise.

It will be remembered that Gov. White threatened to abolish the public school system in his state should the U. S. Supreme court decide against the segregating of white and Negro school children. Anyway the governor feels this way:

The legislature will appropriate about $50,000 to run Mississippi schools for the next two years. In the meantime a committee of six senators, nine representatives, the governor, lieutenant governor and speaker of the House will udertake a study of the entire education picture.

Broken into subcommittees, the members will work out a program for salaries, buildings, finance and transportation, wrapping all into one package.

When that work is completed probably within two or three months, Gov. White will call the legislature back into session to consider it.

Gov. White said he would personally work on the project and give it his support when the final program is completed. Education leaders foresee its adoption on that basis.

Gov. White was opposed to the committee using any program now in use. The committee suggested that "it was a case of taking half a loaf now or the whole loaf later on."

Better opportunity for Negro youths, it was said, would not be ready until the next school term of 1952-53.

Negro leaders appeared to be restless over the state's apparent unwillingness to commit itself favorably on equal education, and looked only to federal courts to bring the relief sought.

Mississippi Senate Backs $50 Education Fund

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi's Senate Friday approved a $50-million "stopgap" Biennial education appropriation, to be utilized until the state works out a broader program to equalize its white and Negro facilities.

The figure is $10-million more than appropriated for schools two years ago and $5-million more than had been budgeted for the next period.

Senate Finance Chairman Earl Evans warned the lawmakers that they must keep a sharp eye on other spending, or the state may face what he called a "serious deficit."

He said:

"Not for 20 years has Mississippi had in unbalanced budget—but we are heading now for one."

Under the educational "compromise' measure approved today $4.5 million is earmarked to supplement pay of Negro teachers, $1.5-million for transportation for Negro children. The grants follow appropriations of $3-million for teachers and $1-million for transportation for Negroes granted two years ago.

Mississippi is not faced, as are some southern states, with federal court suits demanding equalization of educational facilities. But the state surveyed its own conditions, found glaring discrepencies, and is moving toward equalization.

Gov. Hugh White, who has indicated he will call a special session to put into effects results of a 21-member study committee, believes equalization can be worked out over a period of about 10 years.

SCHOOL COMPROMISE APPROVED IN SENATE; DEFICIT THREAT SEEN

White's $50,000,000 Plan For Equalizing Wins Without Debate

EVANS CITES SPENDING

Says Mississippi's Upper House Already Has Gone $5,158,250 Above State Budget Recommendations

BY KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—Governor White's $50,000,000 compromise appropriation for common schools pending a recess committee study for full equalization of the racially segregated system skidded through the Senate Thursday without debate. It took less than a minute for the measure to gain unanimous passage.

The unanimity among the members was in contrast to heated arguments in the Finance Committee and among educators as to the sufficiency of the amount and over earmarking of funds for Negro schools.

Sees Serious Deficit

The bill carries $10,000,000 above the current two year allocation, but is $18,000,000 under what a biracial Citizens' Council had set as the minimum for inaugurating an equalization program for the dual system.

Passage of the measure set the stage for a warning by Senator Earl Evans of Canton, chairman of the Finance Committee, that the state is headed for a "serious deficit—the first in over 30 years" unless the session sticks to the Budget Commission's recommendations for overall expenditures of $131,870,000.

Senator Evans said with approval of the school bill, total expenditures voted by the Senate had reached $80,648,000, representing an increase of $5,158,250 above budget recommendations. Of the $15,500,000 anticipated surplus, not figured in the budget report, Senator Evans said that figure had been clipped of $1,000,000 by reduction in the picture show levy, and of the remaining amount, $2,000,000 had been taken for Governor White's livestock and poultry program under which the state guarantees private loans up to $15,000 to individual farmers, with another $3,000,000 expected to be voted for the veterans farm and home program.

Excess Appropriations

"That leaves us $5,000,000 against which appropriations in excess of $20,000,000 are pending," he said.

"We'll either have to stick to the budget unless we raise some taxes," the finance chairman warned. "For the time it looks like we are headed for a serious deficit."

Senator Evans told the members it would be "terrible for us to come back in 1954 and be faced with increasing taxes on the people who are already over-burdened."

"The average citizen is now working about three and one-half months of his time in paying local and Federal taxes," he said. "They don't wtnt any more voted on them."

He said he is in sympathy with the pending bills seeking more funds for various purposes, "but, we haven't got the money for them."

"I hope the members will help us hold expenditures within reason," he said.

Senator Evans said since 80 per cent of the state's revenue is based on business condfitions, he cautioned that even a small drop in business "would leave us in a hopeless state."

"And," he added, "there is serious doubt as to the future of business conditions."

Under the school appropriation, $6,000,000 is earmarked for Negro schools, $4,500,000 for salaries and $1,500,000 for transportation. In the Finance Committee, Senator Hudson Kyle of Clarksdale had sought to peg $4,000,000 of the $10,000,000 increase for Negroes, which would have given them an overall $8,000,000 instead of the $6,000,000 now carried.

Recess Committee

On the House side, approval was given to appointment of the Recess Study Committee, which is to report, possibly in six months, an equalization plan for submission to an extraordinary session Governor White agreed to call as part of the compromise.

The committee, as set up in the resolution by Representative Ney Gore of Quitman County, calls for 21 members, of which 18 will be legislators and theother three the Governor, Lieut. Gov. Carroll Gartin and House Speaker Walter Sillers.

A appropriation of $125,000 is pending to finance the recess committee which wild employ consultants in drafting its plan which will include equalization of salaries, transportation and facilities. The latter was not included in the Citizens' Council plan.

There will be 10 members of the House on the recess group, one from each of the seven congressional districts and three from the state at large, while the Senate will contribute eight members, one from each congressional district and one from the state-at-large. The Governor will serve as chairman.

Before taking up the school bill, the Senate approved a House bill pegging homestead exemption refunds which have gone from around $1,000,000 to $16,500,000 in its 15 years existence.

The bill pegs the refunds to local taxing units to the percentage shown in the 1952 roll that the total exempt assessed value of property bears to the total assessed value of all realty. Authors explained it would not prevent further additions to the exemption rolls, but would require upping of assessments on non-exempt property in the ratio of the increase.

Rural Road Bill

The bill previously passed by the Senate exempting counties from any contribution in the State Aid Rural Road Program was released to the House. It cut out the 10 per cent matching placed in the program when it was enacted in 1949.

Despite the "deficit" warning sounded by the finance chairman, the Senate later voted salary increases for clerical help in the county superintendents of education offices; the special deputy state auditor, $4200 to $4600; the district attorneys, $4500 to $5000; Supreme Court secretaries from $225 to $250 a month; and county judges from around a range of $3600 to $6000 to $4200 to a top of $7200 for the Harrison County judge.

Also given Senate approval was the State's first program for the education of exceptional children. It had previously gained House approval. An appropriation of $200,000 for its financing is pending.

After completing its work, the Senate adjourned until 2 Monday afternoon.

The House debated for almost two hours whether to raise the annual expense allowance of the state aid rural road division from $50,000 to $100,000 and finally passed it at that figure.

Heated Arguments

Representative Noel Monaghan of Lee-Itawamba Counties, was unsuccessful in keeping it at the present figure, as was Representative J. M. Alford of Walthall County, to reduce it to $75,000 a year.

After heated arguments which bordered on personalities, Representative Eck Windham of Prentiss County, who favored the $100,000 figure, got up and said—"I'm not mad at anybody. I think it would be to the benefit of all counties that the division be amply financed. It won't hurt any county or the road program."

Other bills passed by the House before it quit until Friday morning included:

Increase jurisdiction of county courts and prevent commissioners or employes of housing authorities having a personal interest in property included in the project.

BILL WOULD ABOLISH SCHOOLS DEPARTMENT

Commercial Appeal

Thigpen Measure Proposes To Shift Control

P. 25

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

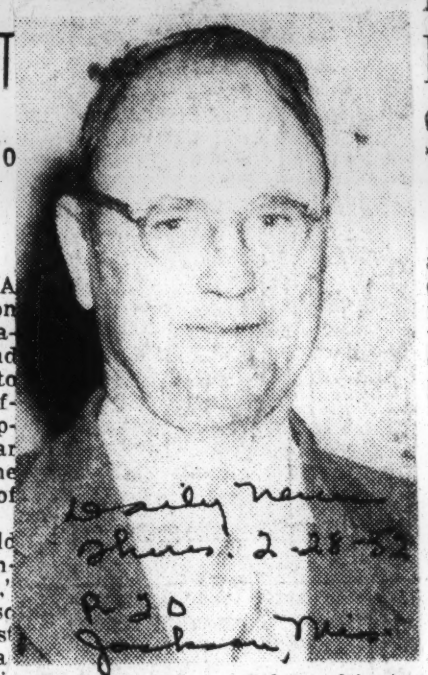
JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 27. — A far reaching proposal for abolition of the state Department of Education and transferring control and supervision of common schools to the county school boards was offered the House Tuesday by Representative J. A. Thigpen of Bolivar County. He said it would be the state's answer to equalization of the racially segregated system.

"Under this plan, a county could equalize schools within the counties and not on a statewide basis," the Deltan said. "It would also require suits to be filed against the county school boards in separate instances alleging inequalities."

Representative Thigpen said the state superintendent of education would be continued in office with two assistants, merely to distribute state allocated funds to the individual counties or school districts set up in the bill.

Supervisors of vocational and lunch room programs would be employed by the state Board of Education composed of the Governor, attorney general and secretary of state. The director of school building would be under the state Building Commission, and transportation handled by the state Board of Education.

EDUCATION CRITIC



Rep. J. A. Thigpen of Washington county wants to abolish the state department of education and place all its functions in the hands of county school boards. He says this would save enough money to give teachers and school superintendents a raise.

Abolish Education Dept., Grass Roots Solon Proposes

Daily News
Thurs. 2-28-52
P. 20

Rep. J. A. Thigpen of Bolivar county, an outspoken opponent of a minimum foundation for education, Wednesday asked the Legislature to abolish the state department of education.

Thigpen said that "the money saved thereby" could go into salary increases for county superintendents of education and classroom teachers.

All functions of the department would go to the county school board for complete local government, Thigpen said.

Mississippians Here To Study State's Schools

Advertiser

By LARRY BELL

Mississippi Gov. Hugh White and a party of 20 legislators and other officials of that state are in Montgomery today to find out what aspects of the Alabama education system they can make use of in their own school equalization program.

The party arrived here early last night from Jackson by automobile and chartered bus and was accompanied from the state line by a State Highway Patrol escort to Montgomery. The group will confer this morning with State School Superintendent W. J. Perry and later will pay what Gov. Gordon Persons described as "a strictly social" call at the governor's mansion.

Gov. White said he and the legislators, who are members of a joint recess committee on public schools, are particularly interested in how Alabama's county unit system works.

Double Problem

"In Mississippi," said Gov. White, "we are faced with a double problem. We must provide equal facilities in the schools not only for Negroes but for whites as well.

"Despite the great advances Mississippi educational facilities have made in the past 20 years, we still have many rural schools that are deficient. It is our intention to replace these deficient units as son as it can possibly be done."

Rep. Tyler Holmes, Montgomery County, who is chairman of the committee, said in connection with Mississippi's educational expansion program that the state is spending $25 million this year on its schools as compared with $10 million in 1940.

Under a recently enacted law, the amount spent on public schools is increased $5 million each year, and a 20 year building considered.

"The recess committee, which was appointed by the last Legislature and organized May 13, decided in the course of its studies it could possibly gain some benefit from finding out what other Southern states are doing and that is why we are here," Rep. Holmes added.

From Montgomery the party will go to Columbia, S.C., where a new school program recently was set in motion.

Committee Members

Members of the recess committee are:

Senators: J. J. Bacot, Pike County; Ed Simmons, Walthall; Royce White, Itawamba; Quitman Lott, Lamar; Frank Turman, DeSoto, Marvin Wooten, Leake, and George Owens, Pontotoc, vice chairman.

Representatives: Don Colmer, Forrest; Albert Gardner, Yazoo; Sam Johnson, Tippah; Joe Owens, Union; New M. Gore, Quitman; George Horvell, Monroe and Jim Baxter, Lauderdale.

Others in the party are:

E. J. Zelverton, secretary, Mississippi State Building Commission; J. N. Tubb, State Superintendent of Education; G. J. Cain, T. N. Taylor and J. R. Eason, State Department of Education and Dr. Charles E. Elkima, Mississippi Southern College.

COUNTY SPENDING HIGH ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Commercial Appeal

11 Times Greater Than 20 Years Ago In Lee, Says Roper

From The Commercial Appeal
Tupelo Bureau

P. 25

TUPELO, Miss., July 23.—Lee County spends over 11 times as much money today to educate its Negroes as it did 20 years ago, William A. Roper, veteran Lee County superintendent of education said Thursday.

Addressing the Lee County Home Demonstration Council, Mr. Roper, who was county superintendent of education in 1932, quoted statistics which showed the county had made huge strides toward equalizing white and Negro school facilities within its boundaries.

Thurs. 7-24-52

Twenty years ago, he asserted, 55 Negro teachers in a total of 34 schools, received average payment of $140 a school term.

In 1932, Lee County alolted $7,000 for educating its Negroes, while today, an annual appropriation of $80,000 is alloted. State expenditures for education of Negroes today total 50 million dollars for a two-year term, where 20 years ago seven millions were alloted for the 1932-33 school year.

P. 25

The minimum Negro salary today is $1,100 a year, as compared to $1,800 for white teachers. The difference in equalization, he said, is due to the varied levels of educational backgrounds and degrees. "Not nearly as many Negro as white teachers hold degrees," he said, "and those who do, for the great part, hold them from substandard, or unaccredited institutions."

Ninety per cent of the 152 white teachers in Lee County hold degrees, he explained, while 28 per cent of the 52 Negro teachers are college graduates.

Today, Lee County's Negroes attend classes in finer buildings, he said.

"This is partially due to consolidation programs which have seen 34 tumble-down schools merged into seven larger and better institutions. Equal school bus facilities are available to both white and Negro students."

Strides accomplished by the Negro's education level were cited by the fact that 20 years ago only 60 per cent of the Negroes in this county could read or write. Today, 90 per cent are literate.

SHOOL RACIAL ISSUES IS IN TURAN'S HANDS

Commercial

Named Chairman Of Education Committee In Mississippi

Jackson Tri-T 1-18-52

TO STUDY EQUALIZATION

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 17.—Senator W. F. Turman, a former school administrator of Horn Lake, Thursday was named chairman of the important Education Committee scheduled to determine the extent Mississippi's public schools will be equalized to forestall threatened Federal interference with the racial segregation system.

Announcement of the Senate Education Committee personnal along with that of 12 others completed Lieut.-Gov.-elect Carroll Gartin's appointments. P. 9

Pennington Is Vice Chairman

Senator Harvey T. Pennington, a farmer of Stover, will serve as vice chairman of the education group.

Other members are:

Senators John J. Bacot of Osyka, Hudson Kyle of Clarksdale, George Owens of Pontotoc, Havis Sartor of Pachuta, Ellis Bodron of Vicksburg, Marvin Wooten of Carthage, and Homer B. Appleton of Byhalia.

Heading the Insurance Committee which will consider the far-reaching proposals of a Recess Tax Study Committee affecting that $100,000,000 a year industry, will be Senator Lawrence Adams, a lawyer of Natchez, with Senator Thomas Ethridge, another attorney of Oxford, as vice chairman.

Other members are:

Senators Earl Evans of Canton, Herman Glazier of Rolling Fork, T. H. Henry of Columbus, Burkett Martin of Vicksburg, Mitchell Robinson of Jackson, W. B. Lucas of Macon, Brinkley Morton of Senatobia, L. B. Porter of Union, W. B. Alexander of Cleveland, and Murray Williams of Water Valley.

Senator Bacot heads the Labor Committee, with Senator Clarence Stoddard of Amory its vice chairman. Other members are Senators J. E. Eudy of Eupora, Mr. Kyle, Clem Britton fo Laurel, Hermes Gautier of Pascagoula, William Gunno Gunn of Meridian, Mr. Wooten and Mr. Morton.

On Roads Committee

Heading the Committee on Roads, Ferries and Bridges is Senator Claude Cornwell of Louisville, with Senator Royce White of Fulton, vice chairman. Others are Senators James Bridges of Belzoni, Howard McDonnell of Biloxi, Mr. Pennington, Horace Harned Jr. of Starkville, Mr. Bacot, Mr. Glazier, W. E. McIntyre Jr. of Brandon, L. H. Jobe of Winona, Kenneth Stewart of Gillsburg, Mr. Williams of Water Valley, Mr. Sartor, Mr. Appleton and Mr. Owens.

Senator Ethridge is chairman, and Senator Henry vice chairman of University and Colleges. Other members are Senators Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg, Mr. Harned, Mr. Alexander, P. M. Watkins of Port Gibson, George Walker of Stoneville, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Martin and Mr. Jobe.

The Committee to Investigate State Offices is headed by Senator White, with Senator T. M. Williams of Lexington, vice chairman. To serve with them will be Senators J. O. Clark of Iuka, Ed Simmons of Tylertown, Ray W. Price of Brookhaven, Mr. Gautier and Mr. Kyle.

Other Groups Named

Other assignments included:

Transportation — Mr. Simmons, chairman, Mr. Harned, vice chairman, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Clark, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Porter, Mr. Walker, Frank Barlow of Crystal Springs, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Williams of Lexington, Mr. Wooten, Mr. Gautier, Mr. Bacot, Mr. Sartor and Mr. Martin.

Public Land—Mr. Walker, chairman, Mr. Stewart, vice chairman, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Martin, Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Jobe.

Public Works—Mr. Britton, chairman, Mr. Stewart, vice chairman, Mr. Jobe, Mr. Evans and Booth Simpson of Blue Mountain.

Military Affairs—Mr. Wooten, chairman, Mr. Alexander, vice chairman, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Harned, Stokes Sanders of Kosciusko, Mr. Hall, W. B. McGraw of Bentonia, Mr. Simpson, James McClure Jr. of Sardis and Mr. Matthews.

Pensions—Mr. Bodron, chairman, Mr. Owens, vice chairman, Mr. McGraw, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Williams of Lexington, Mr. Hall, Mr. Turman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Morton and Mr. Simmons.

Enrolled Bills—Mr. Sartor, chairman, Mr. Cornwell, vice chairman, Mr. Porter, Mr. Henry and Mr. Wooten.

Engrossed Bills—Mr. Price, chairman, Mr. Turman, vice chairman, Mr. Jobe, Mr. Bridges and Mr. Walker.

This Is America

Better Negro Schools Aim of Greenville, Miss.

Inquirer Tri. 1-18-52

P. 1

34th of a Series

By Oliver H. Crawford

Thursday Pa.

Inquirer Staff Reporter

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 17.

JUST in back of the levee on Main st. is the Greenville Field Office, Vicksburg District, Corps of Engineers, with W. D. Andrews as area engineer in charge. It's as vital a part of this section as anything you'll find here.

In the big floods that ravaged the Mississippi Valley in 1927 the levees in this area gave way and this city of Greenville was under water for three months. That was when the Federal Government finally took over the river control program, and its Army engineers are still working every day to keep the Mississippi from roaming all over the middle of the country.

It has saved Greenville and the cities like it many times since it was built.

Inquirer

* * *

IN THE disastrous 1927 flood the water stood at 54½ feet before the existing levees crumpled. In 1937, when Ohio flood water rolled down here, the river level was up to 52.2 feet and Coast Guard boats along the levee were high above Greenville's rooftops, but the flood went down without a drop spilling over.

The river is chained, but men like Andrews up and down the Mississippi are on 24-hour watch to keep it that way. The river gouges at its banks and huge concrete mats have to be placed to save them. Most of these mats for Vicksburg District are made here. Like giant waffles, they are 25 feet long, four feet wide and three inches thick. These sections, known as "squares," are chained together and placed like shields along the river sides of threatened levees.

If you wonder how big and constant a job this is, the 1952 contract in this district is for about 250,000 such "squares."

Tri. 1-18-52

AND, just beyond the Army engineers' office, is the two-story office of the Delta Democrat-Times, which is just as much of a key to Greenville. Hodding Carter is editor and publisher of this newspaper and Carter is the man who came up from Louisiana to win a Pulitzer Prize for his forthright and courageous assaults on the old way of doing things and to focus attention on Greenville as the real heart and hope of "The New South."

Carter now lives in a stylish new house on U. S. Route 82, out by the Greenville Bridge across the Mississippi, pilots his cabin cruiser up and down the river and has achieved wide renown as an author, but he's still hammering away.

He's saying editorially that, as a result of recent court decisions the South is going to have to make good on its claim of providing equal educational opportunities for Negroes if it wants to continue segregation. "Southerners today are paying through the nose for the unwillingness of their fathers to be honest and fair in the matter of Negro education," is the way Carter puts it.

He estimates that it will cost Mississippi from $65,000,000 to $90,000,000 to provide such equal facilities and that the State is going to have to do in the immediate future what it has left undone for 75 years.

"It can't be done that soon, which is where patience comes in," Carter writes. "It has to be done, which is where money comes in. And it should be done, which is where conscience comes in."

* * *

GREENVILLE'S answer to what people down here call the "school crisis" has been along those lines. It won't end segregation, but it is working and spending money to provide improved facilities for the education of its Negro children. One new school already has been placed in operation and a $400,000 new high school for Negro students is under construction and is scheduled to open in the fall.

The bigger job, however, is in Washington county, of which this is the county seat.

In general terms, they say that half of Mississippi's 2,000,000 people are Negroes and that 65 percent of the Negroes live in the Delta area because it was cotton country. For a long time the Negro child who wanted an education on the Delta had tough sledding—makeshift schools, inadequate teachers and equipment, no transportation and nobody to care whether he went to school.

It's changing; how much only time will tell.

Mrs. Norma Council O'Bannon, county superintendent of education, felt that a sizable beginning had been made and said that there had been a "wonderful response" in the county and a "willingness to shoulder this responsibility."

* * *

THE fact is that, starting almost from scratch, some $640,550 has been expended since 1947. The 81 Negro schools, which were scattered throughout the county in everything from shacks to church buildings, have been replaced by 35 more adequate schools, four of which are for high school courses. There are 7937 Negro students enrolled, as compared to 2900 students in the five consolidated schools for white students in the county.

The planned program is to have 23 schools for Negroes (the size of the schools increases as the number decreases), improved pay and academic standards for Negro teachers and transportation to school for Negro children.

It means that segregation stays here. But it will mean improved opportunities for education for Negro children, with possibly far-reaching results. And, whatever Greenville's program is, it is still far ahead of most sections of the South in tackling the job.

The problem is complicated by the fact that Negroes are leaving this section, many of them for industrial jobs in other parts of the country, and mechanization in the cotton fields will force others out.

Greenville's population increased from 20,892 in 1940 to 29,926 in 1950, but the county population here dropped from 73,120 to 70,276 in 1950. They attribute that here to Negro migration.

* * *

IT'S all a part of the changing pattern in this part of the country. I talked with Carter, who said there were three big factors in the change: Mechanization in place of the man with the mule, the balancing of cotton with livestock and other farming and the opening of new industry. Under Mississippi's BAWI Plan—Balance Agriculture With Industry—municipalities here can finance new plants in order to attract industry.

Greenville has landed a $5,000,000 plant of the Alexander Smith & Sons firm, which will employ some 1500 to 1800 people in making carpet here. There may still be some drowsy, sun-washed towns along these Mississippi levees, but not at this landing, son.

State Should Wait On U. S. Court, White Says, For Right School Bill

By WILLIAM H. BURSON
United Press Staff Writer

When the "right time" comes Mississippi will dig down into its tax pockets and foot the $145,000,000 bill for equalizing its school facilities, Gov. Hugh White told United Press last night.

When that times' arrives, will depend on the outcome of the South Carolina school segregation case being kicked around by the Federal courts. But he predicted that a decision will "not be long coming."

Many people wondered last week what the chief executive meant when, in his inaugural address, he recommended that no steps toward equalized school facilities for whites and Negroes be taken pending "developments." He called for increased teacher salaries but urged that "no appropriation be made at the present time for a major building program."

White said the "developments" he meant was a decision in the South Carolina case. He said he recommended a hands-off policy because anything the state does might be wrong until we know definitely what we have to do."

The governor explained his stand after the U. S. Supreme Court refused yesterday to rule immediately on the constitutionality of segregated education in South Carolina. He said that action "bears out forcefully my recommendation to the legislature that it take no action on the construction of equal facilities until we know the opinion of the Federal courts."

However, White expressed the belief that the lower court in South Carolina will give an early rehearing to the case and make recommendations to the high tribunal soon. He said he believes a final decision which will set the future pattern for education in the South in general and Mississippi in particular will "not be long coming."

"That is why I said it would be foolish for the legislature to take action to equalize facilities until the right time."

White said Mississippi will not shirk its responsibility once the decision of "what constitutes equal facilities" is handed down. He said he would have no truck with schemes such as have been adopted by Georgia and South Carolina —the enactment of laws to abolish public schools in the event segregated education without equality is declared unconstitutional.

"Things haven't gotten that bad in Mississippi," he said, "and I don't think they will. There is no sentiment that I know of in Mississippi for anything like that."

At a press conference the day prior to his inauguration, White also broached the subject and declared:

"We'll have to do something. And when we do it, I want us to do it right. I don't want us to build a lot of schools that look like chicken houses and try to pass them off as equal. When we spend our money we've got to know that what we're building will meet the letter of the law and the rulings of the courts."

The minimum foundation program for education, embodied in three bills introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, has White's endorsement. The only limitation he has placed on his approval is that the legislature keep school expenditures within "our financial ability to pay." The foundation carries an eventual price tag of $82,333,650 biennially without touching the $144,410,809 outlay the state department of education estimates will be necessary to immediately equalize school facilities.

Late News

By International News Service

Mississippi Acts To Equalize

JACKSON, Miss. — The Mississippi legislature Monday received enabling legislation to launch the proposed $81-million education foundation program for white and Negro races.

The mechanics of the program recommended by the Mississippi Citizens' Council on Education was contained in three money-less measures introduced in the House by Rep. J. A. Morrow.

The bills, which provide for equalizing teaching and transportation systems for Negroes and whites, must lay over until today before sent to committees.

A teacher salary schedule based on teacher certificates issued by the State Department of Education is called for. Salaries would range from an average of $2,600 for an M. A. degree down to $900 for teachers with no college training.

Equal School Program Sought In Mississippi

By James B. LaFourche

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Mississippi has taken the first steps to provide its version of "equal" education for white and Negro school children. Its recently elected governor, Hugh White, has agreed on a compromise.

It will be remembered that Gov. White threatened to abolish the public school system in his state should the U. S. Supreme court decide against the segregating of white and Negro school children. Anyway the governor feels this way:

The legislature will appropriate about $50,00 to run Mississippi schools for the next two years. In the meantime a committee of six senators, nine representatives, the governor, lieutenant governor and speaker of the House will undertake a study of the entire education picture.

Broken into subcommittees, the members will work out a program for salaries, buildings, finance and transportation, wrapping all into one package.

When that work is completed-probably within two or three months. Gov. White will call the legislature back into session to consider it.

Gov. White was opposed to the ally work on the project and give it his support when the final program is completed. Education leaders forsee its adoption on that basis.

Gov. White was oposed to the committee using any program now in use. The committee suggested that "it was a case of taking half a loaf now or the whole loaf later on."

Better opportunity for Negro youths, it was said, would not be ready until the next school term of 1952-53.

Negro leaders appeared to be restless over the state's apparent unwillingness to commit itself favorably on equal education, and looked only to federal courts to bring the relief sought.

Stop Whipping In Public Schools

Editor Daily News: Would you be kind enough to use your good office to have introduced and passed in the Mississippi State Legislature a Bill to abolish corporeal punishment in our schools? Most states already have such legislation and it is long past due in our state.

In the March 2 issue of the newspaper magazine supplement "This Week" on page ten there is a most convincing article pertaining to this matter.

If we still have any educators in our state who advocate brutal beatings it is because of ignorance and lack of qualifications and they have no place in our schools.

This measure would cost nobody anything and would be the most progressive step taken in education in Mississippi in the past hundred years.

School Equalization Delay To Be Discussed By MEA

The 7,500 individuals who run Mississippi's White schools gather here Wednesday for their annual three day convention.

Chief topic of discussion is expected to be the Legislature's approval of a plan to investigate the school system from top to bottom before settling on a plan to bring Negro facilities and salaries into line with those received by the Whites and at the same time launch a long range expansion program for both systems.

The Legislature has approved a stop gap $50 million appropriation to run the schools until its Study Committee can report to a special session.

J. M. Ewing of Wesson, president of the Mississippi Education Association that opens its convention Wednesday, is expected to cover the whole problem in his address opening the meeting.

Another speaker at the first session will be R. D. Morrow of Brandon, chairman of the bi-racial, non-partisan Mississippi Citizens' Council on Education whose $68 million school revamping program was side-tracked by Gov. Hugh White and educational leaders in the Legislature.

In addition to teachers, school administrators and county superintendents of education will attend the three day meeting.

Sectional gatherings for various classifications of teachers and administrators will be held in separate halls. General assembly meetings will be held once each day.

Installation of new officers, with Mrs. Maude V. Hunter, a Newton County classroom teacher scheduled to succeed Ewing as president, will be held Friday night.

In addition to Ewing and Morrow, other general assembly speakers will be State Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb, Gov. White, Dr. Roe Bartle, a Kansas City, Mo., businessman and Dr. Pierce Harris, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta.

High Court Ruling to Determine Miss. School Equalization Plan

White Opposed to Putting Bill Before Assembly Ahead of Ruling

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bure u Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 27—A program to fulfill an obligation long due its Negro children—educational opportunities equal to those afforded the whites—has finally been blue-printed in Mississippi.

However, its architects—a legislative recess committee and the Governor—are fearful it may have been too long delayed and may have to be junked. It all depends on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in cases pending before that legal avenue of last resort attacking the constitutionality of segregation in the public schools.

Court Ruling

Should the court uphold the separate, but equal, status called for in the constitutions and laws of the fourteen states, then Mississippi will be ready to put its plan in operation, subject to legislative ratification.

If the court rules otherwise, then Mississippi is more or less "out in the cold" as to what to do with a system it has maintained on a racially segregated basis through the years. There is little likelihood that Mississippi will adopt the South Carolina plan of abolishing state-supported public school systems, although that course has been discussed.

Gov. Hugh White does not think the South Carolina plan is the answer, although it is looked on as another in a series of "delaying actions" to prevent removal of racial bars in the public schools of the state.

At the moment, state leaders feel that spokesmen for Negroes in Mississippi will not insist in elimination of segregation if they are assured with positive action that the dual system will be equalized. They believe that a system of "zoning" may help

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the situation in event of an adverse court ruling, but at the same time admit it would not work in cases where Negroes demand entrance to white schools.

Handled Locally

Others of the "old school" theory that "it can't and won't happen here" feel that local situations can be handled locally as they have been over the years. However, those who insist they will not let "someone else tell us how to operate our schools" may be in for a rude awakening.

Should the United States Supreme Court uphold the separate, but equal, system, it is expected to make it plain that such must be the rule and guide without subterfuges. In such an eventuality, the separate, but equal pattern will be cut out by th court and not left for determination locally.

At week's end, the legislative study committee had completed a series of bills designed to do what the Constitution and laws have said should have been the system in the dual system. The measures have been submitted to Governor White for study and decision as to whether an extraordinary session should be convened in advance of the regular biennial assembly in 1954 for their consideration. Copies also have been mailed the 189 legislators who would have the final say so as to the form of the separate, but equal, plan.

The recess committee is expected to ask the governor to call the session without regard to the anticipated United States Supreme Court decision so as to show "effort" on the part of the state to meet its obligation to provide separate, but equal, opportunities. However, Governor White has said he does not plan the session until after the Supreme Court acts on the question of segregation.

Governor White takes the position it would be "foolish" for the state to set up a separate, but equal, program when the Supreme Court may hold such is not the case. He does not believe the "effort" that would be demonstrated in advance of the decision would have any bearing on the position to be taken by the court.

Major inequality in the two systems is in facilities provided for the two races.

In dollars and cents, it has been estimated it will take in excess of $100,000,000 to bring facilities for Negroes on a par with those for the whites.

EQUALIZATION PLANS NEARING FINAL STAGE

Committee Hopes To Wind Up Study Next Week

FINANCING IS BIG PROBLEM

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 26. — The final draft of a program to equalize Mississippi's racially segregated public school system is scheduled to be completed next week by a legislative recess committee headed by Representative Tyler Holmes of Montgomery County.

The committee, in session Wednesday, voted to complete action on the bills necessary to equalize the dual system and then make an on-the-spot count of students in selected schools to check average daily attendance as one means of determining the cost of the program. The additional funds needed have been estimated at $13,000,000 more than the present $25,000,000 annual allocation for public schools.

Eight Bills

Reports say about eight bills will be included in the overall equalization plan as a safeguard to the segregated system. The committee has been working on the measures for several months, and has amended the original drafts to obtain agreement among the members. Plans are to call the bills up for final approval by the committee commencing Monday.

Major proposals deals with equalizing facilities, with a pay-as-you-go plan scheduled for tis inauguration and later issuance of bonds to put Negro schools on a par with those provided for whites. The overall cost of facility-equalization over the years has been estimated at $75,000,000.

Financing o fthe program still poses a question for the committee. Gov. Hugh White, who said he will convene an extraordinary session next February if the committee can reach an agreement, favors a one-cent increase in the state's two per cent sales tax. This scheme was endorsed by the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

Tax Boosts ikely

However, the committee has yet to reach an agreement on that phase of the program. Several favor increases in the upper bracket income tax schedule and in oil and gas severance taxes. Governor White has told the committee he would not favor an increase in the income tax because it would adversely affect the "Balance Agriculture With Industry" program.

Governor White has estimated the additional one-cent sales tax would provide the amount the school group figures is needed for equalization — 13 million dollars. That is based on collectoins at the present rate.

One member said, "It looks like we will wind up with a one-cent sales tax increase and raises in the oil and gas severance levies." The il-gas rate is now 6 per cent or 6 cents a barrel. Several committee members, headed by Senator George Owens of Pontotoc, favor raising it to nine and nine.

Several members who favor boosting the top bracket income tax rate from 6 to 8 per cent estimate an additional 5 million dollars would be derived under such a schedule.

Rule on segregatio in public schools now rests with court

Arguments ended, may be months before answer

BY KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP)—The future of racial segregation in public schools now rests with the Supreme Court.

The bitterly disputed question which the court must answer: Do separate school systems for white and Negro students violate the Constitution?

Arguments ended yesterday. It may be several months before the court gives its answer. When it comes it will either reaffirm or overturn an 1896 decision which established the "separate but equal" doctrine that segregation is constitutional if equal facilities are provided for both races.

* * *

IN FIVE DIFFERENT CASES, the highest tribunal is being asked to knock out that doctrine and hold that segregation itself is unconstitutional.

The cases came to the court from Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

In all, 17 states and the District of Columbia have laws making separate schools for Negroes and whites mandatory. Four states permit local school boards to provide separate schools.

The crux of the argument against a court decree outlawing segregation is that nothing has happened since the 1896 decision to cause an unsetting of the "separate but equal" doctrine, and that the question of integrated or separate schools is solely within the province of the states.

* * *

NOT SO, replied attorneys representing Negro litigants, most of them under sponsorship of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They insisted during the three days of argument that the Constitution, particularly the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, makes it unlawful for states to require white and Negro children to attend separate schools.

In two of the cases—those from Kansas and the District of Columbia—no issue was raised as to the equality of Negro schools. In the three other cases it figured, but only because it had been an issue in the lower courts.

Attorneys representing South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware told

the court that facilities for Negro students either were up to par with those for white students or that programs were under way to bring them to equality in the reasonably near future.

* * *

BUT LAWYERS for the Negro litigants contended there can be no equality in educational opportunity so long as there is segregation.

White-haired John W. Davis, the 1924 Democratic presidential nominee who argued for South Carolina, said local self-government in local affairs is essential to the peace and happiness of each locality and to the strength and stability of the whole federal system.

Thurgood Marshall, his chief opponent, contended race as a factor in the selection of students for admission to public schools clearly violates the 14th Amendment which says no state may deny any person the equal protection of the laws.

In the final day of arguments, James M. Narbit, a Washington Negro attorney, pleaded with the court to end segregation in the schools in the national capital, saying:

"In the capital of democracy, the capital of the free world, there is no place for segregated schools."

Negro editor says many opposed to forced integration

BY KEITH FULLER

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 12—(AP)—Negroes seeking to break down the South's traditional segregation of races "are fumbling the ball" in attacking separte school systems, a Negro editor and leader of his race said today.

H. H. Hume, Greenville editor and lecturer, said if the "U. S. Supreme Court rules out segregation in school it will deprive Negro youth of the right to sit in a friendly environment and receive instruction from sympathetic teachers of its own race."

Hume said if the high court's decision is against segregation in common schools "the great majority of Mississippi Negroes will be opposed to forced integration."

* * *

HUME WAS ONE of a number of Mississippi Negro leaders interviewed by The Associated Press on the question of segregation vs. non-segregated schools.

But not all Negroes leaders agreed with the editor's views. Dr. Charles Hunter, Negro physician of Columbus, Miss., said, "I don't think segregation offers any advantage to either race group. But I agree that to try non-segregated schools at the present time would cause too much friction.

"I am 57 years old and old enough to know that the picture of conditions in Mississippi painted by some is not all true. Not everything is bad for Negroes here. I elected to return to Mississippi to practice although after becoming a doctor I could have chosen a new locale.

"There is no point in talking about equal faciliites for Negroes since I don't think, economically, it can be done. But if we can have the same equipment in our classrooms and laboratories, we will have gained the same opportunity for education with the whites."

* * *

ANOTHER NEGRO LEADER, a West Point, Miss., physician, Dr. T. L. Zuber said, "If such a phenomena as equalized schools could exist in Misissippi I would have no objection to segregation.

"But it is so improbably that I don't think we can expect it. It would be cheaper and more desirable in the long run to have the same schools for both races."

A. A. Alexander, superintendent of a Negro high school at Brookhaven, said, "Customs and traditions which have existed so long in Mississippi could not be brought to an end overnight—not even with another civil war.

"We have quibbled too long already and in the main we are doing without essential facilities . . .whatever school system is to be—segregated or non-segregated—should be the type that a parent, regardless of race, would be proud to send his children to."

* * *

HUME, WHO MAKES a study of race relations particularly in the field of education, called upon Gov. Hugh White to poll "the Negroes of Mississippi on the question. The great majority would oppose losing Negro schools. They prefer Negroes instructing their children rather than a white teacher who would be forced to do it.

"The Negro leaders who are trying to break down segregation are fumbling the ball in attacking separate school systems. They overlook the harm that could be done to their own children at a time in life when their personalities need nourishment and guidance."

Mississippi is preparing a program of equalization to be offered to the state Legislature when and if White calls the lawmakers back in extraordinary session.

White said he would not call the session to consider the equalization program until after the Supreme Court announces its decision.

Mississippi Negro Leaders Reveal No Unexpected Reaction To School Segregation Case

Rev. H. H. Hume, President Of State Baptist Convention, Takes Firm Stand For Segregated School

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—(DSN)—The public statements of Negro leaders in Mississippi, as reported in press dispatches last week, revealed no unexpected reaction to the history making suit to abolish segregation in the public school system of the South, and of the nation, argued by some of the nation's foremost Negro and white lawyers before the United States Supreme Court last week on which the decision is now pending.

In the published statements none of the Negro leaders took a firm stand against segregated public schools, although the practice of the system over the past eighty years finds the Negro schools of Mississippi today the worst in the nation many official promises of improvements and a new building program instituted during the past few years.

While some of the Negro leaders quoted revealed an effort to at least do some hedging on the question, Rev. H. H. Hume, President of the General Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, and editor and publisher of a Negro weekly, the Delta Leader, of Greenville, took a firm stand in favor of continued segregation in the schools.

In an article by Associated Press staff writer Walter Keith Fuller, Rev. Hume was quoted as saying: "The Negro leaders who are trying to break down segregation are fumbling the ball in attacking the separate school system. They overlooked the harm that could be done to their own children at a time in life when their personalities need nourishment and guidance," and that "If the U. S. Supreme Court rules out segregation in schools it will deprive Negro youth of the right to set in a friendly environment and receive instructions from sympathetic teachers of his own race," adding that the great majority of Mississippi Negroes will be opposed to forced integration.

Dr. A. Chas. Hunter, widely known and prominent physician of Columbus, was quoted in the same article as saying, "I don't think segregation offers any advantage to either race group. But I agree that to try non-segregated schools at the present time would cause too much friction.

"I'm 57 years old and old enough to know that the picture of conditions in Mississippi is not all true. Not everything is bad for the Negroes here. I elected to return to Mississippi to practice although after becoming a doctor I could have chosen a new locale.

In a later article by the Associated Press, Dr. T. L. Zuber of West Point, another prominent physician of the state, was quoted as saying, he would "not mind" segregation of the races in common schools if equal facilities were provided, but he doubted that the state would — or could — provide separate and equal school facilities and opportunities for both Negroes and whites.

In appraising these statements informed observers pointed to the powerful psycological influences infleunces under which a Negro in Mississippi is placed when called upon to express himself in regards to the Negro effort and desire for equality under the law in the state, which lead to the prevailing conclusion that the Negro leaders of the state reacted as expected when called upon to express themselves regarding the case.

While the existence of the powerful psycological influence affecting Negro attitude in the state was recognized it was also pointed out that there were a number of prominent Negro leaders in the state who take a position in defense of the status quo for Negroes in order to be able to call upon the wealthy white people of the state for money for various causes the most of which finds its way into their own pockets.

1200 Stay Home From Booker T.

Request Board To Reconsider Its Decision

Nine speakers, representing various civic, social and religious organizations, Wednesday night appealed to the Board of Education to reconsider its decision not to provide immediate relief from overcrowded conditions at the Booker T. Washington school.

Approximately 250 parents and patrons of the school, led by its Citizens committee, attended the meeting in the auditorium at the Board of Education building.

Meanwhile, in a boycott unprecedented in Kansas City, some 1,200 children enrolled at the school stayed out of school this week in protest of the board's decision not to turn over the Benton or Yeager school to Negro children until next fall.

Only 305 of the 1,536 pupils enrolled at the school answered the roll call when the final bell rang Monday morning. Twenty of these were kindergartners who, for the second year, are housed two blocks away from the school building in make-shift second floor quarters used as a school by day and a dance hall by night. The kindergarten has a normal enrollment of more than 200 children.

Only 321 Tuesday

A total of 321 children attended school Tuesday, including 33 kindergartners, and a total of 303 attended Wednesday, including 19 kindergarteners. School was dismissed yesterday and today because of the annual convention of the Missouri State Teachers association.

Only two and three children were in some classes which ordinarily are bulging at the seams, according to John Howell, principal at the school.

Thomas A. Webster, chairman of the Citizens commitee, said following the meeting Wednesday night that the boycott of the school would continue until the school board provided some relief for the overcrowding.

Webster urged that parents participate in the boycott until further notice. He said that parents should attempt to keep their children off the streets while they are out of school.

Speakers at the Wednesday night meeting urged the board to reconsider its decision of Oct. 16 to turn over to Negroes next September either the Benton or Yeager school. Those who addressed the board were: Harold L. Holliday, lawyer member of the Citizens committee; Mrs. Aase George, president of the Jackson County chapter of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare; A. R. Kinstley, regional director of the CIO and board member of the Kansas City Urban League; A. T. Stevens, vice-president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; the Rev. Robert A. Martin, rector of the St. Augustine Episcopal church; Tom Howell, lawyer; Lewis W. Clymer, president of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Urban League; the Rev. J. W. L. Underwood, pastor of the Pleasant Green Baptist church, and J. Delmas Escoe, city editor of The Call.

Holliday told the board that the Booker T. Washington parents were not satisfied with their decision and that it did not represent the best interests and welfare of the children at the school.

Sought Relief In 1949

"This is not a new and unexpected problem," Holliday said. "The parents of the Washington school have sought relief from the heavy overcrowding at the school since 1949."

He took issue with a statement by Ray O. Joslyn, president of the board, that it might work a hardship on property owners in the area if the Benton school were turned over to Negroes earlier than next fall.

"The responsibility of this board is the welfare and safety of the school children," said Holliday, owes no duty to property owners."

Pupils Only 305 Of 1500 To Classes

Kansas City Parents Keep Children Home In Protest Movement

In action unprecedented in Kansas City, 1,200 grade school children, enrolled at the Booker T. Washington school, stayed out of school Monday, Nov. 3, in protest against failure of the board of education to relieve overcrowded conditions.

Only 305 of the 1,536 children enrolled at the school answered the roll call when the final bell rang. Twenty of these were kindergartners who for the second year are housed two blocks away from the school building in make-shift second-floor quarters used as a school by day and a dance hall by night. The morning kindergarten has a normal enrollment of 116. The afternoon class has a similar enrollment.

The children were kept out of school in a concerted effort on the part of their parents to impress upon the board of education the necessity of immediate relief from overcrowded conditions. While the Booker T. Washington parents fight for classroom space for their children, two school buildings for white children in the same general neighborhood have empty classrooms.

Three hundred parents voted at a meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 28, to keep their children out of school beginning Monday until the board gave some relief. Earlier, they had asked the board to turn over one of the white schools to Negro use.

In addition to their boycott of the school, the parents are walking in picket lines around the board of education offices at 9th and Locust. Aiding the parents in the picketing effort are members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, district 4.

The vote to keep their children at home beginning Monday was taken at a meeting called by the Citizens committee of the Booker Washington school which has been spearheading the fight since September to get an additional school building for children in the Washington area or some other form of relief from conditions in the overcrowded building at 24th and Prospect which they term "intolerable and unbearable."

The meeting was held in the combination auditorium - gymnasium of the school which was crowded to capacity by parents and interested citizens. They filled every seat in the room and on steps and stood in the aisles to voice their protest to the board's refusal to consider the Washington situation an "emergency."

1,300 In Space for 600

"Booker Washington has an enrollment of 1,300 pupils housed in a building with a capacity of only 600," said Thomas A. Webster, chairman of the Citizens' committee made up of 10 community leaders, most of whom have children in the Washington school.

The board of education, after a three-and-a-half-hour discussion of the Booker Washington situation, voted on October 16 to turn over either the Benton school at 30th and Benton or the Yearger school at 19th and Indiana to Negro pupils in September of 1953.

The Booker T. Washington parents say that they want relief NOW or at the beginning of the second semester, at the latest.

Willing to be Arrested

When the parents were discussing keeping their children at home they were reminded by members of the Citizens' committee that they may be subject to arrest for violation of the law requiring children to receive an elementary education. They were told that parents in West Virginia who kept their children out of school were arrested and fined $200 each.

"They can't put all of us in jail," one father yelled out, "and if they do, I'm ready to go."

"We may as well go to jail," said one mother, "as to have our children jammed in these classrooms like sardines."

The sentiment of the 300 parents at the meeting was that they would risk whatever action the school board decided to take regarding the compulsory school law.

The parents said that they would keep their children out of school indefinitely — or until the board gave them some relief. Some said they would get tutors for their youngsters.

The parents did not discuss the type of relief desired, but at previous meetings had voiced the opinion that the turning over of the Benton school to Washington pupils would be the most satisfactory solution to the problem.

Refuse to Attend Meeting

The members of the board of education had been invited to attend Tuesday night's meeting at the Booker Washington school, but they did not accept the invitation. Dr. Mark W. Bills, superintendent of schools, was asked to attend the meeting, but he also declined, saying that he feared he would be subjected to abuse, according to Mr. Webster, who extended the invitation on behalf of the Citizens' committee and the parents.

The board has invited the Booker T. Washington parents to attend the meeting of the board Wednesday night, Nov. 5 at 7:30 o'clock in the board of education offices to hear the board's plan for relieving the overcrowded conditions.. Webster urged the parents to attend but there was mumbling among the parents.

One man got up on the floor and said, "I think we have been down to the board of education enough. We have been going for two years and that's long enough. Let them come out here and see us for a change if they are really interested in our situation."

Many parents, however, said that they would attend the meeting next Wednesday.

Contribute $104 in Cash

The parents not only voiced their protest against the board's action, but they backed their words with cash. Following a report from Charles M. Toms, treasurer, that there was a deficit in the Citizens committee treasury, the parents dug down in their pockets and placed $104.60 in hats passed at the meeting. At previous meetings they had contributed $103 and $73.61.

Out of the money, Treasurer Toms reported, signs for the pickets had been made, letters sent to organizations and churches, tele-

grams sent to radio stations for spot announcements, postage purchased and stenographic service obtained.

The kindergarten, located on the second floor of a building at 22nd and Prospect, two blocks away from the Washington school, came in for its share of condemnation at Tuesday night's meeting.

One Toilet for 50

It was reported by a member of the Citizens' committee that 50 little girls in the kindergarten share one toilet in the make-shift facilities provided for them.

Many parents have reported that children with good toilet habits have accidents because they have to wait in line.

Some of the parents put blame upon Thomas A. Webster, chairman of the Citizens committee, and John L. Howell, principal of Booker Washingon, for not permitting them to take action against the make-shift kindergarten in September, 1951, when the second-floor dance hall was procured for the five-year-olds. The kindergarten facilities still are used for a dance hall over week-ends.

The Rev. McCoy Ransom, pastor of the Ward Chapel AME church, a member of the Citizens committee, urged the parents Tuesday night to keep their children at home to let the board of education know that we "meant it when we said that conditions at our school are intolerable."

Other members of the Citizens committee besides Webster and the Rev. Mr. Ransom are: Harold L. Holliday, lawyer; William Young, insurance executive; Dr. E. Frank Ellis, superintendent of General hospital No. 2; J. Delmas Escoe, city editor of The Call; the Rev. I. H. Henderson Jr., pastor of the Friendship Baptist church; Mrs. Sidonia Westbrook, president of the Booker T. Washingtn PTA; Edwin P. Frazier, president of the Washington Fathers' club; Theodore Pugh, postal employe, and Charles M. Toms, social worker and business man.

School Board Backs Down, Avoids Suit

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis board of education this week abandoned plans to relieve over-crowding at the segregated Washington elementary school by transferring about 250 pupil to the non-white Wheatley school.

Parents of students at Washington school who had sued to enjoin the transfer, have agreed to a new plan under which double sessions will be conducted in six classrooms at Washington school until a white school can be converted to use by Negro students.

The conversion will probably take place next September, Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey said.

Plan Protest Before Bates School Monday

The Citizens Protest Committee On Overcrowded Schools, supported by representatives of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, is planning a mass demonstration Monday morning, Jan. 28 in front of the Bates school, 1912 N. Prairie avenue in protest to conversion of Bates for use by Negro pupils.

Formerly a white elementary school, Bates was selected by the Board of Education as the most suitable to ease the overcrowding at Sumner high school. It has been designated for the use of ninth grade pupils of Sumner effective Monday, Jan. 28.

In a circular letter to parents, the Citizens Commitee called the move "the Ninth Grade Joker," and urged parents "not to send your child to the Bates Makeshift School . . . but to Sumner or keep him or her home."

The letter read further "We need another high school. We will get another high school if we do not accept the Board of Education's insult."

In an open letter to citizens, representatives of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of St. Louis urged cooperation of parents with the Citizens Committee and called a meeting for Friday night, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m., Tabernacle CME Church (corner of Enright and Hodiamont Tracks) when light and information will be given for immediate action!"

The letter was signed by Reverends J. M. Pettigrew, W. K. Fox, Milton Thompson, Fred E. Stephens, James W. Shaffer, D. C. Fleary, C. W. Warfield, D. S. Cunningham, H. K. Martin and R. C. Clopton.

and your neighbor's children are in danger of being socially handicapped and educationally maimed for life! We know that YOU MUST BE CONCERNED about their welfare!

"As civic leaders, we have learned from reliable sources that conditions in our schools as they now prevail will not be made better unless YOU—THE PARENT AND GUARDIAN of such interests, SPEAK AND ACT

NOW AS ONE!

"A meeting of leaders and all interested persons will be held Friday, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m., in the Educational Building of Lane M. E. Church. Sunday afternoon. The First Baptist Gospel Chorus rendered a musical program Sunday night. Mrs. Minnie Wells became a member of First Baptist.

Sick and Shut-ins: Lizzie Ross, Bluett Johnson, Lucy Maines, **Alice Thompson, Nora Thompson**

Public Interest In Schools Seen At a New Peak

Citizens Commission Says It Had Links to 16 Units in '49, Now Has 1,600

By Fred M. Hechinger

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Citizen interest in the public schools has reached proportions unheard of in the history of the United States, Henry Toy jr., director of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, said here today at the "Citizens Assembly on Education" held by the commission at the Hotel Jefferson.

Reviewing nation-wide progress since the commission got under way in the summer of 1949, Mr. Troy told this reporter that sixteen citizens committees were in touch with the commission at its first meeting but the total of co-operating committees now exceeds 1,600 in forty-seven states.

"The groups which write to us for help and advice now," Mr. Toy said, "get the full benefit of the trial, errors and progress of all those who worked out their problems before them and reported to the commission on their actions. People who have never met are now actually improving each others' schools."

Reports Main Gains

Mr. Toy stressed the following highlights:

In the fall of 1949 the commission began to support the Advertising Council's "better schools" campaign.

By January, 1950, about 150 citizens committees were in touch with the commission;

In September, 1950, the commission received indorsement from General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ambassador Warren Austin and Bernard M. Baruch;

In January, 1951, the commission announced the co-operation of 973 citizens committees.

Summarizing local problems in the fight for better schools, Mr. Toy said: "It is too bad that citizens often go into their schools with hostile feelings. They set up a wall between themselves and educators, and educators at times are guilty of the same mistake. Until that wall comes down, there can be no improvement of the schools."

The commission, Mr. Toy added, has helped local groups to break down that wall.

Cites Pasadena Case

Mr. Toy cited as a drastic example the case of Pasadena. Little more than a year ago, he said, the wall was so steep that the separation between the school administration and the people led to a disastrous conflict which resulted in the forced resignation of Willard Goslin, then superintendent of schools there.

"I revisited Pasadena recently," Mr. Toy said, "and it was hard to believe that this was the same community. People were trying sincerely to grasp the real school problems and deal with them."

Denver was cited as another potential trouble spot which solved its problems along the lines fostered by the commission. Accusations were widespread that the Denver schools failed to teach "the three R's." But after all the facts were presented by citizens' groups and the local press, Mr. Toy said, it was agreed that reasonable compromise would be worked out. The educators admitted, for instance, that history was not being taught well enough, while the citizens eventually agreed that, in addition to the "fundamentals," they also wanted some of the "frills" which extreme critics had attacked violently.

Mr. Toy stressed that the commission had no master plan and did not want to impose solutions of any community. Its aim continues to be, he added, to help solve school problems at the local level, with local solutions.

He said 42,500 inquiries had been received from all over the country. Although the commission is in touch with 1,600 local citizens groups, he estimated that several times that number are now active since new citizens groups are often sparked by existing ones in nearby towns. A survey recently completed by the commission brought word from 800 school superintendents who said they were working with citizens groups or wanted advice on forming such groups.

The next step, Mr. Toy said, would be to help citizens on the local level, not only to get good school facilities and administrations but to discuss what constitutes the best kind of education for all children. Special committees within the commission are now looking over some of the "great issues" of public education, Mr. Toy said. Eventually they will report their findings.

The Citizens Assembly, which ended here today, was presided over by Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc., and chairman of the commission. Members of the commission are citizens not professionally identified with education, religion or politics. A non-profit corporation, the commission has received financial support from the Carnegie Corporation, the New York Community Trust and the General Education Board.

Ok School Bias In Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The Missouri Supreme court last week upheld a Jackson county circuit court ruling denying a writ to compel the Kansas City board of education to transfer pupils from a Negro school to other public schools in the same areas of Kansas City.

The court also refused to allow colored pupils to attend an unoccupied white school.

In handing down its ruling, the Supreme Court denied that the school board's action violated constitutional provisions, denied due process, and resulted in discrimination.

Survey Proves Missouri Could Save Millions By Ending Segregated Schools

afro American P. 3 Dat. 11-29-32

Association's Study Shows State Would Gain Half Million By Selling Useless Schools

BY R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Segregation in public schools is a luxury which few states can afford.

That is the conclusion reached from a report submitted by the Missouri Association for Social Welfare. It pointed out that Missouri could reduce current expenditures $1,150,000 a year by ending segregation. The state alsc could realize an additional $675,000 from sale of school buildings that would not be needed, according to the report.

The MASW disclosed these facts at a meeting of the St. Louis League of Women Voters at Grace Methodist Church here last week.

Mrs. Aaron Fischel and Milton Bierbaum, officers of the Missouri Citizens Commission for the Study of Education, spoke on the results of a study by the commission.

Discussed Other Topics

Other topics were revision of the election laws, voting machines, changing primary election dates, privileges for 18-year-olds, redistricting and human rights.

The survey reported: Facilities for Negro and white pupils are far from being equal.

Savings would result if segregation were ended.

Would Be Expensive

Creation of separate facilities as nearly equal as they could be made, would be tremendously expensive.

The survey was made by two Washington university graduate students.

How much more expensive would it be for Missouri to have separate but equal facilities than non-segregated education? The survey estimates the excess at $20,000,000, which would have to be spent "in a very short time" on construction, and at an additional $2,000,000 a year in operating costs.

The students devoted about three months to the survey. They avoided all implications of segregation except financial ones.

'Makeshift' Jim-Crow School

ST. LOUIS—(MCPB)—Two hundred and fifty primary grade children have been ordered to stay home from school here by their parents rather than be transferred to a "makeshift" school for Negroes over twenty blocks away.

The boycott was decided as St. Louis citizens finally arose up in arms against continued jim-crow policies by the local Board of Education.

The boycotting children are all pupils of the overcrowded Washington Elementary School at 1300 N. Euclid in fashionable West End St. Louis.

* * *

THE SCHOOL has approximately 1,200 pupils which is twice the normal capacity for the twenty-room building. Parants have long been demanding relief from the conditions at the school but the board refused to act until last week.

Instead of providing the Negro pupils with another nearby school in the area, Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey surprisingly ordered the transfer of 250 of the pupils to the Wheatley Special School, 4239 West Papin, which is over twenty blocks away from the Washington school neighborhood.

A special school bus was scheduled to take the children back and forth from the Washington school each day according to the board's instructions.

* * *

THE BOARD also announced that 250 pupils have been transferred from the Wheatley school to the Attucks school to make room for the Washington school pupils. The Attucks school is located at 2600 Papin, approximately twenty blocks from Wheatley. No bus has been provided for the transferred "special" students.

Indignant parents have termed the whole proposal an outrage and are picketing the Board of Education daily as their children remain at home.

Henry W. Wheeler, chairman of the Citizens Protest Committee Against the Overcrowded Schools, announced this week that the group's action has been endorsed by the Urban League sponsored United Negro Organizations and the St. Louis League of Women Voters.

Parents Strike For Children's Rights

Rebellion against what they consider morally wrong and unjust is not new with the American people. This country was founded upon revolt against "taxation without representation."

The parents of children attending the Booker T. Washington school feel that they have not been fairly dealt with. Their taxes, equally assessed, do not bring them equal return. When they kept their children at home this week in protest against unrelieved over-crowded conditions, they acted as did the early Americans who could stand oppression no longer.

Negroes have been weak, patient and "understanding" too long. It is good to see a group of them rise up in protest and stand together as a united front against a wrong — no matter what the consequences.

The parents proved that they mean business when more than 1,000 youngsters were missing from the classrooms as the final bell rang at Booker T. Monday morning. Only 305 children out of a total enrollment of 1,536 took their seats. Some classrooms, normally bulging at the seams, held only three and five children. It is regrettable that even 305 children went to school and that all the parents did not cooperate in this movement based upon principle.

The parents have a righteous cause. The board of education has had plenty of time to remedy the situation at Booker T. Washington which has been the most overcrowded school in the entire system for the last five years. The situation is nothing new. For the board to delay giving relief until September, 1953, was just more than the parents could take when the Benton school, a few blocks away and much closer to many Negro families than Booker Washington, has seven empty classrooms. It is hard to understand how the board could expect the Booker T. Washington patrons to accept its decision to postpone relief for another year. It is like promising a hungry man food next month.

The Kansas City school board was asked two years ago to petition the state legislature for permission to house Negro and white children in the same school building for the sake of economy and convenience to both Negro and white families. It was asked to make this request when residents of the Bruce school area wanted to use the empty rooms in the Yeager school building. But the board took no action on the request, failing to take advantage of the provision in the new state constitution which makes possible such requests on the part of a school district.

The school board cannot say that it was taken unawares. It has had ample warning that the people are dissatisfied with having one school pitifully overcrowded while another close by has room to spare. It is unfair, it is undemocratic.

The Booker T. Washington parents are entirely justified in refusing to send their children to a school which does not give them adequate classroom space and which exposes them to fire and health hazards. Crowded rooms are a strain on both teacher and child. The children are better off at home until the situation is corrected.

Court Drops Bible Reading Issue In N. J.

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court dismissed last week an appeal from a decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of a New Jersey statue providing for the reading of five verses from the Old Testament and of the Lord's Prayer at the beginning of each school day. The dismissal was solely on technical grounds "without reaching the constitutional question".

In two other decisions effecting civil liberties, the Supreme Court refused to review a decision of the Court of Appeals at San Francisco upholding the constitutionality of that portion of the Nationality Act permitting denaturalization by voting in a foreign election. The Supreme Court also refused to review a decision of the Florida Supreme Court upholding a rule of municipal golf courses allocating facilities of the courses to Negroes one day each week and reserving facilities other days for whites exclusively, based upon the number of white and colored golfers as shown by course records.

SCHOOL RACE BIAS ENDED

Alamogordo Hires Negro and Will Mix Pupils

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., Aug. 23 (AP) — School officials announced yesterday the complete abolition of segregation in schools here and the hiring of the first Negro teacher ever to be placed on a regular New Mexico faculty.

The new teacher, Lawrence Pigford, who has taught in the Negro school in this town of 6,700 for several years, has been transferred to the regular faculty.

A graduate of the Colorado State College at Greeley, Mr. Pigford holds Bachelor of Arts and Masters degrees in mathematics. He has been assigned to classes in Alamogordo's new high-school building.

Negro students will be assigned to regular grade school classes when they return this fall, the school superintendent, Barney Caton, said.

New Mexico law provides that local school boards may "in the best interest of the school, segregate for instruction children of African descent." A number of New Mexico cities have used this law in establishing segregated schools.

Unexpected Action Stuns City Officials

8 Families Dismay Educators By Charging Discrimination

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of the South to Study Political Conditions

KINSTON, N.C. — The heart of the nation's tobacco country was stunned here last Tuesday as it awoke to find that eight colored families had carried out their threat to go to court and attempt to force city and state school officials to give their children the same kind of schools which are given white children.

The eight families, led by the militant wife of a young Kinston doctor, filed a suit in Federal court at New Bern, N.C., asking the court to issue a permanent injunction ordering the school authorities to make the colored schools equal to the white ones.

Unlike many other suits filed in such cases, the Kinston families did not ask that their children be permitted to attend the white schools. They simply charged discrimination and asked the court to make them equal.

IN A NUTSHELL

Fed up with inferior schools in Lenoir County, eight families, last week, filed a suit in Federal court asking that the schools for colored pupils be made equal to those for white.

The plaintiffs, all "little people" in the community, raised the funds ($1,000) for their suit by their own action devices, after civic and professional groups refused to act in the matter.

Kinston's colored population is divided into two camps—one which is unafraid to make demands for what they believe to be their just rights; and the other, which fears the school litigation will jeopardize their jobs, profession or "exalted" positions. The white population is undivided in its stand of opposition to the suit.

Officials Caught Flat Footed

Although the suit was the outgrowth of a strike staged by students at the Adkins High School, last November, it caught officials of Kinston flat footed and struck like a bombshell in the midst of this tobacco growing county of Lenoir.

Last Tuesday afternoon, while the writer, was passing through Kinston on the way to Camp Lejeune, a Federal marshal served Kinston School Superintendent Jean P. Booth with a summons naming him as a defendant in the suit.

Mr. Booth was startled by the action to say the least. He hurriedly called a meeting of his Board of Education to determine what action was to be taken.

The board then hired Jesse A. Jones, Kinston's leading attorney, as its lawyer and announced that it would make an "aggressive" effort to defeat the suit.

On Duty Though Injured

Early Wednesday morning, although the white schools of Kinston were closed due to a flu epidemic, Mr. Booth was in his office when the writer called on him at the Grainger High School.

His right hand was heavily bandaged and he explained that on Tuesday night he had received third - degree burns on his hand when he placed it on a red hot stove while attempting to turn out a light.

Mr. Booth declined to discuss the school discrimination case, but said as an educator "its outcome would be interesting."

Mr. Booth was not the only one surprised by the suit.

Colored Principal Worried

C. B. Stewart, principal of the Adkins Colored High School of Kinston, also appeared to be in a state of mixed emotions when this reporter arrived at his office shortly after leaving the office of Mr. Booth. (Colored schools were not closed because of the flu epidemic)

When the writer arrived at the Adkins School, a white man was in Mr. Stewart's office apparently going through the school's files with Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart motioned the reporter to go to another office and wait for him.

Whatever the two men were searching for finally led to the files in the room to which the writer had been sent and soon the two men came in and began going through these files.

When asked about the suit, Stewart said: "I don't know anything about it. You know more about it than I do."

Expresses "Surprise"

When shown a list of the names of the families filing the suit, he said he did not know any of them, nor did he know whether they had children in the school.

He also expressed surprise that the suit named the State Board of Education which has a colored member, Dr. Harold L. Trigg.

Actually, however, it was later learned that though Mr. Booth and Mr. Stewart might have been surprised as to the actual filing date of the suit, both men could have and possibly should have expected such action. All Kinston saw the suit in the making.

Parents Of Pupils File

The suit was filed by Mrs. J. J. Hannibal, wife of one of Kinston's two colored doctors; Mrs. Margie Brooks, Clarence McCoy, Mrs. Viola Becton, Mrs. Louise Darden, Willie Arthur Croom, Mrs. Lena Whitfield and Milton Dove.

All of these are parents who have children attending Adkins High or children in the elementary schools of Kinston.

The suit is unusual because it stems, and is being financed by the so - called "little people" of Kinston. Not a single professional person in the county has joined in to help the group take the issue to court.

Mrs. Hannibal's husband is a doctor; but Mrs. Hannibal herself is not employed.

Teachers Shunning Suit

Kinston's colored school teachers, wary of their jobs, were staying as far away from the suit as possible.

The NAACP's former president refused to have any part of the suit and the present NAACP leader has not yet thrown the weight of the local branch behind the fight.

Mrs. Hannibal, however, has recently been named head of the head of the NAACP's legal redress committee and as such, the organization is now in the fight.

Direct aid for the suit came mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Hannibal and a few parents who stuck by her when the children went on strike and city officials let colored leaders know that they wanted the whole thing squashed.

Former Officials Timid

It is reported that when Mrs. Hannibal and her parent group demanded that the NAACP get behind the fight, NAACP officials sent a letter to Kelly Alexander, State NAACP head in Charlotte, telling him not to come down to Kinston to help organize the fight.

Kelly came, however, and NAACP officials are said to have refused to meet with him. Instead he met with the parents and the students and the fight was organized.

Mrs. Hannibal and a handful of parents toured the rural countryside throwing benefits and raising money to carry the fight to court.

The pupils went to the NAACP and took out 50-cent membership fees in an effort o get the organization behind them. I met a bandleader who had toured the county playing for small dances, giving his services free to raise funds for the fight.

Effort Nets $1,000

This grass root effort finally resulted in the raising of $1,000 under Mrs. Hannibal. The all-out effort required to raise the funds resulted in a community - wide awareness and interest in what was going on.

At the same time, the effort divided Kinston's colored population into two camps — the non-professionals who were unfraid of coming out and protesting against discrimination—and the professionals who felt that their positions would be jeopardized if they lined up in protest with the pupils and Mrs. Hannibal.

In some cases it actually meant a pupil urging his father to stand up and fight for what he knew was due his child and the father refusing to fight for fear of ruin.

Whites Rap Litigation

As for the whites—I talked with two reporters on the Kinston Daily Free Press.

Both took a liberal view in admitting that rank discrimination existed in school facilities, but true to Southern tradition, neither seemed able to admit that going to the courts was the best way of forcing the issue and getting the schools equalized.

Wednesday morning found the white populace standing on Queen St. in the heart of town talking about nothing but the suit.

Those whites who would talk with me about it said they felt the schools should be equal, but didn't think colored people should go to court to get the equality.

Point to Appropriation

When asked how it should be obtained, they pointed to the fact that recently $250,000 had been appropriated by school officials for the Adkins School.

They did not say, however, that this appropriation came only after the school strike and that only recently the school's gymnasium had burned down.

On the other hand, the white school formally dedicated a $211,000 physical training center last Thursday.

More Sue For Integrated Schools In South Carolina

KINSTO, N. C. — (ANP) — A suit was filed in the New Born division of the Eastern District Court here last week charging Kinston City school officials with discrimination against Negro pupils.

Brought in the name of the parents of the pupils, the suit named as defendants the Kinston Board of education, School Superintendent J. P. Booth, members of the local school board and State Supt. Clyde A. Erwin.

The suit contends that Kinston's Negro schools are inferior to the white schools in curriculum, physical plant, libraries and recreational facilities. It asks for a permanent court injunction prohibiting such discrimination.

For a number of years, Kinston Negro parents have repeatedly "petitioned these defendants to cease and desist from causing Negroes to attend inadequate, unequal, unsanitary and inferior schools and equipment," the petition says.

The suit points out that Negro schools have inadequate lunchroom facilities, recreation and playground programs, auditoriums and gymnasiums, while white schools have adequate facilities in all these respects.

It also charges that vocational and commercial courses are provided for the white pupils, but not for Negro students.

Since Negroes make up 47 per cent of the Kinston school pupils in average daily attendance, the suit was filed in the New Bern dithan the present 28 per cent of the public library books.

Attorneys involved in the suit include Herman Taylor, Raleigh, and M. E. Johnson and C. J. Gates of Durham. N. C.

Name School Board As Defendants

Shift From Asking Admission To White Schools Stuns City

By James L. Hicks
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of the South to Study Political Conditions

KINSTON, N. C. — The heart of the nation's tobacco country was stunned here last Tuesday as it awoke to find that eight colored families had carried out their threat to go to court and attempt to force city and state school officials to give their children the same kind of schools which are given to white children.

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UNLIKE MANY other suits filed in such cases, the Kinston families did not ask that their children be permitted to attend the white schools. They simply charged discrimination and asked the court to make them equal.

Although the suit was the outgrowth of a strike staged by students at the Adkins High School last November, it caught officials of Kinston flatfooted and struck like a bombshell in the midst of this tobacco growing country of Lenoir.

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Mr. Booth was not the only one surprised by the suit. C. B. Stewart, principal of the Adkins Colored High School of Kinston also appeared to be in a state of mixed emotions. (Colored schools were not closed because of the flu epidemic).

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At Kinston, N. C.

Leader in School Suit Threatened

Police Promise Action 'When Something Happens'; Race Alert

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Writer)

KINSTON, N. C.—Mrs. J. J. Hannibal, chairman of the Citizens Committee here which brought a suit in the Eastern District Federal Court last week, has received messages threatening her life, the Courier was told.

Atty. M. E. Johnson of Durham, N. C., reported that Mrs. Hannibal called him shortly before 10 o'clock on March 5 and told him that her life had been threatened.

Mr. Johnson told the Courier that Mrs. Hannibal had been the object of vicious newspaper and radio attacks ever since the suit was filed March 1, and last Wednesday she received a telephone call during which she was asked if she was the "one starting all this stink around here?"

* * *

Mrs. Hannibal stated that her answer was that, "If you mean am I one of the plaintiffs in the school equality suit, the answer is yes." The caller is reported to have advised Mrs. Hannibal then "to get right with God because we'll be for you tonight."

Mrs. Hannibal asked the local police authorities for protection and was told to "call us when something happens."

She assured them that she and her husband, a local physician, would defend their home with their lives, and further, that they did not intend to drop the suit. Negroes have guarded the house each night since the threat was received an nothing has happened.

An incipient progressivism, dormant here for fifty years, burst into the open last November when 700 high school students struck from classes for two days in protest over the unequal school facilities.

The petition, filed by Attys. Herman L. Taylor of Raleigh, M. E. Johnson and C. J. Gates of Durham, was brought in the name of seven Negro parents against the Kinston Board of Education, the superintendents of local schools, and Clyde A. Erwin, state supervisor of public instruction.

The plaintiffs' petition charged inferior curriculum, plant, library, and recreation facilities. The petition further charges that Kinston Negroes have repeatedly, over a number of years, petitioned the defendants to cease and desist from causing Negroes to attend inadequate, unequal, unsanitary and inferior schools and equipment.

Attorney Johnson told the Courier that immediately he alerted the State Bureau of Investigation Director James Powell of the threats reportedly received by Mrs. Hannibal but was told that he could not assign SBI agents to a local situation until local officers had asked for aid.

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North Carolina

School Equality Suit Filed In Greensboro

GREENSBORO, N.C.—A group of 43 parents on Wednesday charged Person County and North Carolina state officials with providing "grossly inferior" facilities for their children.

They entered a discrimination suit in U. S. Middle District court asking that colored pupils be admitted to the county's "white" schools as long as the latter "are superior in educational facilities."

Officials Named Defendants

M. Hugh Thompson, Durham attorney, filed the action in the name of Charlie L. Royster, 42 others persons and their 154 children.

Violation of the 14th amendment is charged against the school officials. Named as defendants are R. B. Griffin, county school superintendent, the five members of his board, Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of instruction, and 12 men on his board.

The parents have "for many years petitioned and beseeched" the defendants "to desist from their unlawful policies," the petition contends . . . . "all such petitions and entreaties . . . have been wantonly and wilfully ignored," it adds.

Discriminations Cited

To support the charge of discrimination, the complaint includes a mass of data to show the condition of schools in the county during the 1950-51 term. Point by point, the statistics paint a picture of sub-standard facilities for the county's 2,962 colored pupils.

Several of the schools have outdoor privies and open springs for their pupils. Only two of the system's 14 brick buildings are used by colored children. Teacher loads are far heavier than those for whites and school facilities generally are inadequate.

School Suit Filed By Negroes in N.C.

WILLIAMSTON.—(AN)—A suit was filed last week against the Martin county board of education charging discrimination all along the line by asking for $100,000 compensatory and $300,000 punitive damages.

Also named as defendants in the suit were members of the No superintendent.

The action was taken by 19 plaintiffs seeking relief from what they term discriminatory practices of the school officials. They claim that there are inequalities between the white and Negro public schools in the county.

The suit was filed in the Eastern Federal court at Washington, N. C.

The petitioners, located mostly in one community in the county, seek mandatory action of the court or an injunction restraining the county from continuing its discriminatory practices.

The defendants have 20 days in which to file an answer to the suit, one of the largest ever brought in Martin county.

Ohio Town Ordered To Mix Schools

NAACP Wins Again In Battle Against Jim Crow Schools

GLENDALE, Ohio — Segregation in the public schools of this southern Ohio town, about fifteen miles from the Kentucky border, ended without fanfare last week when Prosecuting Attorney C. Watson Hover told the Glendale Board of Education that to refuse admission of colored pupils to a formerly all-white school would constitute a violation of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The action was taken in response to questions from the board as to what they should do about the request of the NAACP Cincinnati branch that certain colored children, previously not registered in schools, be enrolled in the school nearest their homes.

Cites Past History

Citing the history of actions taken by the Ohio legislature to abolish segregation in the public schools of the state, and recounting recent anti - segregation decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the state's attorney told the board that the children must be admitted to schools "at such places as will be most convenient . . . and such assignments cannot be limited by considerations of race, creed or color."

This applies, Mr. Hover said, "equally to all students irrespective of previous enrollment and irrespective of the type of schooling being received."

Attorney Michel Turpeau represented the legal redress committee of the Cincinnati NAACP branch in placing its case before the school board. Co-operating with him was Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati councilman and a member of the NAACP's national legal committee and national board of directors.

School Segregation Ruled Invalid

Segregation in the public schools of Glendale, a southern Ohio town about 15 miles from the Kentucky border, ended without fanfare last week when Prosecuting Attorney C. Watson Hover told the Glendale Board of Education that to refuse admission of Negro pupils to a formerly all-white school would constitute a violation of their rights under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The state's attorney told the board that the children must be admitted to schools "at such places as will be most convenient . . . and such assignments cannot be limited by considerations of race, creed or color." The Cincinnati NAACP had intervened in the situation.

NAACP Attorneys Seek Speedy Action In S. C. School Bias Case

WASHINGTON D. C. (NNPA)—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are seeking to hurry by the special three-judge Federal District Court at Charleston, South Carolina, on the Clarendon County school segregation case.

They obtained an order from the United States Supreme Court last Monday for the issuance of the mandate immediately. The mandate contains the order of the Supreme Court of January 28, vacating the judgment of the District Court and remanding the case to that court for further proceedings.

By getting the court to issue its mandate immediately, the District Court will officially be informed that the Supreme Court desires to have its views on the report which the District Court ordered Clarendon County school officials to file with it, showing what action they had taken to equalize colored and white schools in School District No. 22 of Clarendon County.

Ordinarily, the high court would wait for a period of about twenty-five days before sending its mandate to a lower court. This waiting period is intended to allow the losers to file a motion for a rehearing.

The Clarendon County school case was brought in the Federal District Court at Charleston to enjoin school officials of that county from segregating Colored and white children on the grade and high-school levels of the public schools.

The suit was a direct attack upon the laws of South Carolina requiring racial segregation in public schools. A decision on the question of the constitutionality of the South Carolina laws would be controlling in all states having similar statutes.

In a 2-to-1 decision, the District Court held that South Carolina's school segregation law does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution and refused to issue an injunction against their enforcement.

The District Court, however, ordered school officials of Clarendon County to proceed at once to equalize the colored and white schools and to report to it within six months what action they had taken to comply with its order.

Attorneys for the NAACP brought a direct appeal to the Supreme Court but the high tribunal decided to defer action on the appeal because it wished to have the benefit of the views of the District Court on the progress report on equalization.

Justices Hugo L. Black, and William O. Douglas disagreed with the other seven members of the Supreme Court. They took the position that nothing contained in the report to the District Court related to the question of whether distinctions based on race are constitutional.

The report was filed with the District Court had the appeal was brought to the Supreme Court, but the District Court entered an order stating that it would take no action on the report while the appeal was pending.

High Court Detours Racial School Test

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The Supreme Court sent back to Federal Court in South Carolina today a case challenging racial segregation in public schools there.

The tribunal noted in a short, unsigned opinion that more information on the issue has been filed in the lower court since the case was appealed by Negro parents.

Black, Douglas Dissent.

The opinion said the justices need the benefit of these "additional facts."

Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas dissented. They held that the additional facts "are wholly irrevelant to the constitutional questions presented by the appeal to this court." They said the issue should be decided forthwith.

The suit was started by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of ty, S. C.

They asked not only that educational facilities be made equal for all, but that segregation itself be declared unconstitutional and ordered abolished.

Ordered Equalized.

Authorities conceded during the trial that Negro schools are inferior to white. So a three-pudge lower court June 21 ordered facilities equalized.

But it refused 2 to 1 to order an end to segregation on grounds the issue is one "for the legislatures and not for the courts."

Dissenting Circuit Judge J. Waties Waring held, however, that "segregation is per se inequality." (Judge Waring announced his retirement today.)

Gov. James F. Byrnes declared that if the Negro parents won a final victory, the state might do away with its public schools altogether.

High Court Asks Data On Equality

Returns Case to Lower Court For Further Proceedings

WASHINGTON.—(INS)— The Supreme Court Monday refused to rule on the controversial South Carolina segregation case until a lower court determines whether equal public school facilities are being provided for Negroes.

It vacated a lower court decision upholding a South Carolina law requiring separate schools for whites and Negroes, but noted that the case could be appealed again at a later date.

The special three-judge lower court ordered the state to provide equal school facilities for colored children, and instructed the state to report on what it had done to carry out the order in six months.

The Supreme Court noted that the district court has not yet given its views on this report, submitted late last year.

Its 7-to-2 opinion declared:

"Prior to our consideration of the questions raised on this appeal, we should have the benefit of the views of the district court upon the additional facts brought to the attention of that court in the report which it ordered.

"The district court should also be afforded the opportunity to take whatever action it may deem appropriate in light of that report."

The key case was brought to the Supreme Court by a group of Negro parents in Clarendon County, S. C. They contended their children's constitutional rights were violated because segregation deprived them of equal opportunities and did them "irreparable harm."

The school board argued the time was "not ripe" for a Supreme Court ruling on the constitutional issue because it was in the process of carrying out the lower court order to provide equal facilities.

It pointed out that South Carolina recently approved a three per cent sales tax and a 75-million dollar bond issue for a statewide school improvement program.

South Carolina Gov. James Byrnes has warned the state may abolish the public school system if the Supreme Court rules Negroes must be admitted to white schools.

The case is the most clear-cut challenge to the "Separate but equal" doctrine to reach the high court in many years.

Involved is the constitutionality of segregation in 18 states and the District of Columbia.

Clarendon Decision Not Final

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court Monday refused to rule on the controversial South Carolina segregation case until a lower court determines whether equal public school facilities are being provided for Negroes.

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only 5,156 votes.

"During the whole campaign," he said this week, "I never indulged in writing or voicing any statements that I blamed jealousy among my own people. I believe my defeat came as a lack of financial support."

Rehearing Of Clarendon County School Case Set For March 3rd

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The Clarendon County School Segregation Case will be reheard on March 3 by a special three-judge panel, Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman announced here Thursday.

Judge John Parker of Charlotte, N. C. senior judge of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court Appeals, will sit on the special tribunal, along with Judge Timmerman and another judge to be selected by Parker.

Judge J. Waities Waring, outspoken foe of segregation, retired on February 15, and will not participate further in the case.

According to authenic sources, the celebrated Charleston jurist declined to serve on the case, and he is not required to serve at the rehearing although he was an original member of the panel.

LONE DISSENTER

When the special three-judge tribunal upheld segregation in South Carolina's public schools last summer at Charleston, Judge Waring cast the lone dissenting vote. The court, however, ordered that steps be taken to make Negro school facilities equal to white schools.

The special court will consider the State's "Report of Progress Toward Equalization of Facilities," which was ordered by the original court.

CASE RETURNED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

The parents of Negro children in Clarendon County who brought the suit with the backing of the NAACP, appealed the Charleston decision to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court recently refused to consider an appeal in the case, holding the case was not completed without the lower court's recommendations on the state's report. The case was, therefore, returned to the lower court for a rehearing with "additional facts" to be included.

The additional facts are in the form of a progress report filed with the Charleston Court by Clarendon County school officials telling what steps have been taken toward equalization of Negro schools and what further steps are planned in the future.

Judge Waring Will Not Sit In As Member In School Case

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (NNPA) — Judge J. Waties Waring, fearless jurist who recently won praise from President Truman as a great judge, will not sit as a member of the special three-judge Federal District Court when hearings are resumed in the Clarendon County, South Carolina, school segregation case.

He was asked to participate in the hearing, it was learned last Thursday, but he declined. He retired last Friday but his retirement did not disqualify him from sitting in the case.

The special three-judge court will hold further hearings in the case early next month, sitting in Columbia, South Carolina, instead of Charleston, where the original hearings were held.

Two of the three judges, who heard the case originally, will sit when the hearings are renewed. They are Judge John J. Parker, senior judge of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and District Judge George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina. These two judges along with Judge Waring comprised three-judge court which originally heard the case.

Judge Waring dissented from the majority opinion, in which it was held that South Carolina's laws requiring racial segregation at the grade and high-school level of the public schools did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

But the court ruled that the educational facilities afforded by Clarendon County for colored pupils were inferior to those provided for white children, and gave county school officials six months within which to report to it what action they had taken to equalize the facilities.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took a direct appeal to the United States Supreme Court. That court said it would like to have the views of the special three-judge Federal court, which heard the case, on the report filed in the lower court on the steps taken to equalize facilities before passing on the question of whether segregation itself is unconstitutional. The high court also said the District Court should have the opportunity to take whatever action it deems appropriate in the light of the report.

The report was filed in the District Court in December, but that court decided to withhold further action while the case was pending in the Supreme Court. The high court last January 28 sent the case back to the District Court for further proceedings.

Judge Parker has not yet designated a judge to replace Judge Waring when further proceedings are held.

S. C. State House Votes Against School Aid Fund

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Legislative action was completed Wednesday on a measure to permit South Carolina to cut off state funds from public schools if segregation is outlawed.

The State House Wednesday voted 110-to-4 for the Senate-approved resolution which would eliminate from the constitution the provision that the state must support a public school system. The proposition must be voted upon in a referendum, and that vote ratified by a subsequent legislature.

The enabling action was asked by Gov. James Byrnes as one means of preserving the state's traditional separation of the races. With the constitutional provision for state support of schools removed, the state could, in effect, abolish its school system should it be denied the right to operate separate schools for Negroes and whites.

Plan of state leaders—predicated upon a possible outlawing of segregation by the U. S. Supreme Court by test cases now pending—would be to then establish "private" schools to which the state could make support contributions.

The Court Orders Equal School Facilities

The South Carolina school segregation case, ordered reheard by the United States Supreme Court, has again been decided upon by a special three-judge federal court.

In a unanimous opinion, the court has denied an injunction to abolish segregation and has granted an order directing equalization of school facilities.

We hope this ends the controversy which grew out of a suit to outlaw segregation in the schools of Clarendon, S. C. We hope also that it spurs South Carolina and all other Southern states to equalize school facilities.

While segregation has been ruled constitutional, unequal facilities for white and colored children have not been so ruled. Failure to provide equal schools as rapidly as possible will invite an early breakdown of segregation.

No excuse can be found in law or in principle for not providing educational opportunities for all children of American citizens, regardless of color, race or creed.

SCEF Disappointed By Decision Of Supreme Court In Clarendon Co. (S. C.) School Case

NEW ORLEANS — Disappointment was expressed here today by the Southern Conference Educational Fund at the failure of the Supreme Court to meet head on the constitutionality of segregation in public schools, in its decision today in the Clarendon County (S. C.) school case.

A statement issued by Mr. Aubrey Williams, president of the Fund, stated: "The rash of bombings and violence directed against minorities, which we are witnessin recent days, is a logical development in a society which tolerates segregation, with its philosophy of white supremacy and superior and inferior races.

"Young people, white and colored, cannot be expected to really believe in democracy and brotherhood when their elders deny them an opportunity to practice these great ideals.

"Sooner or later the Supreme Court must decide this issue of segregation, certainly one of the most pressing moral problems confronting the nation today. In the meantime, every day of delay brings additional and unnecessary hardship and suffering—as well as frustrated and stunted lives."

Segregation Ruling Fought

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 15 (AP)—A court decision for segregated public schools will be appealed, the state conference of the NAACP promised today.

President James H. Hinton of the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made the statement.

The decision came this week from a three-judge special Federal District Court. It upholds the 19th Century U.S. Supreme Court doctrine that separate but equal facilities may be maintained for whites and Negroes.

"The decision was not unexpected," Hinton said in a prepared news statement, "and in no wise will deter Negroes from fighting segregation in education."

He said the case, brought by parents of Negro students in the Summerton School District of Clarendon County, or a case in some other county "eventually will bring the elimination of segregation in a democracy."

The special court found the school district had been making every effort to equalize facilities since the issue was decided in a first ruling on the matter last summer.

(At that time, the state inaugurated a 3 per cent general retail sales tax and authorized a $82 1-2 million bond issue to equalize school facilities.)

The first decision was appealed by NAACP, but the Supreme Court sent it back as "incomplete" because the special court then had not passed on the progress report.

14d(1) 1952

South Carolina
Discrimination

Byrnes Urges Move to Save Segregation

From Wire Dispatches

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8—Repeal of South Carolina's constitutional provision for public schools was advocated today by Governor James F. Bynes in a move to save the system of segregation in public schools.

Byrnes' recommendation, put forth in an address before the opening session of the State Legislature, was made against the possibility that the United States Supreme Court might rule segregation unconstitutional.

A three-judge Federal Court decision upholding segregation so long as school facilities for white and Negro races are equal is now on appeal to the nation's highest tribunal. Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have asked the court to abolish segregation.

Asks for Referendum

In the event that Byrns' suggestion repeal is approved in a referendum, it would place school operations under the laws of the State legislature. Byrnes asked the legislators to submit the plan to the voters.

The Governor, a former justice of the Supreme Court, said in his address that he believes the hibh court will sustain the Federal court decision, but he added that "no man can predict with certainty the decision of any court."

Last year Byrnes said if segregation should be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, South Carolina would abandon its public school system.

On other matters, the Governor:

(1) Said he regards the State hospital as "Problem No. 1 for this legislative session." Byrnes recommended a $5,000,000 appropriation for "emergency items" at the State hospital and the State training school. The Governor said the South Carolina hospital "is rated as the most overcrowded mental hospital in the United States with the exception of a hospital for Negroes in Alabama."

(2) Flatly opposed any exemptions from the six-month-old 3 per cent retail sales tax, backing up bonds to finance a school equalization program he recommended last year.

(3) Advocated the opening for public inspection of records of the State Department of Public Welfare and the State Industrial Commission.

South Carolina Seeks Segregation Loophole

By the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8.—Gov. James F. Byrnes recommended today that South Carolina repeal its constitutional provision for public schools. It was another step in the state's effort to retain segregation.

Such a repeal, if approved in a referendum, would place public school operation under laws of the Legislature.

Gov. Byrnes proposed the repeal against the possibility that the U.S. Supreme Court would hold segregation unconstitutional. Now on appeal to the Supreme Court is a three-judge Federal Court decision upholding segregation so long as school facilities for whites and Negroes were equal.

Gov. Byrnes addressed the Legislature as it opened its annual session. He asked the Legislature to submit the plan to the voters.

Segregation Hearing Is Set

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2(AP)—A case contesting racial segregation in South Carolina public schools gets another federal court airing here tomorrow.

A special 3-judge court again will consider the case from Clarendon County in which it already has ruled, 2-1, that separate but equal school facilities for white and Negro children are constitutional.

The dissenting judge in that ruling of eight months ago was J. Waties Waring of Charleston, since retired. He said segregation was unconstitutional.

Another judge will be named in his place by Appeals Court Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte. Parker has declined, however, to say who will be named until the court convenes at 10 a.m. The third judge is George Bell Timmerman of Columbia, a district court judge.

The 3-judge court gave Clarendon County's Summerton School district six months in which to show its admittedly inferior schools for Negroes were being equalized.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, backing the case, decided not to wait for this six months progress report and appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court turned the case back to the lower court, saying no appeal could be considered until the latter had given its views on the progress report.

It is at this stage that the case comes up again.

NOT SO, SAYS JUDGE WARING:

Court Says Clarendon S. C., School 'Equal'

Afro-American pub. 1-26-52

CHARLESTON, S.C.—The State of South Carolina has—through building program—succeded in equalizing colored and white schools in Clarendon County, a majority of a three-judge Federal court ruled here last Tuesday, with Judge J. Waties Waring dissenting. P. 21

Basis of the action was a ruling by the court on a report submitted to U.S. District Court here last month purporting to show that Clarendon County has effected equality in the schools in District 22. A suit now is pending in U.S. Supreme Court against the county, brought by colored citizens.

Circuit Judge John J. Parker and District Judge George B. Timmerman accepted the State's report as filling the requirements demanded by the court's majority ruling last June 23, but Judge Waring, who dissented in the original action, also refused to go along with his associates Tuesday.

After ruling on the report, the court declined to issue further orders in the case, saying it will wait until the Supreme Court has acted on the NAACP appeal of the Clarendon case. It ordered the report showing expenditures for buildings in the county made part of the record in the case.

No immediate comment from NAACP officials followed the ruling. In supporting the Clarendon case, the NAACP is attacking segregation per se in the elementary and high schools, contending that equality of opportunity in education is impossible in a segregated school system.

GOV. BYRNES ACTS TO END PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)— In his formal address at the opening here last week, Gov. James F Byrnes advocated repeal of South Carolina's constitutional provision establishing the public school system in the state. Byrnes made the move to save segregation in public schools.

Byrnes' recommendation was made against the possibility that the United States Supreme Court rule the segregated school system unconstitutional. Sometime ago Byrnes declared he would recommend the end of South Carolina's public school system rather than submit to mixed schools.

Two cases attacking the constitutionality of laws in the south requiring the races to be educated in separate schools before the U S. Supreme Court. In one case, a three-judge federal court's decision upholding segregation in the Clarendon County, S. C. so long as school facilities are equal or both races is under study. The other case originated in Prince Edward County, Va., where several parents and R. R. Moton High School students of Farmville, Va., are attacking the segregated school system in Virginia.

The efect of a repeal, should Byrnes' proposal be approved in a referendum, would [illegible] o place school operation under [illegible] of the state legislature. Byrne [illegible]nts the legislature to submit [illegible] plan to the voters.

Byrnes' proposal is [illegible]gned to circumvent provisions [illegible]he 14th Amendment to the [illegible]stitution of the United States [illegible]ch declares:

"...No state shall m[illegible]e or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

While Mr. Byrnes said he believes the high court will sustain the federal court decision, he added that "no man can predict with certainty the decision of any court." He continued:

"Should the court hold laws requiring segregation unconstitutional, the provision of our constitution which I have referred to should be repealed so that members of the legislature, who have sworn to uphold the state constitution, would be free to determine b statute the future policy of the state as to the mainenance of a public school system."

Orders Case Back To Lower Court For Further Action

Daily Record P. 1 2nd. 1-29-52

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — For the second time in the last few months the United States Supreme court refused to act upon the decision of a lower court upholding segregation in Southern schools. Monday, the high tribunal set aside the decision of the Federal District Court in Charleston upholding segregation of Negro and white schools in South Carolina. In a previous case out of Tennessee the high court refused to rule on general segregation in schools as in violation of the Constitution.

In Monday's 7-2 ruling the court vacated the decision in South Carolina's case on the grounds that the special court had not determined finally all the issues in the case.

The special court in its decision last year had directed pulic school officials to present a report in six months on what they had done to equalize facilities for Negro and white schools.

The brief presented in Monday's case said the special court had received the report but had not given its views on it.

The Supreme Court majority said that before it acts on the case, it should have the benefit of the special courts' views on additional facts brought out in the report.

Because of this, the Supreme Court felt that the special court should have the opportunity to take whatever action it deems necesary in light of the report. The special court's judgment was vacated and sent back for further proceedings.

Justice Black and Douglas, dissenting noted that they favored hearing the case immediately and giving a decision on the constitutional question involved. They held that the additional facts made in the report to the district court are wholly irrevelant to the constitutional question.

The high bench noted that the District Court has not yet given its views on the report. The 7-2 opinion said:

"Prior to our consideration of the questions raised on this appeal, we [illegible]ld have the benefit of the [illegible]ws of the district court upon the additional facts brought to the attention of that court in the report which is ordered.

"The district court should also be afforded the opportunity to take whatever action it may deem appropriate in the light of that report."

The case was carried to the Supreme Court by a group of Negro parents in Clarendon County, C. S. who contended that the Constitutional rights of their children were violated because segregation denied them equal educational opportunities.

Gov. James F. Bynes of South Carolina has warned that the state may abolish its public school system if the Supreme Court rules that Negroes and whites must attend the same schools.

The constitutionality of segregated school in 18 states and the District of Columbia is involved in the overall issue.

S. Carolina Senate Votes For Byrnes School Plan

By International News Service

COLUMBIA, S. C. —The South Carolina Senate voted overwhelming approval Thursday for a proposal to eliminate the constitutional requirement that the state support a public school system.

The Senate voted 31-1 to back up Gov. James Byrnes' proposal which would clear the way for the state to technically "abolish" the public school system should federal courts outlaw segregation of the races in state - supported schools.

A similar bill is pending in the house. If passed there, the measure would have to be submitted to a referendum.

The disputed appropriations bill went to a conference committee of House and Senate members yesterday. The conference committee was decided upon when both Houses insisted on their own versions of the big money measure The Senate-approved appropriations bill called for spending approximately $1 1-2 million more than the amount approved by the House. The House appropriations figure is $140,096,116.

The House Thursday killed a Senate-approved bill which could require State Forestry Commission permits before outdoor fires could be started in rural areas between October 15 and May 15—the time considered more dangerous from the standpoint of forest fires.

High Court Opinion In S. C. School Case Cited

WASHINGTON

The Clarendon County, S.C., school case which was rejected by the United States Supreme Court on Monday, was appealed to the high court directly from a special three-judge District Court convened at Charleston, S.C.

The suit was originally brought by colored children of public school age residing in School District No. 22, Clarendon County, S.C., and their parents and guardians against county school officials and the school district.

The complaint charged that the Jim Crow schools were in all respects inferior to the schools for white children.

Equal Education Impossible

The plaintiffs contended that it was impossible for colored children to obtain a public school education equal to that afforded white as long as South Carolina's Constitution and laws required segregation in public schools.

Twofold relief was sought:

(1) A declaratory judgment declaring these laws invalid under the 14th Amendment; and

(2) An injunction to restrain the defendants from making and enforcing any distinctions, based on race or color, in the educational opportunities, facilities and advantages afforded public school children in the district.

The District Court. by a 2-to-1 decision, ruled that neither the constitutional nor statutory provisions requiring segregation in the public schools violated the 14th Amendment and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction against the enforcement of these provisions.

Admitted Inequality

The judgment also stated that the educational facilities offered colored children were unequal to those afforded white pupils, and the court ordered the defendants "to furnish to plaintiffs and other colored pupils of said district educational facilities, equipment, curricula and opportunities equal to those furnished white pupils."

The defendants were ordered to report to the District Court within six months what action they had taken to carry out the order.

From this judgment, the NAACP appealed to the Supreme Court.

Attorneys for the NAACP urged the high court to pass upon the question because of its importance. They pointed out that approximately 10,000,000 colored people live in the South, where a pattern of educational segregation is sanctioned and enforced.

Poverty Blamed on JC

The fact that the South is the poorest section of the country, they argued, is overwhelmingly due to the maintenance of segregation and a caste system "which relegates all colored people to a position lower than the lowest white."

This area is less able to afford either the financial or educational hazards created by a dual school system, they contended.

As a result, they asserted, colored people have been victimized throughout the years by grossly discriminatory practices designed to conserve for whites the maximum possible benefit of educational resources.

Attorneys for school officials filed in the Supreme Court a motion to dismiss the appeal on the ground that it was premature and "improvidently" taken because the District Court had not finally determined the controversy.

The question sought to be presented in the appeal was not ripe for decision prior to a final determination by the District Court, the attorneys argued.

TEXT OF OPINION

The text of the per curiam (by the court) opinion vacating the judgment of the three-judge District Court at Charleston, S.C., and remanding the Clarendon County school segregation case to that court, rendered by the Supreme Court last Monday, follows:

"Appellant colored school children brought this action in the Federal District Court to enjoin appellee school officials from making any distinctions based upon race or color in providing educational facilities for School District No. 22, Clarendon County, S.C.

"As the basis for their complaint, appellants alleged that equal facilities are not provided for colored pupils and that those constitutional and statutory provisions of South Carolina requiring separate schools "for children of the white and colored races" are invalid under the 14th Amendment.

Cite 3-Judge Court

"At the trial before a court of three judges, appellees conceded that the school facilities provided for colored students "are not substantially equal to those afforded in the District for white pupils."

"The District Court held, one Judge dissenting, that the challenged constitutional and statutory provisions were not of themselves violative of the 14th Amendment. The court below also found that the educational facilities afforded by appellees for colored pupils are not equal to those provided for white children.

"The District Court did not issue an injunction abolishing racial distinctions as prayed by appellants, but did order appellees to proceed at once to furnish educational facilities for colored pupils equal to those furnished white pupils.

6-Month Wait Approved

"In its decree, entered June 21, 1951, the District Court ordered that appellees report to that court within six months as to action taken by them o carry ou the court's order. 98 F. Supp. 529.

"Dissatisfied with the relief granted by the District Court, appellants brought a timely appeal directly to this court under 28 U.S.C. (Supp. IV) Sec. 1253. After the appeal was docketed but before its consideration by this court, appellees filed in the court below their report as ordered.

"The District Court has not given its views on this report, having entered an order stating that it will withhold further action thereon while the cause is pending in this court on appeal.

Want Lower Court To Act

"Prior to our consideration of the questions raised on this appeal, we should have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon the additional facts brought to the attention of that court in the report which it ordered.

"The District Court should also be afforded the opportunity to take whatever action it may deem appropriate in light of that report.

"In order that this may be done, we vacate the judgment of the District Court and remand the case to that court for further proceedings.

Dissent of 2 Noted

"Another judgment, entered at the conclusion of those proceedings, may provide the basis for any further appeals to this Court.

"It is so ordered.

"Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Douglas dissent to vacation of the judgment of the District Court on the grounds stated.

"They belive that the additional facts contained in the report to the District Court are wholly irrelevant to the constitutional questions presented by the appeal to this Court, and that we should note jurisdiction and set the case down for argument."

Byrnes Hails Court Decision On Segregation

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (AP) — South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes Tuesday hailed a S. Supreme Court order returni "he Clarendon County case to a lower court as a victory for segregation of whites and Negroes in public schools.

"The Supreme Court has decided in our favor," Byrnes commented in a statement.

The general opinion among state officials here was that the high tribunal's action sets aside an appeal filed in the case by the National Association for the Advance- ment of Colored People.

In a short, unsigned opinion Monday, the Supreme Court said more information on the issue has been filed in the lower court at Charleston, S. C., since the case was appealed and the justices needed the benefit of "these additional facts."

A special three-judge panel last June upheld public school segregation by a 2 to 1 decision, but said Negro schools in Clarendon County were not equal to white schools.

The panel ordered that steps be taken to set up equal facilities for both races.

Judge J. Waites Waring, who announced his retirement yesterday, dissented from the opinion and said on in itself was inequality.

The district court ordered Clarendon school officials to submit a progress report at the end of six months to show what had been done to equalize facilities.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS DIFFER AS TO IMPORT OF SUPREME COURT DECISION IN CLARENDON CASE

Beach Dispatch P. 2

Atlanta Constitution Thinks Sooner or Later South Will Have to Abandon Dual Educational System

Oklahoma City Okla.

CAROLINA SCRIBE THINKS OKAY GIVEN TO DUALITY

14d(1) 5

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The U. S. Supreme court decision to return the Clarendon county school suit back to the court from which it originated was received with mixed eraction by two southern newspapers last week.

One publication looked on it as a respite rather than a victory, while another hailed it as a sign that segregation in public schools was not unconstitutional.

Wed. 2-23-52

In declaring the decision a respite, the Atlanta Constitution said in part:

"The Supreme court's return of the South Carolina school segregation case to the court where it originated should in no circumstance be considered a victory for segregation.

"The Supreme court merely said that additional information on the issue has been filed in the federal district court at Charleston and that the justices need the benefit of 'these additional facts.'

"In the lower court panel of three judges last June, segregation was upheld in public schools in Clarendon county, but the judges ordered that steps be taken to set up equal facilities for both races.

"It becomes increasingly apparent that sooner or later the south must abandon the pattern of school segregation on orders of the courts unless separate, but equal, facilities are provided.

"The fact is that South Carolina, Georgia and other southern states have a moral, if not legal obligation to provide equal school facilities for Negro children."

The Winston-Salem Journal, North Carolina, took a different view. Among other things, it said:

"The U. S. Supreme court sent the case back for further evidence.. Evidence on what? Certainly not on segregation, for nobody denies that there is segregation of races in South Carolina schools.

"The further evidence required is apparently on the question of equal school facilities for the Negroes. It would appear from this that all the South Carolina county needs to do to win this case is to satisfy the court that it has in fact provided as good schools for Negro children as it has for white children.

"If the U. S. Supreme court's action in this case is not entirely misleading, it would appear that school authorities are not violating the Constitution of the U. S when they segregate the races, if they provide educational facilities for both that are in reality equal."

JUDGE WHO RENDERED MINORITY OPINION IN CLARENDON SCHOOL CASE WITHDRAWS FROM TRIAL

Beach Dispatch P. 7

Jurist Who Retired From Federal Bench Refuses to Take Further Action in Litigation

OPENED UP WHITE PRIMARY TO S. C. NEGROES

Sat. 3-1-52

CHARLOTTE, N. C. - (ANP) - Judge J. Waties Waring has withdrawn himself from the famed Clarendon County school case which demands the end of racial segregation in public schools.

The case which already has reached the U. S. Supreme court was sent back to the local three-man district court in South Carolina for a rehearing.

Judge Waring originally delivered the minority opinion in the case. In this opinion, he declared that jimcrow per se was an evil which automatically made separate schools unequal. The majority opinion agreed that the schools in Clarendon county of South Carolina were not equal, but ordered county school authorities to report progress in six months.

The case, which is being handled by the NAACP, was then appealed to the Supreme court. Last month, the high court which consistently has refused to make a decision on the question of segregation, itself, ordered a rehearing to the lower court.

The original three-man court consisted of Judge Waring, Judge George Timmerman of South Carolina, and Judge John J. Parker, Charlotte, senior justice of the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Parker presided.

The three judge court will rehear the Clarendon case March 5 with Judges Parker and Timmerman on the bench and a third jurist yet to be named.

In the meantime, Judge Waring has officially retired from the bench. Although a native of South Carolina and a resident of that state all his life, Judge Waring gave out the decision which opened that state's "white primaries" to Negro voters.

In the new court action, the three-judge court will rule on the first Clarendon county report on progress in the equalization of colored and white schools.

Famous School Case Back In S. C.; Judgment Asked

Special to the Journal and Guide

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The famous Clarendon county case, instituted for the purpose of breaking down segregation in publicly-supported elementary and secondary schools, is again before the judges of the United States District Court here, before whom the case was originally tried on May 28, 1951.

A motion for judgment, filed by NAACP Legal Defense attorneys on behalf of 67 Negro school children and their parents in Clarendon county, S. C. asks for an early hearing of the case and a final judgment ordering the local school authorities to admit Negro pupils to the "white" schools.

* * * *

THE CASE WAS returned to the lower court by order of the United States Supreme Court which, on January 28, vacated the judgment of the three-judge court upholding segregation. The original court gave the school authorities a period of six months in which to report on progress made toward equalization of school facilities. Upon submission of this report to the lower court it was transmitted to the Supreme Court without comment. In its January 28th ruling, the Supreme Court asked for a review of the progress report, by the trial court.

In response to a motion filed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, on January 31, the Supreme Court issued a mandate on February 4 to the lower court to proceed forthwith in holding a hearing. The motion speeded up the case, inasmuch as the mandate would not have been issued until February 22 had not this motion been filed.

THE LAWYERS, in their motion for a judgment submitted to the district court on Feb. 7, contend that the children they represent "can get no immediate relief except by issuance of a final judgment of this court enjoining the enforcement of the policy of racial segregation . . . which excludes Negro pupils from the only schools where they can obtain an education equal to that offered white children."

As further grounds for their plea for final judgment, the attorneys cited the admission of the Clarendon county school officials that the facilities for Negro children were "not substantially equal to those afforded in the district for white pupils;" the further admission in the progress report that equalization had not been achieved in the six-months period; the failure of the report to take into consideration psychological "inequalities resulting from enforced segregation, which the undisputed testimony of expert witnesses showed existed;" and the "irreparable" damage to the children through violation of their rights as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

2 Judges Okay S. C. Efforts To Equalize Schools

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8—(AP)—Efforts of Clarendon County to equalize its schools for Negroes were approved Tuesday by two members of a three-judge federal court.

The county reported last month that it was attempting to equalize its schools in accordance with an order by the court last June 23. The court, in effect, approved the report.

As in the original case, the vote to accept the report was divided, 2-1. Circuit Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte and District Judge George Bell Timmerman of Columbia accepted it, while District Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston did not concur.

S. C. Guards Segregation In Schools

New Law Needs Voters' Approval

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12—(AP) Legislative action was completed Tuesday on a measure to permit South Carolina to cut off state funds from public schools if segregation is outlawed.

The state House Tuesday voted 110-to-4 for the Senate-approved resolution which would eliminate from the constitution the provision that the state must support a public school system. The proposition must be voted upon in a referendum, and that vote ratified by a subsequent legislature.

The enabling action was asked by Gov. James Byrnes as one means of preserving the state's traditional separation of the races. With the constitutional provision for state support of schools removed, the state could, in effect, abolish its school system should it be denied the right to operate separate schools for Negroes and whites.

Plan of state leaders—predicated upon a possible outlawing of segregation by the U. S. Supreme Court by test cases now pending—would be to then establish "private" schools to which the state could make support contributions.

Judge Quits Segregation Case in S. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 14—(AP)—South Carolina's controversial Negro school segregation case will be reheard by a special federal court early next month and Judge J. Waites Waring, outspoken foe of segregation, will not sit on the court, it was learned Thursday.

The case, ordered reopened by the U. S. Supreme Court last month, will be heard by a three-judge court sitting in Columbia instead of Charleston, scene of the original hearings.

Two of the three judges rehearing the case will be Judge John J. Parker, senior judge of the U. S. Fourth Circuit of Appeals, and District Judge George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina. Both judges sat with Judge Waring in the original hearings.

WITHDRAWS HIMSELF

Judge Waring, who dissented from the majority opinion which did not abolish segregation as sought by the Negro plaintiffs, will retire Friday at his own request.

It was learned Thursday that he has been asked to participate in the rehearing but he declined.

There is no indication who the third judge will be.

The case, used as a vehicle by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its attempt to abolish segregation in public schools throughout the South, originated in the Summerton school district of Clarendon County, S. C. The Negro plaintiffs charged that segregation violates the 14th amendment of the U. S. Constitution. They asked the three-judge court to outlaw the age-old racial custom.

FACILITIES UNEQUAL

The court held, with Judge Waring dissenting, that the "challenged constitutional and statutory provisions were not of themselves violative of the 14th amendment." But it did find that the Negro school facilities were not equal to those given whites. It ordered the school district to furnish equal facilities and to report back in six months on the action it had taken to equalize the facilities.

Meanwhile, the Negro plaintiffs, backed by the NAACP, appealed to the Supreme Court, asking it to declare public school segregation unconstitutional.

When the equalization report was given the special District Court in December, it took no action on the report itself because, it pointed out, the case was then pending before the Supreme Court. The District Court merely forwarded the report to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court last month returned the case to the District Court for action on the report.

South Carolina Passes Bill To End Schools

COLUMBIA, S. C.— (ANP) — Final action was taken last week on a bill to permit South Carolina to cut off state funds from public schools if segregation is outlawed.

A senate-approved bill passed the house by a vote of 110-4 designed to maintain segregation at the expense of destroying the state's public school system, the resolution would eliminate from the constitution the provision that the state must support a public school system.

The measure now must be voted upon in a referendum, and that vote ratified by a subsequent legislature.

14d(1) 1952

South Carolina

New Appeal Filed In S. C. Case

Second Time Case Has Been Brought To U. S. Supreme Court

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Friday tossed back to the United States Supreme Court the hot issue of racial segregation in public elementary and high schools.

It filed on behalf of colored children of Clarendon county, S. C., and their parents and guardians an appeal from the second decision of the three-judge Federal District Court at Charleston refusing to enjoin South Carolina's "Jim Crow" laws requiring such segregation.

* * *

THIS IS THE second time this case has been brought to the Supreme Court. On the first appeal the high tribunal vacated the judgment of the District Court and remanded the case to that court in order that the Supreme Court might have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon additional facts contained in a progress report on equalization of the colored schools with those for white pupils.

At the time it entered its first decree, June 21, 1951, the District Court ordered Clarendon county school officials to report to that court within six months as to the action taken by them to carry out the court's order to proceed at once to furnish educational facilities for colored pupils equal to those furnished white pupils.

* * *

WHILE THE FIRST appeal was pending but before the Supreme Court heard arguments, Clarendon county school officials filed a progress report in the District Court as ordered, and the District Court entered an order stating that it would withhold further action while the first appeal was pending in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, in a 7-to-2 decision, took the position that it should have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon the additional facts prior to consideration of the case.

* * *

JUSTICES HUGO L. Black and William O. Douglas dissented to the action of the court vacating the judgment of the District Court. They said the additional facts contained in the report to the District Court were wholly irrelevant to the constitutional questions presented by the appeal. They wanted the case set down for argument.

As soon as the mandate of the Supreme Court reached the District Court, NAACP attorneys filed a motion for judgment, requesting an early hearing and a final judgment granting a new trial.

* * *

THE DISTRICT Court held a second hearing last March 3, when the Clarendon county school officials filed an additional report showing the progress made since the first report was filed. NAACP attorneys raised no question concerning the accuracy of the reports as to the physical changes being made in the schools.

At the second hearing the District Court held that the question of the validity of South Carolina's "Jim Crow" school laws was closed by the original judgment and could not be argued at that hearing.

* * *

THE DISTRICT Court also refused to rule that, aside from the validity of these laws, the admitted lack of equality of facilities entitled the plaintiffs (colored school children, their parents, and guardians) to an injunction restraining school officials from excluding them from an opportunity to share the superior schools and the inferior schools on an equal basis without regard to race testimony as appears in the record of the Clarendon county case.

Without a review of the decision of the District Court, NAACP lawyers state, there will be considerable doubt in the minds of judges, school officials, taxpayers, and pupils of the extent of the principles set forth in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases. "A clear-cut decision on this issue will remove all doubts in the field of public education," they declare.

* * *

ATTORNEYS representing the plaintiffs are Harold H. Boulware of Columbia, S. C.; Spottswood W. Robinson, 3rd of Richmond, Va.; and Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall of New York City. Also on the brief are Attorneys George E. C. Hayes of Washington, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, James M. Nabrit, Jr., a member of the faculty of the Howard University Law School, and Austin T. Walden of Atlanta.

or color.

The District Court last March 13 again held that the educational facilities for colored pupils in Clarendon county were not substantially equal to those afforded white pupils. Despite this finding, the court again held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction forbidding segregation in the public schools of Clarendon county. From that decision, NAACP attorneys appealed.

In a bristling argument in support of the appeal, NAACP lawyers charge that the three-judge court at Charleston, by its decision, actually requires racial segregation to be maintained in public elementary and high schools in Clarendon county.

They assert that the District Court has failed to apply the decisions of the Supreme Court in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases that there are factors beyond relative physical facilities and curricular offers which established the failure of segregated public edution to meet the constitutional standards of equal protection of the laws.

(Editor's note: In the McLaurin case, the court ruled that G. W. McLaurin, having been admitted to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma, could be treated no differently than other students. In the Sweatt case, the court ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas law school on the ground that a "Jim Crow" law school did not afford his educational opportunities equal to those afforded white law students at the University of Texas.)

* * *

NAACP LAWYERS contend that the three-judge court at Charleston erroneously restricted the ruling in the McLaurin case to graduate education, despite the face that considerations of like character and equivalent force apply to elementary and high school education and were placed before the District Court.

"It is of very great importance to pupils, parents, state officers and the general public," the brief asserts, that the application of these recent decisions of the Supreme Court to education below the graduate level be made clearly.

* * *

NAACP LAWYERS also content that the three-judge court affirmatively and erroneously ruled that South Carolina's absolute constitutional and statutory requirement of racial segregation in public education is valid.

"In so doing," they declare, the court has "debarred Negro children from the enjoyment of the equal protection of the laws." They add that the plaintiffs and defendants agreed, and the District Court found, that the white public schools in Clarendon county are "much superior" to the colored schools and that present inequalities constitute a denial of equal protection.

* * *

ONLY BY permitting children to share the good and bad schools without regard to race could Clarendon county have immediately corrected and removed this denial of constitutional rights, the brief states. But the decree of the District Court upholding segregation laws actually precludes school officials from granting such effective relief, NAACP lawyers declare.

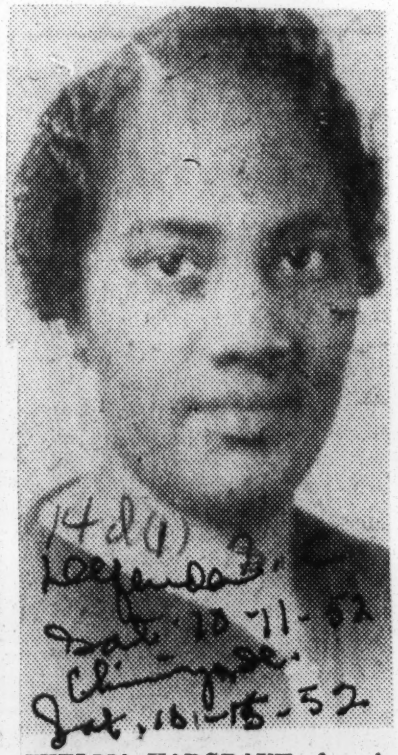
"It is as grave as it is extraordinary, and certainly calls for relief, that a court of the United States should enter a decree which by the court's own findings actually requires that a denial of constitutional right be continued for a time," the brief maintains.

* * *

CONCLUDING THEIR argument, NAACP lawyers point out that the Supreme Court has always recognized the importance of racial segregation in public education. Although the high court has clarified the issue as to graduate and professional schools, they say, the court has never had the opportunity to consider the question as to elementary and high schools on the basis of a full and complete record with the issue clearly drawn and with competent experi

Plan To Scuttle S. C. School System Ripped

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Defeat of a "fantastic" proposal to abolish the public school system in the state of South Carolina was urged last week by John Duffy, a columnist for the University of South Carolina student publication, Gamecock.



THELMA HARGRAVE, for six years supervisor of elementary schools in Charleston, S. C., has been appointed principal of the city's Simonton elementary school. She becomes Charleston's first Negro woman principal. Miss Hargrave holds the bachelor and master degrees from Columbia university and has done work toward a Ph.D.

Democracy - S. C. Wise

(From The Savannah Tribune)

South Carolinians voted November 4 to drop mandatory provision for public schools from their constitution. They did this at the suggestion of Gov. Byrnes, who was once Senator, Secretary of State, Assistant to the President, and Supreme Court Justice. The reason for dropping the mandatory provision for public schools is for the state to get around a decision against segregation, that may come from the Supreme Court. This is a perfectly ethical procedure (?) for a state. Just how would the average citizen be regarded for doing a similar thing? The state of South Carolina stays in character, followed closely by Georgia. But what does sixty per cent of the world's population think about it; what do the many millions of non-white people think of democracy when they see it in practice by Americans? No other Southern governors that we know of have taken the position of the governors of South Carolina and Georgia. Other governors and some other Southern statesmen have stated their willingness to go along with the incoming administration on foreign affairs and on sound domestic matters. The implication is plain that the civil rights issue is not in their opinion sound. It is interesting that despite the testimony of competent observers who have traveled in areas populated by millions of hungry, ignorant and restless people who are on the move toward self-determination and human freedom, despite all this, reactionary people in America, especially in the South, pay little attention to the threat of these millions of oppressed people who constitute a powder keg in world affairs, who themselves being colored find much to make them distrustful of the democracies. Many speakers during the presidential campaign expressed it as their opinion that civil rights issues had effect on international relations. We insist that the South will have to repudiate some of "the things it holds dear" or it will have to find another definition for democracy.

Shortsighted South Carolina

One excrescence in the election was South Carolina's approval by a majority of more than two to one of a State constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abandon the State's public school system. The plain and avowed purpose of this amendment is to create a bogus private school system in case the Supreme Court of the United States should determine that racial segregation in public schools violates the United States Constitution. Rather than admit Negro children to schools on a basis of equality with white children, South Carolinians, it seems, would abandon their public school system.

The destructiveness of this step is the more shocking in that it was sponsored by Governor Byrnes, once an associate justice of the Supreme Court. It is hard to understand the blindness and bitterness that have led him to so reckless a disregard of fundamental values which he once championed. What South Carolina proposed to do is a mockery of democratic principles, for the public school system is the cornerstone of American democracy. Without the universal education which it makes possible, without the equality of opportunity to learn which is its postulate, self-government is scarcely practicable.

Byrnes Pushes Amendment in Schools Fight

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16—(AP)—Gov. James F. Byrnes today urged South Carolina voters to eliminate a constitutional requirement for free public schools.

The proposed constitutional amendment eliminating the requirement will be voted upon in the Nov. 4 general election. The 1952 legislature submitted the proposal to the voters upon recommendation of Byrnes, a former U. S. Supreme Court justice and one-time secretary of state.

Removal of the requirement from the constitution would open the way for South Carolina to do away with its public school system, a step Byrnes said he would reluctantly favor if segregation is held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

With the requirement for free public schools remaining in the state constitution, Byrnes asserted, "no legal avenue will be left open to us in South Carolina to have separate public schools" for whites and Negroes should the U. S. Supreme Court decide against racial segregation.

Early Schools In Charleston

CHARLESTON, S.C.—(ANP) — Negro public schools in Charleston county opened two weeks earlier than white schools because they closed earlier in order to allow colored children to harvest crops.

More than 11,000 Negro pupils returned to schools in the county's rural areas Monday, Aug. 18. All other public schools will open after Labor Day.

Clarendon County School Case Back To High Court

New Appeal Contends District Court Erred In Refusing To Halt State Segregation Law

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The famous Clarendon County school case challenging the validity of the segregation laws of South Carolina is again on its way to the United States Supreme Court which is being asked to review and reverse the lower court decisions upholding segregation.

An appeal in this bitterly contested case has been filed in the United District Court here by NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of the national legal staff in New York; Harold R. Boulware of Columbia, S. C.; and Spottswood W. Robinson, III, of Richmond, Va.

The appeal, filed on May 10, contends that the district court erred in refusing to enjoin the enforcement of the state's segregation laws, that racial segregation in public education is invalid, that governmental action based solely upon race or color denies the equal protection of the laws and is inconsistent with the Constitution in that it is designed to import the inferiority of the Negro.

RACE UNRELATED TO EDUCATION

Moreover, the petition alleges, race is unrelated to any lawful objective of public education, and further asserts that "the Negro who is subjected to segregated education is segregated against his will and is forced into ostracism symbolizing inferiority which colors his thoughts and action at almost every moment."

"On occasion," the brief points out, "courts have denied that enforced segregation of Negroes in American life is a badge of inferiority, thus closing their eyes as judges to what they must know as men."

Challenging the lower court's decisions, the brief observes: "The law considered, the tenderness of the District Court toward the segregation policy of the State of South Carolina is unwarranted. That tenderness alone has obscured the constitutional infirmity of the statute."

HISTORY OF CASE REVIEWED

The 43-page brief reviews the history of the case which started in November, 1949, when the parents and guardians of 67 Negro school children filed a petition with the county board of education asking for equalization of educational facilities. The expert testimony in the first trial on May 28, 1951, before a three-judge federal court is cited and the findings of that court challenged. The appeal was denied by the Supreme Court and the case was returned to the lower court for a second hearing.

The district court, the brief contends, was in error in twice predicating its decisions on the ancient Plessy V. Ferguson case upholding the "separate but equal" doctrine while ignoring the more recent Supreme Court decision in the McLaurin case invalidating segregation at the University of Oklahoma. Further, it asserts, the court erred in refusing to grant immediate and effective relief against the practice of excluding Negro children from the admittedly superior "white" schools of the county.

FEDERAL-STATE ISSUE RAISED

The decree requiring the county school authorities to make progress reports to the federal court on equalization raises "serious considerations of federal-state relationships" and points to "the importance of correcting the inappropriate remedy decreed in this case," the brief asserts.

"'It is of very great importance to pupils, parents, state officers and the general public,' the brief says, "that the application of these recent decisions (in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases) of the Supreme Court to education below the graduate level be made clear."

Dime stores, as well as variety, department, drug stores and fruit stands selling grocery items are required to sell such items at below ceilings established for grocery stores.

Hearings Resumed By Court

State Claims Big Program To Equalize Schools

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — A three-judge federal court took under advisement Monday a suit aimed at ending segregation in South Carolina schools.

The court took the question under advisement late Monday after a hearing on the case brought by a group of Negro parents in Clarendon county.

Last year, in the same case, the court upheld segregation but ordered the county to equalize school facilities. Later the U. S. Supreme court declined to rule on an appeal in order to give the lower court a chance to consider the progress the state has made toward equalization.

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that while the state has attempted to equalize Clarendon county schools, the goal has not been reached.

The state argued that it is proceeding as fast as possible, having appropriated $516,000 to the county for improvement of Negro schools.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — Another round in a fight to end segregation in South Carolina schools was launched Monday in Columbia as a special three-judge federal court re-opened hearings on the Clarendon county school case.

District Appeals Court Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., and District Judge George Bell Timmerman of Columbia were two members of the panel. Both were on the tribunal which last year upheld segregation but ordered Clarendon county to equalize facilities for the races.

The third member of the court was to be announced when court convented. Judge J. Waites Waring, who dissented in the earlier decision, has since then retired.

The earlier decision was appealed to the U. S. Supreme court, but that group sent the case back to the district level in order to obtain the views of the lower court on a six-month progress report of the school leaders.

The six-month report, ordered at the original hearing, pointed out that the state has launched a $75-million school building program to equalize facilities, which priority was given to Clarendon county where the suit was begun.

In addition, the legislature recently approved a bill authorizing Clarendon county to issue bonds to finance further school construction.

The Clarendon county parents who brought the suit are represented by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Robert Mcc. Figg of Charleston, S. C., is chief attorney for the state.

Asks Voters to Support Change In Constitution

COLUMBIA, S C. — (ANP) — James Byrnes, white supremacy governor of South Carolina, last week appealed to residents of the state to eliminate a constitutional requirement for free public schools.

Gov. Byrnes, who has announced his support of Dwight D. Eisenhower or the presidency, recommended the proposed amendment to the 1952 legislature. The legislature in turn is submitting the amendment for South Carolina voters to act upon in the Nov. 4 election.

Byrnes wants the amendment approved in order to do away with public schools in the event the U. S. Supreme court declares segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Many whites of the state do not share Gov. Byrnes' sentiment. They feel that the governor is going too far in threatening to abolish public schools. Another argument against the amendment is: What will replace them?

If the requirement for free public schools remains in the state constitution, Byrnes asserted, "No legal avenue will be left open to us in South Carolina to have segregated public schools."

The U. S. Supreme court plans to hear arguments Dec. 8 on the constitutionality of segregation in the schools. It previously had agreed to hear appeals from two cases Oct. 14; however, the scheduled hearing was postponed in order to hear two more cases at the same time.

The cases are: Clarendon county, S. C., Topeka, Kas., Prince Edward county, Va., and a case now being heard in the District of Columbia provided it is appealed.

CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C., SPENDS $5,500,000.00 ON NEGRO SCHOOLS

Black Dispatch P. 6

NAACP Fight Gets Beneficial Results Within Precincts of Segregation

Oklahoma City, Okla.

HIGH COURT PONDERS SIX-MONTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — A three-judge court last week listened to evidence from both sides in new developments in the Clarendon county anti-jimcrow school unit.

Speaking for Negro complaints, Atty. Thurgood Marshall ,chief counsel of the NAACP, reiterated his past pleas that segregation in itself is in equality as far as Negro children are concerned.

Attorney Robert McFigg of Charleston, S. C., representing the county, said during the past year Clarendon county has spent more to improve Negro schools than it has for white schools.

The case was returned to this tribunal of the federal court system by the U. S. Supreme court. It had been appealed to the high court as a result of a decision of this court a year ago against the Negroes.

Jul. 3-22-52

Hearing the case were two judges who heard the original case last year—Judges John J. Parker and George Bell Timmerman. Absent is the third member of the original trio—Judge J. Waties Waring, now retired. In his place was Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Norfolk, Va.

Last year, Judge Waring in a blistering dissenting opinion, declared that segregation per se (in itself) automatically discriminated against Negro children.

The majority opinion agreed that the Negro schools in Clarendon county were inferior to those for whites, but did not act against jimcrow. The court further ordered the county to report within six months what it had done to equalize the schools.

The NAACP then appealed the case to the Supreme court which last month refused to act, saying that it wanted to know the results of the county's six-month report.

Clarendon county is in what is called the "low country" of South Carolina. It has 2,799 Negro children enrolled to only 295 whites.

As its part of the case, the county made its second so-called six month report, declaring that it had spent $5,515,000 for improvement of Negro schools to $1,992,000 for white schools.

McFigg said that Scott's Branch high school for Negroes is 40 percent completed and should be ready for occupancy by next fall, and that bids for two Negro elementary schools have been advertised.

The court took the arguments of both attorneys under advisement, but did not indicate when it would come to a decision.

Clarendon School Suit Appeal Carried To U. S. Supreme Court

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —) (ANP The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Friday tossed back to the United States Supreme Court the hot issue of racial segregation in public elementary and high schools.

It filed on behalf of colored children of Clarendon, South Carolina, and their parents and guardians an appeal from the second decision of the three-judge Federal District Court at Charleston refusing to enjoin South Carolina's "Jim Crow" laws requiring such segregation.

This is the second time this case has been brought to the Supreme Court. On the first appeal the high tribunal vacated the judgement of the District Court and remanded the case to that court in order that the Supreme Court might have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon additional facts contained in a progress report on equaliization of the colored schools with those for white pupils.

At the time it entered its first decree June 21, 1951, the District Court ordered Clarendon County school officials to report to that court within six months as to the action taken by them to carry out the court's order to proceed at once to furnish educational facilities for colored pupils equal to those furnished white pupils.

While the first appeal was pending but before the Supreme Court heard arguments, Clarendon County school officials filed the progress report in the District Court as ordered, and the District Court entered an order stating that it would withhold further action while the first appeal was pending in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, in a 7-to-1 decision, took the position that it should have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon the additional facts prior to consideration of the case.

Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas dissented to the action of the court vacating the judgment of the District Court. They said the additional facts contained in the report to the District Court were wholly irrelevant to the constitutional questions presented byl the appeal. They wanted the case set down for argument.

As soon as the mandate of the Supreme Court reached the District Court, NAACP attorneys filed a motion for judgment, requesting an early hearing and a final judgment granting a new trial.

The District Court held a second hearing last March 3, when the Clarendon County school officials filed an additional report showing the progress made since the first report was filed. NAACP attorneys raised no question concerning the accuracy of the reports as to the physical changes being made in the schools.

At the second hearing was the District Court held that the question of the validity of South Carolina's "Jim Crow" school laws was closed by the original judgment and could not be argued at that hearing.

The District Court also refused to rule that, aside from the validity of these laws, the admitted lack of equality of facilities entitled the plaintiffs (colored school children, their parents and guardians) to an injunction restraining school officials from excluding them from an opportunity to share the superior schools and the inferior schools on an equal basis without regard to race or color.

The District Court last March 13 again held that the educational facilities for colored pupils in Clarendon County were not substantially equal to those afforded white pupils. Despite this finding, the court again held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction forbidding segregation in the public schools of Clarendon County. From that decision, NAACP attorneys appealed.

In a bristling argument in support of the appeal, NAACP lawyers charge that the three-judge court at Charleston, by its decision, actually requires racial segregation to be maintained in public elementary and high schools in Clarendon County.

They assert that the District Court has failed to apply the decisions of the Supreme Court in the McLaurin and Sweat cases that there are factors beyond relative physical facilities and curricular offers which established the failure of segregated public education to meet the constitutional standards of equal protection of the laws.

(Editor's Note: In the McLaurin case, the court ruled that G. W. McLaurin, having been admitted to the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma, could be treated no differently than other students.

In the Sweatt case, the court ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas Law School on the ground that a "Jim Crow" law school did afford him educational oportunities equal to those afforded white law students at the University of Texas.)

NAACP lawyers contend that the three-judge court at Charleston erroneously restricted the ruling in the McLaurin case to graduate education, despite the fact that considerations of like character and equivalent force apply to elementary and high school education and were placed before the District Court.

"It is of very great importance to pupils, parents, state officers and the general public," the brief asserts, that the application of these recent decisions of the Supreme Court to education below the graduate level be made clearly.

NAACP lawyers also contend that the three-judge court affirmatively and erroneuosly ruled that South Carolina's absolute constitutional and statutory requirement of racial segregation in public education is valid.

"In so doing," they declare, the court has "debarred Negro children from the enjoyment of the equal protection of the laws." They add that the plaintiffs and defendants agreed, and the District Court found that the white public schools in Clarendon County are "much superior" to the colored schools and that present inequalities ocnsitute a denial of equal protection.

Citizens Unfazed In S. C. School Battle

By VICTOR L. GRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — South Carolina citizens are undeterred by recent developments in the Clarendon County school-integration case — or by the rejoicing of State officials.

When the U.S. Supreme Court returned the case for further consideration by the special three-judge Federal District Court over the school case and other progressive developments in the State.

The popular attitude seems to be that Judge Waring gave life to a movement that can not now be stopped.

It is an attitude that might well have been inspired by a statement made privately by the judge last summer in a letter to one of the many friends who congratulated him on his brilliant dissent in the Clarendon County case:

"I am so glad to have been able to express my views. I am so convinced that they are right that I am sure they will prevail."

Leaders in the State Legislature took the position that, in providing for a $75,000,000 bond issue purported to "equalize" schools, they had done all that was necessary to keep segregation in effect. They would not, their statements indicated, need to consider Gov. James F. Byrnes's proposal for abandoning public schools.

Talk Only Of "Improvements"

Their comments were marked by avoidance of the term "equalization" in favor of "improvements," with emphasis on the fact that white as well as colored schools are in need of such improvements.

NAACP leaders and their supporters, however, neighter fear the implications of the Supreme Court action nor are they letting up in their determined fight against continued segregation.

They are more than ever convinced that equality will never be attained on a segregated basis

Action Stalled

This view has been strengthened by the "wait and aee" attitude that most of the counties have taken, even in the matter of improvements already under consideration when the school case was heard in Charleston last May.

Other than in Clarendon County, where new school construction was begun in an obvious effort to impress the courts, most of the colored schools are in no better shape than they were a year ago.

Work actually has been halted in some instances.

Transportation Better

The only significant improvement so far evident is in the school bus system, which under the new law had been taken out of the hands of county and district boards.

One county high school, which had only two busses in 1950, now has eight, but three are no known plans to do anything about the dilipadated condition of its ancient racks.

main building and temprary bar

Very little attention is being paid to the threats to abolish public schools. Educators point to the multitudes of whites too poor to maintain their children in private schools as assurance against such a move.

Waring's Effects Felt

While there is regret over the retirement of Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring, very little fear is evident over its effect whose split decision was appealed last year, the State's lawmakers began "whistling in the dark."

U.S. Senators Confident

U.S. Senators Burnet R. Maybank and Olin D. Johnston expressed confidence that the high court's action spelled victory for the cause of segregation.

Plan To Spend $3 Million On Negro Schools

AIKEN, S. C.—A project to add to the Schofield school in Aiken which is the only colored high school in Aiken county, and a plan to build an elementary school for colored students in the Wagener-Sally area rate No. 1 and 2 positions on the priority list of the Aiken county school system.

A proposed 500-student elementary school for colored students in the Langley, Bath and Clearwater area received priority No. 3 A $400 appropriation from the state has already been made.

An elementary school in the Monetta area received priority No. 4 in the construction program, but the state didnot appropriate any money for the 210-student unit.

Tribunal Directs State To Equalize School Facilities

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Racial segregation in the South Carolina public school system was upheld Thursday by a three-judge federal court.

The court held that separation of white and Negro students does not violate the United States Constitution. But the tribunal did enter an order specifically directing the state to equalize educational facilities and opportunities for both races.

The unanimous opinion was written by Judge John J Parker of Charlotte, and concurred in by Judge George Bell Timmerman, of Columbia, and A. M. Dobie, of Richmond.

The ruling followed the line adopted in a decision in June 23, 1951, in which the segregation principle was upheld. At that time the court directed the state to immediately equalize facilities and curricula.

The decision last June was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, but the high court refused to consider it, holding the appeal premature. It ordered the case back for the lower court's views on the state's action to equalize.

In the opinion handed down on Thursday the tribunal found the state had moved promptly and in good faith to comply with the 1951 decree.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Columbia court said:

"There can be no doubt that a a result of the program in whic the defendants are engaged, th educational opportunities offere Negroes within the district will, b the beginning of next school yea be made equal to those afford white persons."

Referring to arguments of th National Association for the Ad vancement of Colored People at torneys that segregation be abol ished because facilities "are no equal," the court observed:

"A sufficient answer is that defendants have complied with the decree of this court to equalize conditions as rapidly as possibly, and no good would be accomplished for anyone by an order disrupting the organization of the schools so near the end of the scholastic year."

The court found that curricula in white and Negro schools "have already been equalized."

The ruling was the second Federal Court decision within a week upholding segregation in the south. A Federal Court in Richmond ruled that segregation in Virginia schools did not violate the Federal Constitution.

CrowdedSchools Get Federal Aid

CHARLESTON, S.C. — A new combination high and elementary school costing $290,000 of Federal funds allocated by the U.S. Office of Education will be built in the St. Andrews School district.

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers said the allocation had been made under a law enacted by Congress last summer to facilitate construction of schools in areas crowded by federal activities.

The new school will absorb the children in the present St. Andrews elementary school, Mrs. E. B. Frasier, principal and the Deming school, Mrs. Marie Tobin, principal.

Federal Court Upholds South Carolina School Segregation Law

CHARLESTON, S. C. [illegible] —A three judge federal court refused Thursday to outlaw segregation of white and Negro children in the schools of Clarendor county, S. C.

In a unanimous opinion handed down 10 days after a rehearing on the case, the court denied an injunction to abolish segregation and granted an injunction directing equalization of school facilities.

"The defendants (county schools officials) have complied with the decree of the court to equalize facilities as soon as humanly possible," the opinion stated, "and no good could be accomplished for anyone by an order ending segregation now."

The opinion was written by circuit judge John L. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., and concurred in by circuit judge Armistead M. Dobie of Norfolk, Va., and district judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr., of Columbia, S. C.

The case was heard here last May for the first time and the court voted two to one that segregation is constitutional. However, the tribunal ordered Clarendon county to take immediate steps to put its Negro school on an equal basis with white facilities.

Says Separate Schools Not Unconstitutional

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (INS)— Segregation in South Carolina schools was upheld again by a Federal court, here, last week.

A Three-Judge Panel ruled unanimously, in a suit brought from Clarendon County, S. C., that segregation of white and Negro pupils does not violate the U.S. Constitution.

The court repeated its previous order that school facilities for both races be equalized.

The decision was almost identical to the ruling made in the case last year which was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The high court reutrned the case pending the lower court's action on an equalization progress report it had requested.

The court, composed of Judges John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., George Bell Timmerman of Columbia, S.C., and A. M. Dobie of Richmond, Va., said it found the State moved promptly to comply with the 1951 equalization order.

The NAACP objected that facilities "art not equal now."

The court observed that 'No good would be accomplished for anyone by an order disrupting the organization of the schools so near the end of the scholastic year."

Clarendon County School Case Appeal Filed May 10

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The famous Clarendon Co. school case, challenging the validity of the segregation laws of South Carolina, is again on its way to the United States Supreme Court which is being asked to review and reverse the lower court decisons upholding segregation.

An appeal in this bitterly contested case has been filed in the U.S. District Court here by Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of the NAACP national legal staff in New York; Harold R. Boulware of Columbia, S.C.; and Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, of Richmond, Va.

The appeal, filed on May 10, contends that the District Court erred in refusing to enjoin the enforcement of the State's segregation laws, that racial segregation in public education is invalid.

The brief further holds that governmental action based solely upon race or color denies the equal protection of the laws and is inconsistent with the Constitution in that it is designed to import the inferiority of colored people.

Unrelated to Education

Moreover, the petition alleges, race is unrelated to any lawful objective of public education, and further asserts that "the colored person is subjected to segregated education is segregated against his will and is forced into ostracism symbolizing inferiority which colors his thoughts and action at almost every moment."

"On occasion," the brief points out, "courts have denied that enforced segregation in American life is a badge of inferiority, thus closing their eyes as judges to what they must know as men."

Challenging the lower court's decisions, the brief observes: "The law considered, the tenderness of the District Court toward the segregation policy of the State of South Carolina is unwarranted. That tenderness alone has obscured the constitutional infirmity of the statute."

Orangeburg Schools Win National Community Award

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—More than 4,000 people from all parts of South Carolina gathered in Orangeburg Stadium last Monday when the city schools received national honors for community improvement.

Dr. Walter W. Cocking, chairman of the Board of Editors of the American School Publishing Corporation presented a bronze plaque and citation scroll to Dr. E. W. Rushton, superintendent of Orangeburg schools.

ORANGEBURG WAS among five cities whose schools received similar honors. The other four were: Baker, Oregon; Baltimore, Md.; Lepanto, Ark.; and Stephenson, Mich.

The contest was held to stimulate school systems in giving increased attention to the improvement of their communities. A further purpose was to discover ways in which schools were bringing about community improvement.

* * *

MAIN SPEAKER for the occasion was **Dr. R. Wright Spears, president of Columbia College, Columbia, S. C., who spoke from the subject "Educating Youth, the Greatest Business on Earth."**

He stressed the importance of education, but reminded his audience that God should not be forgotten.

* * *

OTHERS ON the program were: Mannie Hiers, presiding; Billy Garrett, Dr. Roy McClain, Hugo S. Sims, Jr., Marshall Williams, Sen. T. B. Bryant, Larry R. Wells, Dr. A. C. Flora and Dr. Carl B. Caughman.

More than 60 school systems, representing 28 states, entered the competition, which was judged in New York in January by a panel of former school superintendents.

The judges were Howard Pillsbury, A. C. Flora, Willard Goslin.

E. C. Hayes of Washington, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and James M. Nabrit Jr., a member of the faculty of the Howard University Law School.

Realize Bias's Significance

Concluding their argument, these lawyers point out that the Supreme Court has always recognized the importance of racial segregation in public education.

Although the high court has clarified the issue as to graduate and professional schools, they say, the court has never had the opportunity to consider the question as to elementary and high schools.

They urge that it do this on the basis of a full and complete record with the issue clearly drawn and with competent expert testimony as appears in the record of the Clarendon County case.

H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, has been elected to the board of directors of the United Mutual Life Insurance Co., to fill the unexpired term of the late Rev. E. Elliot Durant.

ELECTED TO BOARD

NEW YORK — The Rev. James

Lawyers Appeal 2nd District Court Ruling

Urge High Tribunal Specifically To Clarify Issues In Grade Schools

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The NAACP, last Friday, tossed back to the United State Supreme Court the hot issue of racial segregation in public elementary and high schools.

It filed on behalf of colored children of Clarendon County, S.C., an appeal from the second decision of the three-judge Federal District Court at Charleston refusing to enjoin South Carolina's "jim crow" laws requiring such segregation.

This is the second time this case has been brought to the Supreme Court. On the first appeal the high tribunal vacated the judgment of the District Court.

It remanded the case to that court in order that the Supreme Court might have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon additional facts contained in a progress report on equalization of the colored schools with those for white pupils.

Toss "Hot Potato" Back

Clarendon County school officials filed the progress report in the District Court as ordered; and the District Court entered an order stating that it would withold further action while the first appeal was pending in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, in a 7-to-2 decision, took the position that it should have the benefit of the views of the District Court upon the additional facts prior to consideration of the case.

Call Report Irrelevant

Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas dissented to the action of the court vacating the judgment of the District Court. They said the additional facts contained in the report to the District Court were wholly irrelevant to the constitutional questions presented by the appeal. They wanted the case set down for argument.

Wouldn't Hear Question

The District Court held a second hearing last March 3. At the hearing, the court held that the question of the validity of South Carolina's "Jim Crow" school laws was closed by the original judgment and could not be argued.

The District Court, last March 13, again held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction forbidding segregation in the public schools of Clarendon County.

From that decision, NAACP attorneys appealed.

Brilliant Legal Staff

Attorneys representing the plaintiffs are Harold H. Boulware of Columbia, S.C., Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, of Richmond, Va., and Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall of New York City.

Also on the brief are George

High Court Dismisses Tenn. School Segregation Suit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) The United States Supreme Court last Monday entered a formal order dismissing the suit of four colored youths, who attacked the constitutionality of the Tennessee racial school segregation law.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson halted Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and would not permit him to continue argument when the case came up for a hearing before the court in January.

At the time, Justice Vinson said that in view of the statement of John Hooker of Nashville, Tennessee, counsel for the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, that the four youths would be admitted to the university when ever they applied, there did not seem to be a case.

FORMAL ORDER

In its formal order last Monday the Supreme Court revealed that the University of Tennessee has since admitted Gene Mitchell Gray, 22, of Knoxville, and that the other three petitioners, because of changed circumstances, were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to enroll there at present.

The court, in its formal order, denied the motion of the four youths to vacate an order of a special three judge Federal District Court at Knoxville and to remand the case to that court for further proceedings.

"Since appelants' requests for admission to the University of Tennessee have been granted and since there is no suggestion that any person 'similarly situated' will not be afforded similar treatment, appellant' motion is denied, and the judgments below are vacated and the District Court is directed to dismiss the action upon the ground that the cause is moot," the formal order stated.

The suit was originally brought by Gray, who sought admission to a course in biochemistry in the Graduate School; Jack Alexander, who also sought admission to the Graduate School, and Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, who sought admission to the Law School.

Suing on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated, the attacked the constitutionality of the Tennesse law making it a state offense for colored and white students to be taught in the same school.

The case was originally argued before a three-judge court, convened at the petitioners' request, but the three-judge court ruled that there was no constitutional question involved and held that it was not necessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the section of the 1870 Tennessee Constitution forbidding the teaching of colored and white students in the same court.

The three-judge court held that the question was whether there was unjust discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, ordered itself dissolved and the case to proceed before a single judge.

NO FACILITIES

Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor, without further argument, ruled that that there had been unjust discrimination under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment in that Tennessee had no facilities to provide the desired courses to colored students. But Judge Taylor refused to enter an order enjoining the Board of Trustees of the university from discriminating against colored applicants for admission.

Attorneys for the NAACP, prosecuting the suit, in one case appealed from the order dissolving the three-judge court directly to the Supreme Court. In another case they asked, in the alternative, that the Supreme Court issue a writ of mandamus to vacate the order dissolving the three-jude court.

The Supreme Court issued a rule to show cause why the petition for mandamus should not be granted and, upon the filing of an answer to the rule, set the petition down for argument with the appeal.

Tennessee Negroes Test School Laws

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12—(AP)—A non-jury trial by which a group of Anderson County Negroes is seeking admission to the county's public high schools opens in U. S. District Court tomorrow.

The Negroes contend, in the first suit of its kind filed in Tennessee, that the county has failed to provide high schools for Negro students.

The issue: Whether Tennessee laws which prohibit White and Negro students from attending state-supported schools together take precedence over the U. S. Constitution which the Negroes say gives them rights of equal school opportunity with White children.

Complainants are Allen McSwain, Mrs. M. V. McSwain, Mrs. Mary Dickie, Clifford Dickie and O. W. Willis, all Negroes from Clinton in adjoining Anderson county.

They claim their children were denied admission to the county's white high schools and were compelled to go to schools in other counties because Anderson has no Negro secondary school.

Segregation Upheld In School Case

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Five Negro parents were refused permission to send their children to a white high school last week when a U.S. district judge ruled that 19 miles is not an "unreasonable" distance for them to travel to a Negro school.

Judge Robert L. Taylor declared the five children involved were not denied equal constitutional protection by having to attend the Negro school. He took the case under advisement last February.

The judge said many white students are required to travel similar distances under similar circumstances to reach their schools in Anderson county and that school buses are provided in all cases.

Negro Schooling Better, Tennessee Principal Testifies

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13. (AP)—Because of Tennessee's constitution, Anderson County spends more on its Negro students and gives them better schooling than it does its white students, a school official testified Wednesday.

Frank E. Irwin, county school superintendent, gave the testimony in answer to a federal court suit in which five Negro parents challenge Tennessee's constitutional segregation provisions and seek admission of their children to Clinton High School.

Mrs. Allen McSwain earlier had told Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor she was forced to send her four children to Knoxville's Austin High School for Negroes, a 50-mile round trip because Anderson has no Negro high school. He added that some white students also must travel outside the county because of overcrowded conditions at Clinton High.

Tenn. Lacks Set Plan to Meet Possible School Segregation Ban

State Expected to Fight Back If High Court Orders Change

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29—Tennessee has no definite plans to meet the situation should the U. S. Supreme Court rule against segregation in public schools, except that such an opinion will not be accepted without recourse to every legal step available.

School officials in Tennessee are openly worried about the prospects of the high court's striking down segregation at its basic foundation — the public schools. But as yet they have found no plan to meet such an emergency should the court follow its recent precedents.

New Governor

Tennessee is in the difficult position of changing state administrations early in January, leaving the decision, should one be necessary, on the school system to Governor-elect Frank Clement. The new governor discussed the segregation problem with several governors at the New Orleans conference, but apparently found no easy solution.

"We will just wait and try to meet whatever the demands may be," Clement says.

School officials are convinced that it is impossible to integrate the systems immediately, should the court ban segregation and provide no time for working out a program. It would be physically impossible to mix the races except by a orderly integration and allocation to the various schools, officials at all levels contend.

The hope in the state, of course, is that the court will hold that "equal facilities" and equal opportunities are necessary, but not non-segregated schools. Second best, would be a period of integration, during which time the state might work out some system, and perhaps continue segregation as far as possible.

School Question

Tennessee is involved in two cases now in federal courts, and has won decisions in the lower courts, which may lend some encouragement locally against an all-out high court decision.

One state case directly involves the school question. Negro youths, entering high school, in a rural east Tennessee county are transported by the county to

TENNESSEE

Knoxville to a Negro high school there, since no Negro high school operates in the rural county. The Negro families brought court action asking entry into the rural county high school since no facilities whatever were provided for the Negro high school students.

Judge Robert L. Taylor, sitting with a three-judge court, held that the action was legal since the Negro children were given greater advantages in the Knoxville schools than would be the case in the white high schools of the rural county. Likewise the transportation problem was no greater than was in the case of many students within the county attending the county high schools. The special bus operates directly between the county homes and the Knoxville schools. This case is on its way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In Nashville a special U. S. District Judge, Robert N. Wilkin, of the northern Ohio district, ruled that Nashville must furnish equal golf facilities in Nashville, but that segregation is legal on golf courses, and presumably elsewhere.

Judge's Ruling

Two Nashville Negroes brought suit to open the city's three municipal golf courses to both races. Judge Wilkins declared, "This court concludes that segregation itself (where legal rights are unaffected) is not unconstitutional and unlawful; that it is a natural tendency which in the progress of man's political, social and spiritual evolution may change or disappear." He declared he thought it "unwise to attempt to prevent or prohibit (or enforce unrestricted association) by judicial degree."

He added that t"federal law does not command or prohibit it," he ruled. He cited even the laws of nature that birds and animals of all kinds practice strict segregation—by choice—as do the peoples of many races.

The city of Nashville immediately approved $40,000 in bonds to construct a municipal golf course for Negroes, and hope to have it ready for next season's play.

In both these cases the NAACP backed the cases in the courts.

Coach Co. Restrained

The Nashville Coach Co. has been restrained by court order against stopping operation of the bus system in Nashville on Nov. 30, as the company had declared.

The nogiation of fare rates is still in the courts with little chance for a decision before the expiring date for the cessation of operations as threatened by the bus company.

The company was first granted increases to 12-cent fares with 17-cent fares outside the city. After a brief operation, the council voted to cut back to a 10 and 15-cent rate, which the bus company refused to accept.

With the issuance of the City Council's rate order, the bus company notified the council it would cease operations on Nov. 30, and shortly thereafter secured an injunction against the fare reduction pending court decision. The company now issues refund claims blanks to be repaid if the court holds the lower fare leve and has made bond covering these refunds.

The city has found no other transportation system willing to take over in Nashville, and does not want the job itself.

Odds are that eventually an agreement will be worked out for continuation of the present bus system.

14d(1) 1952 Tennessee

Citizens Attack Inequality Of State Schools For Blind

Tenn. Women Hit Sordid Conditions

State Spent $3 Million On New Building For Whites

By W. A. REED JR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — An embattled group of colored women here, members of the Capitol City Dental Society Auxiliary, this week continued to attack the unfair State School for the Blind set-up in Nashville and at nearby Donelson, Tenn.

The women pointed to the $3,500,000 building outlay for the white blind of the state and showed the public the obsolete, primitive conditions under which the colored blind must live, work and attempt to gain an education.

In open letters circulated to the citizens of Tennessee, by conferences with Governor-elect Frank Clement and the present Gov. Gordon Browning, through the local press and the co-operation of NAACP officials here the militant group of women is calling attention to one of the most flagrant cases of discrimination ever to exist in Tennessee.

Tour Colored School

Touring the colored department of the Tennessee School for the Blind on Shepherd street, the committee of dentists' wives glanced at the official bulletins they carried that testified to the magnificence of the new $3,500,000 building for white students which cited some 30 types of vocational instruction.

In contrast they saw at the colored school: An obsolete, condemned building overcrowded with students and teachers, primitive conditions for living, and out door recreational facilities consisting of only two swings that were donated by other organizations than the state.

The committee revealed that 12 girls must share two rooms while 29 boys sleep in six rooms. There was not found a single chest of drawers in the building for the accommodation of toiletries, clothing or personal effects. They found that the quarters are unsafe and have been condemned as a fire hazard.

Blast New Quarters

State officials had planned to move the colored children to a place on Hermitage ave. which they claim is being repaired preparatory to the move but a reporter for a local daily paper upon investigation charged that the new quarters has only one fire escape on the outside and a rickety wooden stairway inside, has plaster falling from many of the rooms and furnace pipes located in clothes closets thereby creating possible fire hazards.

The members of the Dental auxiliary are fighting to have the colored blind students enrolled with the whites at Donelson. They argue that the new school was built with funds provided by the legislature and derived from taxpayers, colored and white, that repairing or building a new school for colored is a needless expenditure and cites the fact that the state of Virginia houses its blind students in one building.

Councilman's Compromise

Governor-elect Frank Clement in conference with the women promised "to work out things" after he takes office to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. Gov. Gordon Browning now in office passed the buck to members of the State Education Department. A colored city councilman, Robert E. Lillard, offered a compromise in a letter to the Governor-elect. He urged that the building be replaced on the present site:

His letter follows:

Dear Sir:

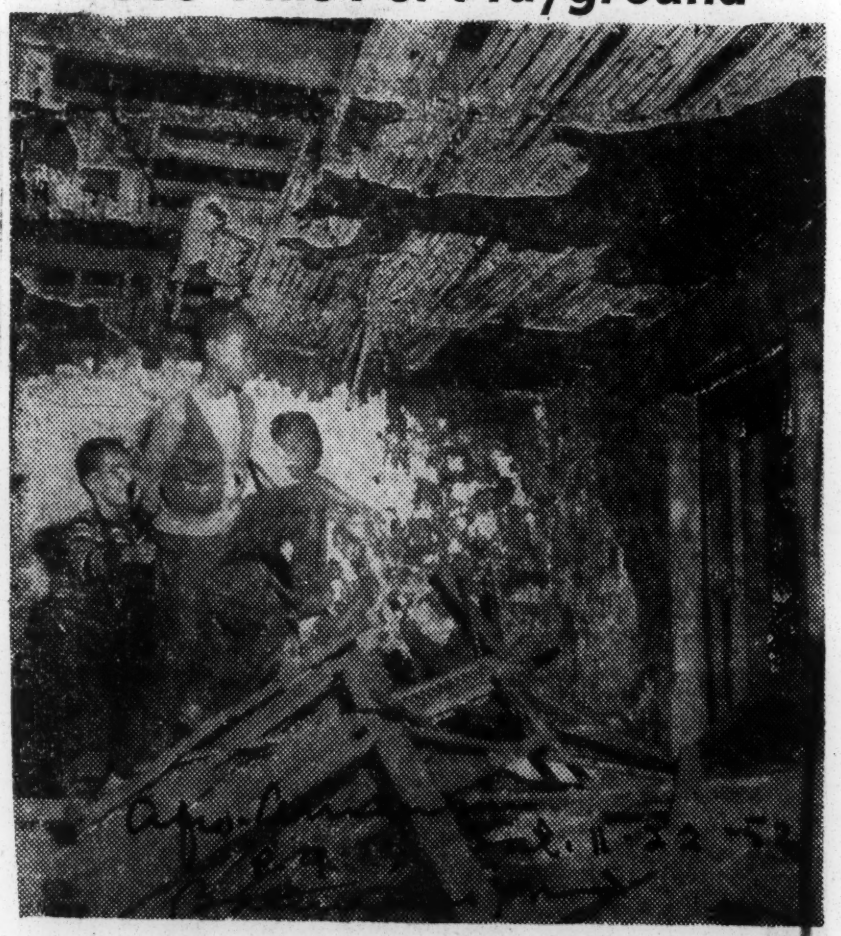
Recent reports indicate that the State Colored School for the Blind will be transferred to the old Hermitage Avenue site. May I urge you to please consider replacing the building on the present site on Shepherd Street.

It is a consensus of opinion that such action would be more practical and would meet with the popular approval of all interested persons. The present site, if properly renovated, would adequately serve the purpose for which it was designed for many years to come.

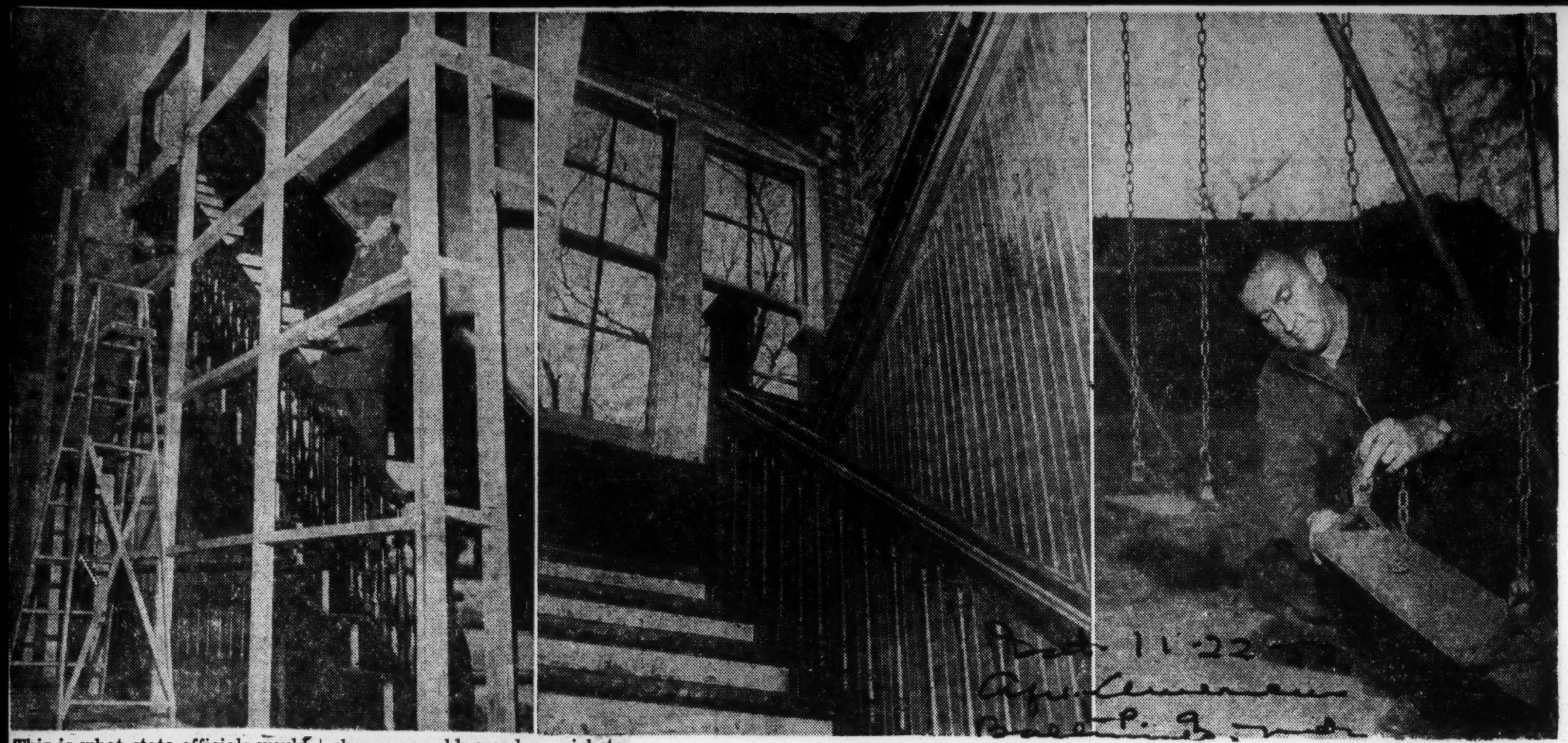
Respectfully yours,
Robert E. Lillard

Members of the Capitol City Dental Auxiliary which is leading this fight against evident discrimination are Mrs. M. L. Walton, president; Mrs. Felix Lindo, chairman of the committee for action; Mrs. J. B. Singlton Jr., co-chairman; Mrs. W. H. Watson and Mrs. E. B. Cole.

Use This For Playground



Here is where colored blind children have been forced to play in Nashville. The contrast with picture below shows graphically the conditions that the militant group of citizens are fighting. This is what is left of an indoor recreational room and workshop. The shack serves as a forbidden and dangerous playground in rainy or cold weather.



This is what state officials would like to repair for colored blind children in Nashville. At left, carpenters are shown at work on the abandoned white school on Hermitage ave. which is planned to be the next colored blind school. In center, photo shows an old wooden, rickety stairway would be the only means of escape, in the event of fire, and one of the workers in maintenance works on playground equipment at the abandoned white school at right. —(Nashville Tennesean Photos

Negro Pupil Better Off, Schools Say

By BLAYNE SALYER

Negro school children in Dallas are better off now than white children in the public school buildings picture.

W. T. White, superintendent, said, "Negro needs are more nearly adequately met than whites because the increase of the white population has been more rapid than that of the Negroes."

Fifteen per cent of Dallas' school population are Negro children.

The increase in white school children in March of this year over March, 1944, was 32 per cent —16,788. During the same one-year period Negro school children increased only by 21 per cent—2,351.

Of the $26,500,000 that has been voted for new school buildings since 1945, some $667,431 has been spent for sites.

Forty-three per cent—$282,512—of this amount went for Negro sites. And 17 per cent of the total amount spent or committed to buildings has been for Negro schools.

In the building program being completed, high school facilities for Negroes were increased by one third when Booker T. Washington's capacity was doubled.

High school facilities for white children were increased by only one fourth when South Oak Cliff High School and half of a high school building at Hillcrest were included in the program.

When school opened on Sept. 8, 214 white portables were in use. Negro portables totaled only fifty-eight.

Under the giant $24,830,000 school bond issue—which will be voted on Oct. 18—fourteen elementary buildings have been specifically located.

Can Segregated Schools Of Virginia Be "Equal"?

Some of the attorneys and expert witnesses who testified for the plaintiffs in the school segregation case from Prince Edward county (Farmville, Va.) tried last week before a three-judge Federal Court in Richmond. Left to right: Dr. John Brooks, director of Lincoln School, New York City; Professor Robert Johnson of Virginia Union University, Richmond; Dr. M. Bruster Smith, chairman, department of psychology, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, attorney, of Richmond; Dr. Kenneth Clark, of the faculty of City College of New York; Miss Annette Peyser, socio-economic analyst, NAACP national office, and Dr. Isadore Chein, of the American Jewish Congress, New York

3 AT VIRGINIA TRIAL SCORE SEGREGATION

Practice Is Discrimination and Fosters Inferiority Feelings, Federal Court Is Told

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26—Segregation is discrimination and fosters feelings of inferiority, three witnesses from New York told a three-judge Federal court here today. They testified during the second day of a hearing in which the legality of Virginia's provision for separate schools for white and Negro students was being challenged directl yfor the first time.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, parents and students of Moton High School for Negroes in Prince Edward County, called on Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the experimental interracial new Lincoln School in New York City.

He asserted that racial segregation in schools "violated our basic concepts of democracy" and created "frustrating effects."

In a school, he continued, a Negro pupil might read of brotherly love in the Bible, pledge allegiance to the flag with reference to "liberty and justice for all," learn in biology that race did not determine physical of mental characteristics, and study in civics that ancestry could make him a Negro in one state, a white person in another, and not racially defined in a third.

Questionnaire Is Cited

Attorney Attacks Testimony

His testimony, which followed the plaintiffs' efforts yesterday to show that facilities for the Negro students were inferior to those for the whites, was attacked by T. Justin Moore of Richmond, an attorney for the defendants, the Prince Edward County School Board.

Mr. Moore asserted that the testimony was speculative and irrelevent. He determined in questioning that Dr. Brooks, born in Vermont, had been educated in the South and had taught in Atlantic public schools and at the University of Georgia.

Dr. M. Brewster Smith, 33-year-old chairman of the Department of Psychology at Vassar College, testified that neither race nor color determined a person's learning ability and that segregation induced a feeling of inferiority in members of a minority group.

The day's third major witness, Dr. Isidor Chein of New York, director of research for the Commission on Community inter-relations of the American Jewish Congress, testified that segregation fosteredand those enduring it, even though there. Testimony also was offered that near the Federal District Court, were barred from eating places

He testified that more than 90 per cent of almost 600 anthropologists, psychologists and sociologists answering a multiple-choice questionnaire he sent them reported their belief that segregation was harmful to both those practicing it and those enduring it, even though there.

Testimony also was offered that the country school board had promised for three years to improve the Negro high school facilities but had failed to do so. The special court was told yesterday that funds were available for an early start on a new Negro high school.

The Negro petitioners won a point today when Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie, presiding, granted an extended luncheon recess on the ground that Negroes

Some of the Prince Edward county plaintiffs and patrons of the R. R. Moton High School at Farmville, eating lunch between sessions of the Federal Court hearing in Richmond. Left to right (clockwise): the Rev. L. F. Griffin, R. C. Epps, C. Daniel Brown, Mrs. J. F. Clark, Mrs. Mary S. Brown, and C. D. Cooke. Attorneys for the defending school officials, including Virginia's attorney general, offered stern opposition to the move to eliminate segregated schools, and toward the latter stages of the hearing admitted the Negro schools were inferior but promised the court that "substantial equality" would soon be achieved. They contend that it is constitutional to have separate schools for the two races if the facilities are equal.—(Journal and Guide Staff Photos by Shephard)

Dixie Moves To Equalize The Schools

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—In the wake of recent school suits challenging the constitutionality of segregation in state public schools, white citizens of three Southern states have moved to bring about their version of an equal school system.

Prince Edward county school board plans to accept bids in May for erection of an $850,000 Negro high school to replace the Moten high school which a special three-judge court last week ruled inferior to facilities provided for white students in the county.

Money for the new facility already is at hand and the state department of education already has approved the preliminary plans for the structure, according to Thomas J. McIlwaine, division superintendent of the county schools. The school board plans to have the new school completed by the fall term of 1953.

Commenting on the ruling of the three-judge court which upheld the constitutionality of segregation despite knowledge that school facilities were unequal, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia state conference of the NAACP, said in part:

NOTHING SETTLED

"The court's decision has not settled anything. Both whites and Negroes know that segregation is a badge of inferiority. Therefore, there is no other course for the association to take other than to appeal this type of decision until this blot on the American pattern of life is removed."

Meanwhile, Ed. McCuistion, director of the Negro division of the Arkansas education department suggested improving facilities in Negro schools as a means of off-setting anti-segregation suits filed against two state school districts. Atty. Harold E. Flowers is handling suits for parents of Negro children.

Suggestion was offered at a meeting of about 75 school superintendents and board members. McCuistion also suggested paying Negro teachers more money.

Virginia NAACP To Take Jim Crow Schools Case To Supreme Court

(By Carter Jewel)

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Charging that there are four errors in the three-judge court's opinion upholding the Virginia constitution and coed requiring segregation in the public schools, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is appealing that ruling to the United States Supreme court.

The case originated from Prince Edward county, Va., as the outcome of a strike of pupils of the Moton High school last spring in Farmville, Va., in protest against inferior school facilities. The parents and children later asked the court through NAACP lawyers to grant an injunction forcing the country school officials to admit them to white schools.

The high court will be asked to settle the school segregation "once and for all,' according to the appeal order presented to and signed by Federal District Court Judge Sterling. Hutcheson was a member of the three-judge court that ruled against the Negoes.

The appeal was initiated by Sportswood W. Robinson III, and more than 100 parents of Prince Edward county.

Robinson, head of the trio lawyers in the NAACP fight to have Virginia's segregated school laws held invalid, said last week that the three-judge decision should be reviewed and reversed on the grounds that the district court erred:

"(1)) In refusing to enjoin enforcement of the school segregation laws on the grounds that laws violate rights secured under the due process and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"(2) In refusing to restrain the Prince Edward county school board from using race as a faster in determining the assignment of school space when the court on its own finding declared that equal facilities were not provided Negro students.

"(3) In declining to hold that the Negro high school students were entitled to equality under the Fourteenth Amendment in all aspects of the educational program addition to equality in physical facilities and curricula.

"(4) In issuing a decree ordering the school board to equalize the Negro school facilities in the county since such a decree cannot be effectively be enforced without involving the court in the daily operation of public schools in the county."

The controversial segregation issue was argued at some length last March by NAACP counsel and attorneys for the state and Prince Edward county. Hearing the arguments in addition to

Judge Hutcheson were Judges Armistead M. Dobie, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria.

Lifting of Segregation May Bring Reduction In School Financing, Federal Court Is Told

Lifting of the segregation bars may result in reduced financing of the State's educational system, a trio of top-ranking Virginia educators said in Federal District Court here yesterday.

Testifying in the Prince Edward County school case, they, headed by Colgate W. Darden, Jr., former Virginia Governor, expressed fears that if school segregation is lifted by court decree funds for the educational system will be reduced by the voters.

Darden, president of the University of Virginia, took the stand in behalf of the school board yesterday afternoon and had this to say:

"It would bring on conflict, not violence, and would result in a sizeable falling off of funds."

Dabney S. Lancaster, president of Longwood College at Farmville and former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, went so far as to say that public education in Virginia would be "set back 50 years" if the racial segregation laws pertaining to the schools are declared void.

The present State Superintendent of Instruction, Dowell J. Howard, used the word "catastrophe" in describing his fears of the banning of segregation in the schools.

"On the local level, it would be a catastrophe," Howard said. Then he added that in his opinion the people of Virginia would not subscribe funds for schools as they have in the past.

Fourth-Day Session

Darden's testimony was the high point in the fourth-day session of the segregation case in which the constitutionality of the State's school segregation laws is being tested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and more than 100 parents of Prince Edward County Negro students attending the R. R. Moton High School.

In response to a question put to him by State Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Darden said that he felt that the opening of the segregation barriers would "inevitably slow up the advancement of the State."

He admitted, however, that the State's public education system is "far from being the good system that it might."

Darden also was asked by Almond if the good will now existing between the whites and Negroes would be endangered by banning segregation. His answer was: "I don't think it would be destroyed, but it would be impaired. I think unquestionably it would slow up the forward movement we now have."

In explanation, he said that non-segregation in the State would result in petty bickering over financing of the schools. He voiced the opinion that the whites would place their children in private schools or put them under private tutors in groups.

"The net result," Darden told the special three-judge Federal Court, "would be that neither (Negroes nor whites) would get the quality of education now available."

Asked whether the whites would employ Negro teachers, Darden said: "I do think that the tendency of the whites in Virginia would be to employ white teachers." He thought Negro teachers would have a difficult time in finding employment in their field.

Speaking for himself and not the University of Virginia, Darden said it was his opinion that the people of Virginia want a separation of the races. "I believe," he said, "that, given good schools and good teachers, the children of Virginia would do better in separated schools."

Under cross-examination by Oliver Hill, NAACP counsel, the former Virginia Governor was asked if the people of Virginia could continue to support two separate school systems. "It's a burden that the people of Virginia can carry, and I think are willing to carry," he replied.

He also said, "I don't believe that the striking down of the segregated schools would bring about a forwarding of the education of the people of Virginia."

Howard Well Prepared

Howard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, came well prepared with statistical matter. At one point in the hearing he was asked to give an estimate of Virginia's population. He quickly replied, 3,318,860 and as rapidly was corrected by his counsel, who said, 3,318,680.

Asked to give his opinion on the lifting of school segregation bans, he said, "The people of Virginia are in no sense prepared for a change." He declared also that he thought the people of Virginia believe the "segregated system is the best."

Qualifying his statements with 25 years of experience in dealing with both races, Howard said, "It would be a mistake to break segregation at this time."

During the direct questioning of Lancaster, Attorney Archibald Robertson, counsel for the school board, intimated strongly that the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

He was asked by Judge Armistead Dobie, of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, if the repetition of statistical material he was presenting in evidence was necessary. Robertson's immediate reply that he did not question the ability of the three judges hearing the case, but he wanted every "iota" of evidence to be in the record should it go up to the high tribunal.

Lancaster echoed Darden's testimony when he said, "I think that the State can afford a reasonably good public school system for the two races in separate schools."

Cross examined by Spottswood Robinson, III NAACP counsel, Lancaster admitted that as far as he was informed education in the colleges and universities of the South had not been set back 50 years by the admission of Negro students.

During the direct examination by Attorney Robertson, he was question if he noted any warped personalities among the Negro school children in Farmville and Prince Edward County. "I have no evidence that segregation in schools has created warped personalities," he replied.

Attorney Robinson then harked back to the R. R. Moton High School "strike" last April and May when 450 Negro students walked out of their classrooms for two weeks in protest over conditions at the school.

"Would you consider that they were happy as a result of the strike?" Robinson asked him. "No sir," was the answer. Under more examination by Robinson he admitted that it was "very unusual for high school students to go on a strike."

Other witnesses that took the witness stand for the defense yesterday included T. J. McIlwaine, Prince Edward County superintendent of schools, and John J. Blount, Jr., supervisor of accounts and records for the State Department of Education.

McIlwaine, who set on the witness stand first yesterday morning after a similar session Wednesday afternoon, emphasized that the elimination of racial segregation barriers in the schools would be "distasturous." He explained that the Prince Edward County voters, in his opinion, would provide the absolute minimum in funds for the school system.

He added that over a 25-year period that $237,300 had been provided from local funds for white high schools and $101,100 for Negro high school buildings. However, he said that approximately $850,000 has been provided for a new Negro high school to supplant the R. R. Moton structure. Plans for this new building, hoped to be opened by September, 1953, are now on the drawing boards.

Blount brought figures with him showing that during the 1950-51 school session that the State spent $41,810,323 for white education and $12,930,939 for Negroes—"just about in relation to the percentage proportion of the two races."

He said ,"there is absolutely no distinction whatsoever in the distribution of State funds for public education." On the local fronts, he added that he heard reports that the distribution of funds was not in direct proportion to the population.

High Court Will Get Va. School Case

RICHMOND, Va. — A special three-judge Federal tribunal upheld Virginia's segregated school system, Friday, and the State conference of NAACP Branches immediately served notice that it will appeal the ruling to the United States Supreme Court.

Ruling on the Prince Edward School suit, the court declared that high school facilities for colored pupils are "not substantially equal" to those provided white pupils. The court ordered the county school officials to equalize these facilities.

Decision Settles Nothing

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia NAACP Branches, said:

"The court's decision has not settled anything. Both white and colored citizens know that segfegation is a badge of inferiority. There is no other course for the association to take other than to appeal this type of decision until this blot on the American pattern of life is removed."

Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, attorneys, who argued the NAACP case during the week long hearing, also said the ruling would be appealed.

Won Point of Suit

The NAACP lost the first round of its all-out attack on Virginia's bi-racial school system, but won the other point of the suit: their contention that school facilities provided colored pupils in Prince Edward County, were not equal to those provided for white pupils.

Comparing facilities, the court said: That the Robert R. Moton High School provided by the county for colored pupils has "no gymnasium, no shower or dressing rooms to accompany physical education or athletic activities, no cafeteria, no teachers' rest room."

All of these facilities are provided for white pupils, the court noted.

Experts Contradict Each Other

During the five - day hearing, NAACP attorneys pointed out the white and that segregation unjustly implants a feeling of inferiority to prove that facilities provided whites were superior to those given colored pupils.

The hearing was highlighted by the testimony of experts who contradicted each other on the adverse effects of segregation on a pupil's personality. On the other hand, the defendants presented experts who said that, given equivalent physical facilities, offerings and instruc

child would receive in a separate school the same educational opportunities as he would obtain in a mixed school.

Counsel and State Witnesses Head for Court to Testify on School Segregation
From Left, Dowell J. Howard, J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and Colgate W. Darden, Jr.

Could Save $5,232,490 By Ending Dual Schools

The staggering sum of $5,232,490 could be saved on teachers salaries and buildings alone, to say nothing of the other costs of maintaining a segregated school system, if District schools were integrated, the Washington Interracial Fellowship was told at a dinner meeting Thursday.

A total of $3,700,000 could be saved on needed buildings and $1,532,490 on salaries, it was stated by John B. Duncan, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, one of three main speakers who led a panel discussion on the subject of budgetary costs of a segregated school system at Metropolitan AME Church.

The other speakers were Edward Hollander, past president, D.C. chapter, Americans For Democratic Action and Mrs. Irene Osborne, representative of the Washington race relations program, American Friends Service Committee.

904 Classes of 35 Pupils

Mr. Duncan said the most significant waste in operating dual schools would probably be found in the failure to integrate and fill white junior high school classes up to the board of education standards.

This would eliminate from the annual budget the need for additional teachers in these institutions where classes are now overcrowded. He related figures showing that there are 904 classes with more than 35 in a class, or 77.8 above normal; 638 classes of 40 or 55.0 per cent; 225 classes of 45 or 19.4 per cent; 64 classes of 50 or 5.5 per cent; and 9 classes of 55 or .08 per cent. The Board of Education standard is 28 in a class.

There is a need for 26 more teachers in the colored junior high schools now that would not be necessary if there were mixed schools. White schools have over 2,142 surplus seats and colored have a deficit of 1,330.

Short 117 Elementary Teachers

There is a need for 117 more colored elementary teachers that would cost $519,714 in salaries. On the basis of the board of education standards of 36 pupils to a class, there would be need for 40 additional teachers at a cost of $177,680. There are 3,970 more colored elementary children than white.

In the senior high schools, where the board of education standard is 25 pupils to a class, the ratio in the white schools is 15.7 per cent and in the colored 22.8 per cent. There are 6,508 surplus seats now available, 122 extra teachers that are costing the taxpayers $541,924 in salaries.

Current expenditure per pupil in the D.C. public school system, according to the U.S. Office of Education, Mr. Duncan states, is $281.41 for white children and $210.42 for colored. We use 243 more white teachers than colored but we have 4,654 less white pupils than colored, he averred.

Buildings Would Cost $37,000,000

To have adeqate buildings it would necessitate expenditure of $37,000,000 under the dual system. At least $3,700,000 of this could be saved by eliminating segregation, Mr. Duncan declared.

Mr. Hollander stated that either you must make white schools as crowded as the colored schools or bring the colored schools down to the pupil ratio standards of the white schools.

The latter case would be the only desirable one under a dual system but it would cost a tremendous amount of unnecessary money to solve a problem that could be taken care of without any additional expense by the simple expedient of integration, he averred.

Mrs. Osborne said the time has long past when we should stop whispering and preach to the housetops about the injustices of the exorbitant cost of operating segregated schools and do something about eliminating them.

David Skull, president of the Fellowship, presided.

SEGREGATION ISSUE BURNING BRAND:

3-Judge U.S. Court Weighs Va. School Jim Crow Case

Afro-American p.1 Dat. 3-8-52

RICHMOND

Three Federal judges now are weighing the challenge to the legality of Virginia's traditional school segregation statutes presented by residents of Prince Edward County through NAACP lawyers in a five-day hearing, which was concluded here Friday.

NAACP Attorneys Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond and Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York represented the parents of the colored children who seek entrance to the so-called white public school of Prince Edward County.

Judges who heard the case are U.S. Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie and U.S. District Judges Sterling Hutchinson and Albert V. Bryan.

Their written opinion, to be handed down later, is almost certain to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, regardless of their findings.

'International Importance'

And on the basis of the high court's review—provided the jurists do not dodge the issue of segregation as they did in the South Carolina school case—the pattern of public education throughout the South may be determined for years to come.

When the hearing opened on Monday, Judge Dobie classified the case as "of national, or even international importance."

Spottswood Robinson, one of the three lawyers representing the pupils' parents, said he expected the evidence to show the "invalidity of segregation" and to prove that its existence made it "impossible" for colored pupils to obtain educational equality.

T. Austin Moore, the chief attorney for the county school board, said that the defendants would show there is no basis for the contention that equal facilities can't be provided separately.

State Aids Segregationalists

Moore's statement toed the line of policy laid down by State officials who have called for a continuation of segregation on a "separate-but-equal" basis."

State's Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, said the State has launched a school program to eliminate any discrimination to which reasonable men could make a complaint.

The Virginia case, he held, is similar to the one in South Carolina, last year, in which a three-judge court upheld segregation — with the dissent of Judge Waties Waring—so long as equal facilities are provided.

On Tuesday, colored plaintiffs argued that segregation should be abolished, if for no other reason, it creates feelings of inferiotiry and insecurity. They were supported in this viewpoint by scientists from four universities.

On the third day of the hearing, Dr. L. J. Stiles, dean of Virginia State University (white) department of education, tried to point out that colored teachers would lose their jobs and pupils would find their vocational opportunities more limited if segregation were abolished in the schools.

He was backed up by Colgate W. Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia and former Governor of the State; Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, president of Longwood College; and Dowdell J. Howard, superintendent of public schools.

Psychologists Testify Mixed Schools 'Only Way'

Friday, Oliver Hill declared that outlawing school segregation is the "only way" to solve the problems in public education posed by "separate-but-equal" statutes.

"There is not a single city in Virginia in which colored children have equal opportunities with white ones," the attorney summed up his case.

The NAACP's assault on Virginia's school segregation laws entered its fourth day, Thursday, with a battery of experts testifying of the adverse effects of racial segregation.

Using scientific terms, four New York State psychologists and sociologists pointed out that segregation creates a feeling of "inferiority and insecurity" in the minority group.

They also said it was bad psychologically for the majority group.

The experts, called by the NAACP, included:

Dr. John L. Brooks, director of New Lincoln School of New York City; Dr. Kenneth Clark, assistant professor of psychology at City College of New York; Dr. M. Brewster Smith, chairman of the department of psychology, Vassar College, and Dr. Isidor Chein, director of the research commission on community interrelations of the American-Jewish Congress.

Still being heard before a packed courtroom, the case gave indications of running over into next week.

Declaring that segregation in itself is discrimination, the NAACP launched a frontal assault on the constitutionality of Virginia's biracial school system Monday as the Prince Edward County school suit got under way here before a three-judge Federal tribunal.

The hearing began at 10 a.m. The Federa. District courtroom was filled with spectators who filled the jury box, stood in the aisles and overflowed into the corridor outside.

In their opening statements, NAACP attorneys Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Oliver Hill and Robert L. Carter challenged the validity of racial segregation in the county schools and contended that it is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

School Board Denies Inequality

Attorneys for the defendants, the Prince Edward County School Boar sought to show that educational facilities in that county were equal and that plans have been made to provide the colored pupils with superior facilities.

The first witness in the case was Thomas J. McIlwaine, who is division superintendent of schools for Prince Edward County and also a defendant in the suit.

Cites State Law

Called as an adverse witness, Mr. McIlwaine said segregation is practiced in the county schools because "it is the State law."

Allen G. Brodnax, photographer, identified a group of pictures of the county's colored and white schools.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Shaed, a Howard University graduate, who is an accountant and statistician for the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, told of the inequalities uncovered in a survey of the records of the county's schools.

Dr. Thomas Henderson, dean and professor of education at Va. Union University, gave his findings in a recent survey made of the county schools.

He said the building, land and equipment at Moton High School (colored) is valued at $131,000 and that Farmville High (white) is valued at $487,000. That represents an outlay of $306,000 for each pupil at Moton High and $1,679 for each pupil at Farmville High.

Dr. Henderson cited other inequalities in comparing the two schools and was still on the stand when the court recessed for lunch at 1 p.m.

Pupils On Strike

The suit is the outgrowth of a strike by 456 pupils of Moton High School in Farmville, Va. The pupils refused to go to classes in what they termed an inferior school. The parents appealed to the NAACP and the suit was filed when the Prince Edward County School Board refused to admit the colored children to white schools.

Death Threat Sent Lawyer In School Case

Afro-American p.1 Dat. 3-8-52

Fails To Deter Hill From Urging The End Of JC Va. Schools

By RUFUS WELLS
Editor, Richmond AFRO

RICHMOND

In a dramatic summation, made after his life had been threatened, Oliver W. Hill, NAACP attorney, closed the Prince Edward County school case, Friday, by asking that Virginia's segregated school system be abolished.

The closing argument climaxed five consecutive days of testimony during which experts contradicted experts as to the adverse effects of segregation on personality.

Mr. Hill received the death threat in an anonymous letter three days after the trial got under way. The letter, mailed to his home at 107 Overbrook Rd., said, "You will be taken care of in the near future."

Thought Work of Crank

The former Richmond City Councilman said he considered the missile to be the work of a crank, and that he had not reported it to the police.

In summing up the plaintiffs' case Friday afternoon, Mr. Hill urged the special three-judge Federal Court to declare the State's separate schools unconstitutional on the grounds that segregation, in itself, is discrimination.

"There isn't a single community in Virginia where colored children have equal opportunities. The only way to solve the problem of racial segregation is to declare it unlawful," he asserted.

Outgrowth Of Stroke

The suit was the outgrowth of a strike, last April, by 456 pupils of Robert R. Moton High School in Farmville, Va., Prince Edward County. The pupils refused to attend classes in what they termed a school "inferior" to that provided for whites.

After the County School Board rejected an NAACP request that the pupils be admitted to the white Farmville school, the suit was filed in Federal court. It was the first direct attack on the constitutionality of Virginia's segregated school system.

The hearing began Feb. 25. In their opening statements, NAACP Attorneys Hill, Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, and Robert L. Carter, challenged the validity of racial segregation in the county schools and charged that it is a violation of the 14th Amendment.

State Defends Segregation

In summing up the State's case, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Attorney General of Virginia, said that "separation with equal facilities is morally and legally defensible."

He said the suit was "fomented by agitation and propaganda by the NAACP and its counsel."

Mr. Hill denied this. He pointed out that the school strike was already on when the NAACP was called into the case.

Out For Assault On Jim Crow

Residents of Prince Edward County turned out enmasse for the legal assault on Virginia's school segregation laws. Above is the delegation from Farmville, Va., where a pupil's strike at Moton High School touched off events that led to filing of the case.

To Decide JC School Case

Hearing the NAACP-sponsored suit challenging the Constitutionality of Prince Edward County's segregated school system were, left to right, Circuit Judge Armistead W. Dobie, District Judges Sterling Hutcheson and Albert V. Bryan. In the opening day of the trial, Judge Dobie declared that the case is of "national or even international, importance."

3 Judges Okay Va. School Bias

U. S. Court Upholds Segregation In Schools; Equalization Ordered

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP) — Despite knowledge that Prince Edward County schools for Negroes were not equal to those for whites, a three-judge Federal Court here last week upheld Virginia's segregated school system.

Ruling on a suit filed by Negro parents in the country, the court said it found "no hurt or harm to either race" in the statutes, but admitted that facilities for Negro pupils are "not substantially equal" to those provided for children of the white race, and ordered school authorities to proceed immediately to make them equal.

The opinion set no date for complying, nor was it decided how or who would determine when school facilities are equal for the two races. This in effect left the issue where it was before the court acted.

During the hearings, no one—not even Prince Edward County or state officials — ever denied that school facilities and opportunities were unequal for the races.

It was admitted that there were inequalities as to buildings, equipment, curricula, recreational facilities and otherwise. County officials said a new $800,000 Negro high school will be constructed this year.

Immediately after the court rendered a decision, Oliver Hill, chief counsel for the plaintiffs, said "unquestionably" the case will be appealed. He said he was "very disappointed" at the special court's verdict, rendered one week from the time arguments in the school suit closed before the judges Feb. 29.

14d(1) 1952

Virginia

Portrait Of Dr. Carver Unveiled At Richmond School Named In His Honor

The new George Washington Carver School in Richmond, Va. was dedicated at impressive ceremonies May 15, at 8 p. m. The principal, Oscar A. Moton, presided. The program was under the auspices of the faculty and PTA of the school. The guest speaker was Dr. Walter C. Daniel, specialist in higher education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

A feature of the dedication was the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Carver for whom the school is named. Two grandnieces and a nephew of Dr. Carver unveiled the portrait.

Shown in the photo above are some of the participants on the program. They are, left to right, Mr. Moton, Dr. Walter G. Daniel, H. I. Willett, superintendent of Richmond public schools, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College.

New George Washington Carver School Dedicated

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RICHMOND, Va. — The dedication exercises of the new George Washington Carver School were held here May 15, at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the faculty and Parent-Teacher Association of the school. Dr. Walter G. Daniel, specialist in higher education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., was the speaker.

Dr. Daniel, a native of Petersburg and a graduate of Armstrong High School and Virginia Union University, reminded the audience that "It is the responsibility of the school through extra-curricular activities to prepare students for a broader point of view."

Mentioning that ::modern schools incorporate playground, auditorium, and library with classrooms, the speaker added: These facilities will enrich the lives of the students mentally, physically, socialy and emotionally."

* * *

THE KEYS to the building were presented by Contractor O. T. Graham to Randolph Church, school board chairman; Dr. John F. Showalter, administrative assistant to the superintendent; Shirley Jefferson, President of Carver Student Council; Mrs. Gladys B. Giles of the faculty; Mrs. Emma L. Hicks, community, and John O. Jones, school custodian.

The unveiling of the portrait of Dr. George Washington Carver for whom the school is named was by Ruth Rebecca Carver, Naomi Mary Carver and Frank R. Carver, grandnieces and nephew of the late scientist.

Sat 5-24-52

Expressions were heard from H. I Willett, superintendent of Richmond schools; Marion Loggins, student body; Mrs. Emma L. Hicks, P. T. A.; Mrs. Florine C. Lewis, faculty, and Herbert H. Southall, community.

Oscar A. Morton, principal of the new school, presided at the ceremonies.

School Case Underway In U. S. Court

Journal and Guide

Norfolk Va.

Sat 3-1-52

Prince Edward Suit Tests Legality Of Pupil Segregation

By Joseph Shephard
Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND P1A showdown on whether segregation in itself constitutes discrimination loomed in Richmond Federal Court this week as a 3-judge panel began hearings on charges that Prince Edward County's dual school system is guilty of discrimination against the county's Negro high school pupils.

The case, filed by NAACP attorneys Oliver Hill, Spottswood Robinson, and Robert L. Carter on behalf of the parents of pupils of Farmville's R. R. Moton High School, is being heard by Judges Armistead Dobie, Sterling Hutcheson and Albert V. Bryant.

In his opening summation Attorney Robinson declared that the plaintiffs would attempt to establish two points — that high school facilities offered for Negro pupils in the county are inferior and that full equality of school facilities cannot be offered under a segregated system.

T. Justis Moore, attorney for the Prince Edward school board and Superintendent Thomas J. McIlwaine, defendants in the action, admitted "minor differences in building and equipment," but contended that the county's facilities for white and Negro high school pupils are "substantially equal" in all other respects.

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MR. MOORE then stressed the efforts made by the state of Virginia during the past 10 years to bring its Negro schools up to a point of equality with the white. P. 2

He added: "If these gentlemen are seeking improvement in the schools of the state, they are going to get them, whether or not they had brought this case. I want to say, on the other hand, that if these gentlemen are trying to get social equality and mixing of white and Negro children in the schools, they will not get it."

Sat 3-1-52

THE SAME NOTE was struck by Attorney General J. Lindsey Almond Jr.

"We are prepared," he said, "to show that the facts don't bear out the claim that Negro pupils cannot obtain the equality of educational opportunity in segregated schools which is, not given, but guaranteed them under the Constitution."

* * *

IN THIS connection a "battle of the experts" seemed indicated since the plaintiffs have a list of more than a half-dozen prominent authorities in the fields of education, psychology, and sociology who are expected to testify to the contrary.

The attorneys for the defendants also voiced the intention of calling expert witnesses who would refute the stand that "personality in the schools" or other personality injuries are suffered by Negro pupils as a result of being barred from attending white schools.

Included among the more than 200 persons who packed the defense would show that Negro students graduating from the state's high schools do better than do many whites in the nation's colleges, and that many Negro students from states where there are mixed schools" to attend Virginia State College (Petersburg) and other schools in Virginia.

* * *

IN SUPPORT of this position the Attorney General said that

the courtroom and stood in the corridor outside were more than 10 pupils of Farmville's R. R. Moton High School, where pupils went out on strike last April after school officials refused to set a definite date for the start of building operations on a new Negro high school which has been promised for the county.

Striking Pupils Find New Site For Own School

WEST POINT, Va. (NNPA)—Striking colored high school students here have shifted their makeshift school from an abandoned town - owned building to the colored Masonic Building.

Mrs. Florence Edwards, president of the Parent - Teachers Association which is supporting the refusal of the students to attend a high school in King William county, announced the shift last Thursday.

She said the decision to move classes from the town-owned building was made from fear that the West Point School Board might take legal action to prevent use of the building. The local school board had not given permission for use of the building.

ABOUT TWENTY-TWO of the twenty-nine high school students here refused to board a bus on Sept. 4 to be taken to the Hamilton - Holmes High School in adjacent King William county and have since been attending classes in the makeshift school. The over seven students are either working or attending school elsewhere.

The PTA and the striking students are holding out for a local high school for colored pupils.

West Point school officials decided last July to abandon the high school portion of the Beverly Allen School and use the facilities for colored elementary pupils. They said the high school students could get a broader curriculum at Hamilton - Holmes School, eighteen miles from here.

Mrs. Edwards said the striking students are attending classes in the mornings at the Masonic Building and participate in "student activities" during the afternoon. They are under the direction of members of the PTA.

Mixed Marriages Shown As Real Cause Of Attorney General Fights Mixed Schools

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—State Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. revealed he's actually worried about mixed marriages Wednesday night when he said he intends to fight any end of segregated schools — even if it means going to jail.

The diehard Dixiecrat showed his true colors before the Newport News Junior Woman's Club, as he charged that "the separation of colored and white races with relatively comparable equal facilities is legally defensible.

"We are not going to put those little children together in Virginia," he said. If the Federal edict is issued, I am not going to comply with it. We're going to fight to the last ditch."

After brazenly declaring that he would break the law if the Supreme Court rules against school segregation, Almond then announced that he bore "no prejudice against any citizen."

His uppermost thoughts were revealed, however, when he said that should the school segregation law be broken down the next step will be to "make it lawful for a colored person to intermarry with a white person."

"I've been informed that the Virginia statute dealing with miscegenation will be attacked and broken down," he said. "Whether they bring such a situation about or not, the breaking down of segregation at the school level throws white and colored children into daily contact."

2 Counties Working To Improve Schools

KING WILLIAM, Va.—A major phase of this county's current school construction program is already completed and in operation. It's the new Hamilton-Holmes High School for colored, two miles west of here and the only colored high school in the country.

The school has an enrollment of 137. It is the school to which the West Point school board transferred 29 students at the beginning of the current session.

The students, seeking a high school of their own, refused to ride the bus the 16 miles to the King William County school. Most of them have been out of school since.

Parents Fined

Eight parents of children in the group under 16 years of age were fined here $200 each on charges of violating the state's compulsory education law. The fines were suspended and the appeals of the parents are scheduled to come up in King William Circuit Court on Dec. 1.

Hamilton-Holmes cost the county $130,000, of which $50,000 was a loan from the State Literary Fund and $80,000 was from the $75,000,000 Battle school fund.

Colored elementary enrollment in King William and West Point totals 639 students scattered through schools at West Point, Hamilton - Holmes, Beaulahville, Palls, Church View, Engield and Etna Mills.

One Brick Building

Of the seven colored elementary schools, only West Point's Beverly Allen School, formerly the West Point colored high school, is of brick construction.

Superintendent of Schools W. E. Garber has said all the buildings, all of frame construction, are in "fair condition." The schools at Etna Mills and Enfield are the only one-room ones remaining in the King William system and Garber has said there is a possibility that they might be discontinuted after "the course of about five years."

In Powhatan county the citizens there are seeking $108,000 in Battle fund money to close down the last of the one and two-room substandard school buildings.

6-Room Addition

A large portion of the grant, when approved, will be used for construction of a six-room addition to Pocahontas Colored Elementary School, about a mile and a half west of Powhatan, Va.

The addition, to cost between $70,000 and $80,000 will enable Powhatan school authorities to complete the consolidation program started some five years ago.

Still remaining in the school system are three rickety woodstove heated colored elementary school buildings—one room ones—at Pine Hill, Shilon and Ballsville and a two-room one at Antioch.

In addition to the substandard schools, Superintendent J. B. Carter has stated that the county's pupil transportation setup needs improvement. He has said that the county has been buying two new buses each year, with one of them going to transport white pupils and the other to colored pupils.

200 Va. Residets Sue School Board

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. (ANP)—More than 200 residents of Brunswick county, Va., are bitterly fighting the plan of the county school board to construct a new $700,000 consolidated white school near Lawrenceville. The controversy was carried to the State Supreme Court of Appeals last week.

The citizens are seeking a review of a Brunswick county circuit court decision which last July held that the school board was within its rights in building the proposed school.

Opponents of the plan are challenging the board's move on the grounds that it is not entitled to proceed with the new building until the elementary schools in the county as a whole meet the requirements of efficiency in the school system.

The present system is not "efficient," the petition charges, because at least 400 colored elementary pupils are now attending school in a building on the grounds of St. Paul's Polytechnic institute at Lawrenceville with the county paying the rent and additional costs.

Fullest Records Expected From U. S. Court Trial Here Of School Segregation Suit

By Frank Walin

When the Prince Edward County school segregation suit goes up to the United States Supreme Court, as both sides expect it will, that tribunal will have one of the most complete records on the subject ever presented to it.

That's the opinion of one of the three judges who presided during the five-day hearing which was concluded in Federal District Court here Friday.

"We want to make a complete record and I think we will make the most complete record in any one of these cases," Circuit Court Judge Armistead M. Dobie said on the concluding day. Judge Dobie emphasized he spoke from experience, having heard a number of school segregation cases in the past few years.

The court gave no hint as to when a decision will be reached on the constitutional issue posed in the hearing. However, the fact that no "briefs" are to be presented is an indication that an answer to the thorny problem is forthcoming from the special court in the near future.

Testimonies Conflicted

(Briefs are written forms on which lawyers cite legal authorities on the issue at stake. They also are used to summarize arguments made during the hearing of a case.)

For the record, both sides brought educators, psychologists, sociologists and statisticians into the spectator-packed courtrooms to present their sides of the case. As in most controversial issues brought to the attention of the courts, these experts gave conflicting testimony.

An example: The question of whether Negroes and whites would mix without prejudice on the Virginia high school level was brought up from time to time.

A witness for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a Negro herself, said, "In my opinion there is absolutely no basis for saying that adjustment is more difficult at the high school level."

"Animosities Would Develop"

On the other side of the question a psychologist with a nation-wide reputation, reported, "In a mixed school, I am afraid, animosities would develop."

This difference in opinion was evident all along the line, even to the statistics that were presented to the court to be accepted "for what they are worth."

Frequently the courtroom took on the appearance of a college classroom with the witnesses as professors and the three judges along with the spectators as students. An insight into how psychologists probe the minds of people was brought out during the trial.

Dr. Kenneth Clark, a New York City Negro psychologist, went into some detail on a "projection" method he uses. In this method, dolls are presented to children to test their reactions, he told the court. He used the dolls in one test, the court was advised, for the purpose of checking the reaction of Negro children to their race.

Segregation Held "Corroding"

As one of the results of this test, he said he came to the conclusion that segregation has a "basic corroding and distorting effect on the personality of a Negro child."

Dr. Clark, along with Dr. Isador Chein, another NAACP witness, were students at Columbia University of Dr. Henry E. Garrett, professor of psychology at Columbia, who was brought to Richmond to testify for the school board.

The big issue at stake throughout the hearing was whether provisions of the State Constitution and Code relating to segregation in the schools are unconstitutional. However, during the hearing these State provisions were mentioned only infrequently. In the final arguments Friday, both sides brought up this phase.

State Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., declared that segregation is not a matter for the courts to decide on, but is a legislative issue.

Referring to the oft-mentioned "equal rights" provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, NAACP Attorney Oliver Hill said: "It is now the duty and obligation of the courts to restore these rights."

T. Justin Moore and Archibald Robertson, counsel for the Prince Edward County School Board, gave weight to the fact that the county school board is equalizing facilities through the planned construction of a new Negro high school.

So much emphasis was placed on this point that Attorney Moore in his final arguments suggested to the court that the case be kept under the supervision of the three judges until actual equalization of high school facilities are brought about.

"We are committed to carrying out this program," he said. "We are going to carry it out."

Spottswood Robinson, III, another NAACP attorney, pointedly asked the court, "If there ever will be equality, when will it come about?"

Admission Brought Out

The NAACP stoutly maintained that segregation is discrimination, and backed up this conclusion with a statement from Dr. Chein, who said, of the segregated groups, "They are prone to develop strong feelings of self doubt." He also said that feelings of inferiority and insecurity are noticed in the segregated groups.

On this point, Attorney Moore brought out an admission from Dr. Chein that discrimination exists in Northern States and "between the light-colored Negroes and the more-dark-colored ones."

Dr. William H. Kelly, director of Richmond's Memorial Guidance Clinic, said: "Segregation occurs in all cultures." He pointed out that, in theory, he could create a discrimination problem in the "finest schools."

He explained that he could present candy to the students of one school three times a day and none to another school directly across the street having equal facilities in all respects. "The children in the other school would soon feel that they were being discriminated against," he explained.

Latitude Permitted

A wide latitude in presenting testimony was permitted by the court, which, in addition to Judge Dobie, consisted of District Judges Sterling Hutcheson, of Richmond, and Albert V. Bryan, of Alexandria.

"The gates have been left wide open," Judge Dobie commented frequently during the five-day hearing when one side or the other would wander far afield. Neither side objected much when "leading" questions were asked by the attorneys or when "hearsay" testimony was presented by the witnesses.

When an infrequent objetcion was made, Judge Dobie would say, "We'll take it for what it is worth."

One witness referred casually to a newspaper item he had read and his remarks were put into the court record. Normally, during a jury trial, "hearsay" testimony and "leading" questions are strenuously objected to.

During the entire hearing, the courtroom, on the third floor of the main post office, was packed with spectators, some of whom arrived early and remained until the case closed for the day. Frequently, standing room only was to be found soon after the opening hour of the hearing.

Court Upholds Virginia Laws On Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., March 7 (AP)—A special three-judge Federal Court today unanimously upheld Virginia's traditional school segregation laws.

In its opinion, the court found that Negro school buildings, facilities, curricula and means of transportation are "not substantially equal" to those provided white pupils in Prince Edward County.

It ordered the county's school authorities to proceed immediately "with all reasonable diligency and dispatch" to equalizing facilities.

The suit, attacking segregation laws contained in Virginia's Constitution, was brought by parents of Prince Edward County Negro school children. They sued after the school board declined to open the county's white schools to Negro pupils.

Foes of Segregation To Appeal Virginia School Decision

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 8.—Virginia Negroes have lost the first round in what they promise will be a continuing court battle against State laws requiring separate public schools for whites and Negroes.

A special three-judge Federal tribunal ruled unanimously late yesterday that present statutes calling for "separate but equal" facilities for the races do not violate the United States Constitution.

But hardly had the decision been handed down before attorneys for Prince Edward County Negroes, who challenged the segregation laws, served notice they will take the matter to the United States Supreme Court.

Almond Hails Decision.

Oliver Hill, chief counsel for the plaintiffs, said "unquestionably" the case will be appealed.

The decision was hailed by Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., as one which "bolsters the course of public education in Virginia for both races."

While the Prince Edward Negroes, patrons of the R. R. Moton High School at Farmville, lost on the larger issue of segregation, they won one point in their suit.

School Planned.

Their contention that Negro school facilities in Prince Edward County, represented by the Moton School, are unequal to facilities afforded whites in the county, was upheld by the special court. The judges found that the facilities were, in fact, "not substantially equal" and ordered the county school board to make them so "with all reasonable diligence and dispatch."

County school officials said they were already doing this by drawing up plans for a new $800,000 Negro high school. When the school is completed, they said, Negroes will have better facilities that white children.

The three jurists who sat in the week-long segregation suit were Armistead Dobie of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Federal District Judges Sterling Hutcheson and Albert V. Bryan.

Virginia School Segregation Acts Upheld by US Court

System 'Not Social Despotism,' Is Ruling

(The Associated Press)

Richmond, Va., March 7—A special three-judge federal court Friday unanimously upheld the constitutionality of Virginia laws requiring separate public schools for whites and Negroes.

The court, ruling on a suit brought by parents of Negro school children in Prince Edward county, said it found "no hurt or harm to either race" in the statutes requiring separate but equal facilities for the races.

The system "has not been social despotism" as contended by plaintiffs in the suit, the court said, but on the contrary has "begotten greater opportunities for the Negro."

Attorneys for the plaintiffs said Friday night they "unquestionably" will appeal the verdict to the United States supreme court.

'For Generations'

Separation of the races in the public schools of Virginia "has for generations been a part of the mores of her people," the court opinion said, adding: "It indisputably appears from the evidence that the separation provision rests neither upon prejudice, nor caprice, nor upon any other measureless foundation.

"Rather the proof is that it declares one of the ways of life in Virginia."

Arguments in the suit, brought by the Prince Edward county Negro parents with the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, ended before the special court last Friday.

The suit was filed last year after Negro pupils at the R. R. Moton High school in Farmville went on a "strike" for several days in protest against alleged "unequal facilities." The students claimed that the Moton school plant and curricula were inferior to the plant and curricula of white schools in the county.

Counsel for the plaintiffs asked simultaneously that Negro facilities in Prince Edward be equalized with white facilities and that the state segregation laws be declared unconstitutional.

'Breeds Inferiority'

Oliver Hill, Richmond lawyer representing the Negroes, told the court that Negro school facilities were inferior to facilities provided white children "in every city and county in the state."

Hill and various witnesses for the plaintiffs contended that segregation breeds a feeling of inferiority in Negro children.

The state and the Prince Edward county school board, through a battery of lawyers headed by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., claimed that the "separate but equal" statutes were "morally defensible." And they told the court that the state is gradually moving toward full equalization of white and Negro school facilities by spending more money on the improvement and construction of Negro school buildings.

Members of the special court were Armistead Dobie of the fourth US circuit court of appeals and Federal District Judges Sterling Hutcheson and Albert V. Bryan.

In its opinion Friday, the special court found that, as the plaintiffs said, Negro school buildings, facilities, curricula and means of transportation are "not substantially equal" to those provided white students in Prince Edward county.

It ordered the county school authorities to proceed immediately "with all reasonable diligence and dispatch" to equalize those facilities.

But it turned down the request to outlaw the "separate but equal" laws.

Proposition Rejected

"On this case," it said, "the court cannot say that the plaintiffs' evidence overbalances the defendants'.

". . . Federal courts have rejected the proposition, in respect to elementary and junior high schools, that the required separation of races is in law offensive to the national statutes of the constitution.

"They have refused to decree that segregation be abolished incontinently.

"We accept these decisions as apt and able precedent."

Here the court referred to a case last summer in which a federal tribunal in South Carolina ruled that segregation was legal so long as equal facilities were provided.

The US supreme court has ordered the South Carolina court to review that case, and a rehearing was held last week.

Here's Va. School Case Opinion

Three-Judge Court Holds Segregated Schools Do No Wrong; NAACP To Appeal

RICHMOND — A three - judge Federal District Court last week upheld Virginia's laws requiring segregation in public schools. The decision was handed down by Judges Armistead M. Dobie, of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Albert V. Bryan of the District Court at Alexandria and Sterling Hutcheson of the District Court here.

On the issue of whether segregation stigmatizes colored pupils, the opinion declared that "Federal courts have rejected the proposition in respect to elementary and junior high schools that the required separation of the races is in law offensive to the national statutes and Constitution.

"We Accept . . ."

"They have refused to decree that segregation be abolished incontinently.

"We accept these decisions as apt and able precedent.

"Indeed we might ground our conclusion on their opinions alone.

"But the facts proved in our case, almost without division and perhaps peculiar here, so potently demonstrate why nullification of the cited sections of the statues and Constitution of Virginia is not warranted that they should speak our conclusion.

"Regulation by the State of education of persons within its marches is the exercise of its police power—'the power to legislate with respect to the safety, morals, health and general welfare." The only discipline of this power by the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Acts of Congress is the requirement that the regulation be reasonable and uniform. We will measure the instant facts by that yardwand.

"It indisputably appears from the evidence that the separation provision rests neither upon prejudice, nor caprice, nor upon any other measureless foundation. Rather the proof is that it declares one of the ways of life in Virginia.

"Separation of white and colored children in the public schools of Virginia has for generations been a part of the mores of her people. To have separate schools has been their use and won.

"The school laws chronicle separation as an unbroken usage in Virginia for more then 80 years. The General Assembly of Virginia in its session of 1869-70, in providing for public free schools, stipulated that white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school, but in separate schools, under the same general regulations as to management, usefulness and efficiency. It was repeated at the session 1871-72, and carried into the Code of 1873.

Cite Legislation

"As is well known, all this legislation occurred in the period of readjustment following the Civil War when the interests of the colored persons in Virginia were scrupulously guarded. The same stature was re-enacted by the Legislature of 1877 and again in 1878, still within the Reconstruction years of Virginia.

"In almost the same words separation in the schools was carried into the Acts of Assembly of 1881-82, and similarly embodied in the Code of 1887, in the Code of 1919, and now it is placed in the Code of 1950, in a single section . . . in the same words: . . . The importance of the school separation clause to the people of the State is signalized by the fact that it is the only racial segregation direction contained in the Constitution of Virginia.

"Maintenance of the separated systems in Virginia has not been social despotism, the testimony points out, and suggests that whatever its demerits in theory, in practice it has begotten greater opportunities for the colored race.

"Virginia alone employs as many colored teachers in her public schools, according to undenied testimony, as are employed in all thirty-one non - segregation states.

"Likewise. it was shown that in twenty-nine of the even hundred counties in Virginia, the schools and facilities for the colored are equal to the white schools. in 17 more they are now superior, and upon completion of work authorized or in progress, another five will be superior. Of the 27 cities, five have colored schools and facilities equal to the white and eight more have better colored schools than white.

Darden Impressive

"So ingrained and wrought in the texture of their life is the principle of separate schools, that the president of the University of Virginia (Colgate W. Darden) expressed to the court his judgment that its involuntary elimination would severely lessen the interest of the people of the State in the public schools, lessen the financial support, and so injure both races.

"His testimony, corroborated by others, was especially impressive because of his candid and knowledgeable discussion of the problem. A scholar and a former Governor and legislator of the State, we believe him delicately sensible of the customs, the mind, and the temper of both races in Virginia.

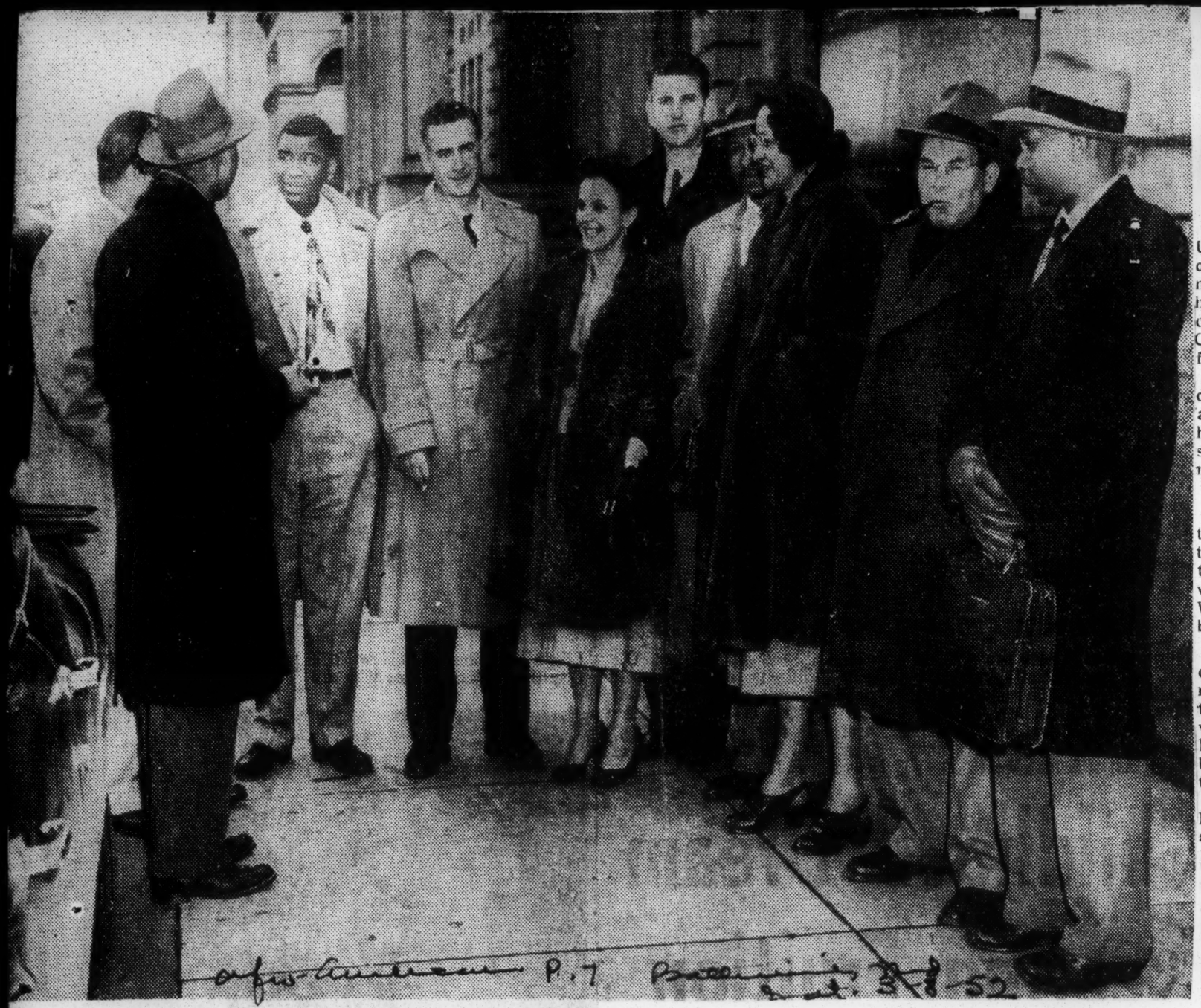
"With the whites comprising more than three-quarters of the entire population of the Commonwealth, the point he makes is a weighty practical factor to be considered in determining whether a reasonable basis has been shown to exist for the continuation of the school segregation.

In this Milieu we can not say that Virginia's separation of white and colored children in the public schools is without substance in fact or reason. We have found no hurt or harm to either race. This ends our inquiry. It is not for us to adjudge the policy as right or wrong—that, the Commonwealth of Virginia 'shall determine for itself.'"

Virginians Launch All-Out Attack On J-C Schools

After listening to a full day's testimony by educational experts, spectators in the Prince Edward County equal school suit file from the courthouse where the case was heard before a special three-judge tribunal.

Principal NAACP witnesses in the court fight for equal schools in Prince Edward County, Va., are included in photo on the right. Left to right are Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney; Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of Virginia Union University; Robert B. Johnson,



Dr. John L. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School, New York City; Miss Antionette H. Peyser; Dr. M. Brewster Smith, chairman of the psychology department of Vassar College; W. Hale Thompson, attorney; Mrs. Evalyn M. Shaed, accountant; Dr. Isidore Chein, director of the research commission on community interrelations of the American-Jewish Congress; and Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, assistant professor of psychology at City College, New York City.

Appeals Court Finds No Race Bias In School Case

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)—The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here last Tuesday found no racial discrimination to exist in high school facilities provided for colored children in Washington County, North Carolina, and those furnished white pupils there.

The appellate court upheld the decision of the District Court that a proposed plan to consolidate high school facilities for colored students in Washington County was not discriminatory.

AN APPEAL HAD been taken to the circuit court on the ground that discrimination existed. Plaintiffs in whose behalf the appeal was filed were Wilmer and Rixie Winborne, children of A. R. Winborne, of Washington County.

The suit, brought through the children's father, sought a permanent injunction on the ground that colored pupils in the county were discriminated against in violation of the Federal Constitution by the denial of facilities equal to those afforded white pupils.

The Washington County School Board, the defendant in the case, admitted in court that existing facilities were not equal. But the school board said a program for improving the schools in the county was being undertaken. The first step, the board said, was the consolidation of three colored high schools in a building of modern construction centrally located in the county.

IT WAS CONTENDED that this consolidation and the new building were in accord with modern educational standards and would furnish better facilities for colored students than are afforded the whites. The board said a similar consolidation for white high school students was contemplated as soon as funds were available.

The court's opinion, written by Judge Armistead M. Dobie, said:

"We do not gainsay the substantial equality requirement of the Fourteenth Amendment and our readiness, in cases of noncompliance, to strike down the discriminatory treatment. But a consideration of all the evidence here compels our acceptance of a finding of no discrimination. The judgment of the District Court is affirmed."

Inferior Schools Admitted In Some Areas Of State

Journal and Guide p. 3 Norfolk, Va

By JOSEPH SHEPHARD
Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND — No matter what decision is rendered in the suit testing the legality of segregation in public schools which is now being heard by a three-judge panel in Richmond Federal Courts, this now-famous Prince Edward County case is almost sure to be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Admitting substantial inferiority of Prince Edward County's Negro high school, attorneys for school officials embarked upon a line of defense aimed at showing that these differences would be resolved in favor of the Negro students upon completion of the proposed new R. R. Moton school, and that there has been a continuing effort over the past five years to improve Negro school conditions.

Defense Attorney Archibald Robinson recalled Supt. J. T. McIlwaine to the stand Wednesday afternoon. By 11 a. m. Thursday, Robinson had droned through three hours of leading questions which drew constant objections from attorneys for the plaintiffs.

* * *

HE INTRODUCED and read many of 107 defense exhibits consisting of tables, charts, maps and county school records.

Included in the long list of defense exhibits was on tabulation organized by Mr. Arthur E. Chapman Jr., purporting to show 28 Virginia county or city school situations where facilities for Negroes are better than those for whites.

Mr. Chapman, State Supervisor of Buildings, said Wednesday that 17 counties and eight cities in Virginia provide better schools for Negroes than for whites.

(See PRINCE EDWARD, Page 2)

Dec. 3-8-52

A RICHMOND architect, W. Irving Dixon, testified that he was of the opinion that seven localities had better Negro high school than those provided for whites.

He named Brunswick, Caroline, Cumberland, New Kent, Spotsylvania and Surry counties, and the city of Petersburg as locations of the plants he referred to.

* * *

CLOSING WITH A declaration of the "corrosive effect" of segregated schools upon the personality of the South's Negro children, plaintiffs in the suit to compel opening of Prince Edward county's high schools to students of both races, rested their case Wednesday, midway the third day of the trial which attorneys for both sides agreed would last through Friday.

Dr. Kenneth Clark, assistant professor of psychology at New York City College, was the last witness for the plaintiffs.

Under a lengthy cross-examination by T. Justin Moore, chief counsel for the defense, Dr. Clark stubbornly maintained the position stated earlier by four defense witnesses, that school segregation compelled by law forces the personalities of minor race children into by-paths of frustration, self-hate, a sense of inferiority, and lack of regard for or firm belie in moral values.

WHEN ASKED whether he felt that his attending Howard University as a student had resulted in any feeling of inferior status as a result of his being a Negro, Dr. Clark replied:

"I came out of Howard an entirely different person from that I was when I entered. . . I must say that my going to Howard was an experience which will stay with me for the rest of my life. . . I personally did not come out of Howard with a feeling of inferiority, but I did come out with an intense feeling of race and a tendency to be disturbed about race relations."

* * *

AFTER AN EXCHANGE during which he asserted that persecutions suffered by other groups had caused them to develop stronger "pride of race," Atty. Moore asked why the Negro's experience would make him "want to become a sun-tanned white man."

In response, Dr. Clarke disavowed any belief along this line. "I do not feel," he said, "that he wants to become a 'sun-tanned white man,' but I do believe that he wants to be a human being—accepted and not forced into an inferior status by laws of his government."

* * *

MAURICE R. LARGE, chairman of the Prince Edward County School Board, opened testimony for the defense with a declaration that the board and the superintendent had worked constantly since 1946 for improvement of the county's school facilities for both races.

Denying claims voiced by complaining witnesses that Negro parents had been met with evasions and given the "run-around" in their efforts to obtain improvement of the Moton High School situation, Mr. Large said that this project had been given priority although a survey by the State Department of Education had other of the county's educational needs higher.

ACTUAL WORK had not been undertaken earlier on the construction of a new Negro High School, he said, because of difficulties in site acquisition and the negotiation of funds for construction.

State approval of the proposed school, acquisition of the site and the making available of funds was not accomplished until August of 1951, he said, and the architectural firm of Dixon and Norman was then retained to draft plans for the school, which is expected to cost approximately $850,000.

It is expected to be ready for occupancy in September of 1953.

When the new school is completed, Mr. Large added, "they (colored students) will have better facilities than we can offer the white children for many years to come."

ASKED WHAT he thought the effect of admission of colored pupils to the white Farmville High School would be, answered: "It would be disastrous. Such a decree, I am personally certain, would result in a situation where a majority of the white people would urge, and successfully urge, a large reduction in funds available for operation of such a school."

Other witnesses called by the defense included W. Irving Dixon, architect selected to draft plans for the new school; Arthur E. Chapman Jr., state supervisor of school buildings; State Department of Education, and T. P. McIlwaine, county superintendent of schools.

Those waiting to testify for the defense include Dowell J. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction; G. Tyler Miller, president of Madison College; Dabney S. Lancaster, president of Longwood College, and Colgate W. Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia and former governor of the state.

U.S. Rules No School Bias Exists

P. 3

Chicago Defender

RICHMOND, Va.— (NNPA) — The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here last Tuesday found no racial discrimination to exist in high school facilities provided for colored children in Washington County, N. C., and those furnished white pupils there.

The appellate court upheld the decision of the District Court that a proposed plan to consolidate facilities for colored students in Washington County was not discriminatory. 4-2-12-32

An appeal had been taken to the circuit court on the ground that discrimination existed.

The Washington County School board, the defendant in the case, admitted in court that existing facilities were not equal. But the school board said a program for improving the schools in the county was being undertaken. The first step, the board said, was the consolidation of three colored high schools in a building of modern construction centrally located in the county.

Fine Parents In School Bias Strike

14d4 Va

Defender

RICHMOND, Va. — Parents of eight children were fined $200 each Thursday for refusing to send their children to a Jim-Crow school 16 miles from their homes in West Point.

Justice W. T. Mocklar of the King William County trial court found the parents guilty of violating the state's compulsory education law, which requires that all children under 16 must attend school. P. 1

A school in the town of West Point, to which the parents contend they should be able to send their children, is open to white children only. 10-18-52

The Negro children have been out of school for the past month. The parents have been holding what they called "makeshift" classes in their homes.

Justice Mocklar said he would suspend the fines if the children returned to school within ten days. But all those fined have announced intentions to appeal the verdict to a higher court.

City.

Three students (at right) from the R. R. Moton High School at Farmville, the alleged inequality of which is the basis of the suit being heard on school segregation at Richmond. They attended the Monday session of the nationally-followed case. The adults at the left are (l. to r.) the Rev. Davis Jones Ragland, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, and the Rev. George Smith, all of Richmond, who are interested observers at the hearing. The defending school officials Thursday, began to offer testimony that the county would shortly establish "substantial equality" of Negro and white schools.

Official Says Integration Would Kill School System

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. — (NNPA) — Abolition of racial segregation would cause the public school system of Virginia to "wither and die", Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., predicted last Friday night.

Speaking at a joint meeting of Lower Peninsula civic clubs, Almond said "No greater catastrophe could befall the public school system in Virginia than a court decision outlawing segregation of students.

"Many people, white and Negro, would withdraw their children from the public schools. The children whose parents could not afford to send them to private schools would receive a poorer quality of education, if they received any at all."

Almond did not mention any of the school segregation cases pending before the Supreme Court, the decisions of which may end segregation in public education. He is one of the attorneys in the Prince Edward County case, in which the constitutionality of Virginia laws requiring separate schools for white and colored pupils is attacked.

"No power under the sun could compel a legislative body, state or local, to appropriate funds or levy taxes against the will of an overwhelming majority of a sovereign people," he said. 'The public school system would wither and die. Any substitute would have to run the gamut of a long and debilitating period of adjustment, trial and error."

Almond added that "the poor whites and the Negroes would be the appalling victims. The compulsory attendance law would rather be repealed or become a nullity in actual practice. Tax-supported school bus transportation would become a memory."

The state's highest legal officer and a likely candidate for governor next year, asserted that segregation in Virginia's schools is "legally defensible, morally right and justifiable."

Since the Civil War, he said, colored people "have been brought from abysmal ignorance to a state of remarkable intellectual accomplishplishment and economic advancement," which he attributed to "the constructive concern and cooperative efforts of the white race for their welfare."

Almond said more money is being spent for colored schools in Virginia in proportion to their population, than is being spent on white schools.'

"If it is an education for his child which the Negro seeks," Almond said, "he is entitled to and will receive it without discrimination. If it is complete racial integration of public school facilities and amalgamation of the races which he seeks, he will not attain his objective, and in his misguided effort he risks the destruction of the best of both races.'

Almond said the average colored teacher gets higher pay than the average white teacher because of their better qualifications. He also said the 5,243 colored public school teachers in Virginia exceeds the total number of colored school teachers throughout America, ex-

cepting the District of Columbia and the seventeen states which maintain dual school systems.

Bill To End Public Schools Designed To Maintain Bias

RICHMOND — (ANP)— A bill was introduced in the Virginia General Assembly last week aimed at protecting the state's segregated school system in case a federal court rules segregated schools unconstitutional. The bill was introduced by a state senator from Appomattox, Va., where the Southern Confederacy crumbled on April 9, 1865.

Sen. Charles T. Moses, who introduced the bill January 14, is from Appomattox where Robert E Lee, striving to escape Union forces under Gen. U. S. Grant, surrendered, ending the Civil War.

The bill would repeal Virginia's constitutional provisions for public schools, and make them subject to the General Assembly directly. It would allow the local school subdivisions to engage any non-profiting organization or group to operate the schools as private institutions for white students, but they could get finances from the state on a per capita attendance basis.

The private schools set up for white pupils under the provisions of the Moses bill would be operated under private contracts, but the compulsory regulations at present in vogue and other stipulations currently enforced in the public schools with respect to teacher pay, retirement, text books and health regulations would be kept in tact under the provisions of the bill.

Sen Moses' measure is similar to that proposed for South Carolina by its governor, James F. Byrnes, who has asked the South Carolina legislature to repeal its constitutional provisions for schools and return their control to the legislature which could then provide or refuse to provide funds for public education, thus ending public education rather than submit to mixed schools.

Byrnes warned several weeks ago that his state would abandon public schools if segregation were abolished by the courts.

Moses told reporters last week that "the intent and purpose of this bill is to keep segregation in the schools. The bill in no way tries to deprive any child of equal facilities or opportunities," he said, "but it retains segregation." He added:

"What we want is for the federal government to stay out of our schools .. and if we lose some federal funds because we keep segregation, and if we have a lower standard because of that loss, I think it's better than to have non-segregation."

Moses said "I believe that both races want to keep segregation."

Ridiculous School Bill Introduced

Would Turn Public System Into Private Set-Up To Evade Law

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Segregation Backer Adds Another Bill

Moses Proposes A 2d School Plan

Senator Charles T. Moses added impetus yesterday to his campaign to retain segregation in Virginia's public schools—should the United States Supreme Court rule segregation unconstitutional—by introducing a bill that would allow the State to subsidize the education of individual school children in "free schools" operated outside the established public school system.

The Appomattox Senator's bill, his second in three days designed to retain segregation, would permit the establishment of "free schools" by nonprofit organizations, and then permit the State to finance the attendance of pupils at those schools.

His second bill, he emphasized, parallels—rather than supplements—the bill he offered Monday to allow the localities, through their school boards, to contract with outside organizations for the operation of schools.

Based on Same Principle

Either bill, he said, would effectively retain the segregation principle. Neither is necessary for the operation of the other.

Earlier yesterday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People branded the first Moses measure as "infamous," and pledged its opposition to approval of it.

Senator Moses' new bill was one of the highlights in a General Assembly day that saw the introduction of bills dealing with tax reductions, repeal of the Byrd act, annexation and industrial compensation.

Under provisions of Senator Moses' new segregation bill, "free schools" established by nonprofit organizations would be recognized by the State if they comply with the general regulations governing the operation and administration of the schools falling under the established public school system.

A key section of the bill provides that when students who are classified as eligible for public school education elect to attend a "free school", the school board in the locality in which such a school is situated may allot to the student his or her share of the total State funds allocated to it for educational purposes.

Safeguards Incorporated

A condition of that provision, however, is that the guardian of a student who chooses to attend a "free school" must execute a "complete assignment" to the "free school" of the State funds allotted the prospective student.

Safeguards are placed around around those allotments and assignments. The bill stiplates that they must be used solely for salaries, operating expenses, maintenance and upkeep and the leasing of properties. In no case, the Moses bill states, may a "free school" operate "for other than educational purposes."

Unlike the first Moses bill—which would require that regular school transportation be furnished students attending the contracted schools authorized under that bill—the new bill states that "free schools may provide" transportation, as long as it complies with normal school transportation provisions. The costs would be borne by the "free schools."

Other provisions of the new Moses bill permit "free schools" to lease property, purchase land and receive revenues in addition to the funds allotted for each student. The bill would allow school boards to issue bonds on "free school" construction projects just as they are issued for public schools.

Like Scholarships

"Free schools" established in the manner set forth in the Moses bill, it is stipulated, must conform to the same general regulations that govern the operation of public schools in regard to teacher salaries, retirement benefits, textbooks and bookkeeping.

In general, Moses pointed out, the bill allows the State to use school funds to provide subsidization, much in the fashion of scholarships, to public school students.

It would thus permit the State to finance the attendance of students in schools operated outside the regular school system, and in that way, permit the continuation of the segregation principle.

"Free schools," Senator Moses emphasized, could be set up either for white or Negro students, as could the contracted schools permitted in his earlier measure.

While there was no immediate reaction to either of Moses' proposals from his colleagues in the Legislature, condemnation was poured on the first of them yesterday by the NAACP, which said it was "shocking" that "a lawmaker of the Commonwealth of Virginia—'the cradle' of democracy'—would blunder blindly in the footsteps of bigots such as Byrnes, Talmadge, Warren and Wright."

Battle Issues Statement

Governor Battle, who suggested on Tuesday that if the Supreme Court were to abolish segregation it might hold the first Moses proposal a "deliberate attempt to circumvent the law," issued yesterday a statement clarifying his position on the Moses bill. His statement follows:

"My position on maintaining segregated free schools, in accordance with requirements of our Constitution, is unchanged. I am unalterably opposed to mixing the

races in the public schools.

"I, of course, do not know what the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States may be, but precedent would support a ruling upholding the principle of separate but equal opportunities.

"Should there, by some chance, be a contrary decision, the problem posed for the South and Virginia would be a most serious one. Senator Moses has suggested one possible approach. I am not prepared to pass upon the merits, or legality, of his bills, and whether they offer the possibility of reaching a proper solution is a question which would demand the most careful study.

"I am, in no sense critical of Senator Moses' suggestions, but I sincerely hope the assumption upon which his proposed legislation is based—namely the abolition of segregation by court decree—will not materialize."

Bills Similar To Those Advocated By S. Carolina

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — A State Senate committee last Thursday killed two bills designed to continue racial segregation in grade and high schools in the event that the United States Supreme Court should declare such segregation unconstitutional.

The bills, offered by Senator Charles To Moses, of Appomattox, were killed by the Senate Committee on Institutions and Education at a secret meeting last Wednesday morning. No advance notice of the meeting was given and one Senator told reporters that he was called out of bed to attend.

The companion bills were intended to allow the state to continue segregation if the Supreme Court outlawed the practice. One bill would have permitted local school boards to use state funds to contract with private nonprofit organizations to run schools for white children. The other bill would have allowed the state to subsidize the education of individual students in private schools.

One reason given for the secret committee was that it wished to avoid a public hearing on the measures. Several colored groups, it was learned, had asked to be heard in opposition to the two bills.

Committee Chairman Walter C. Caudill said the committee turned thumbs down on the Moses measures for three reasons: (1) They are premature (2) the time is not ripe for them, and (3) they anticipate an action the Supreme Court has not yet taken.

The United States Supreme Court last Monday deferred action in the test Clarendon County, South Carolina, school segregation case by remanding it to the District Court at Charleston, South Carolina, for further proceedings.

The high court said it wished to have the view of the special three-judge Federal District Court, which heard the case, on a report Clarendon County school officials were ordered to file within six months showing what they had done to equalize schools in the district.

The case directly raises the issue of racial segregation in grade and high schools and its decision will have repercussions in the seventeen states of the south which maintain dual school systems.

Caudill said another reason for rejecting the bill was that they "don't cover the situation adequately" and that they "throw a challenge at Supeme Court." Finally, Caudill said, the committee feels that the situation is covered by the promise of Governor John S. Battle that he will call a special session of the General Assembly if the

Virginia Negroes Open Court Fight on School Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25—(AP)—Negro parents Monday launched their long-planned court assault to eliminate state laws that require white and Negro pupils to attend separate public schools.

A special three-judge federal court heard opening statements and listened to testimony from five witnesses as a suit seeking the abolition of segregation in the schools was begun here.

Officially, the suit is directed against the school board of Prince Edward County. But because it is a direct attack on the state's traditional school policies, the Commonwealth is taking a leading role in the defense.

Spottswood Robinson, one of three lawyers representing Prince Edward Negro parents, said he expected the evidence to show the "invalidity of segregation" and to prove that its existence made it "impossible" for Negro students to "obtain educational equality."

The plaintiff's first presented testimony seeking to show that fewer teachers and more antiquated equipment were allotted to Negro schools. The attack on the state law was culminated by testimony of prominent educators that segregation as a principle was undemocratic.

State witnesses said segregation is necessary because of the long-standing customs and traditions of the South.

The final witness Friday was Dr. Lindley Stiles, director of the Department of Education, University of Virginia. He predicted that because of educational qualifications, seniority and other factors, an end to segregation would mean loss of jobs by many Negro school teachers now employed in the separate schools.

Virginia Completes Defense In Public School Bias Case

Decision Not Likely For Two Or Three Weeks

RICHMOND, Va. — The state of Virginia Friday completed its defense of segregation in the public schools in a hearing before a three-judge federal court at Richmond.

Defense testimony was ended late Friday afternoon, and the tribunal ordered a night session for rebuttal witnesses and final arguments of attorneys. The court indicated a decision is not likely for two or three weeks.

Parents of Negro children in Prince Edward County filed the suit attacking constitutionality of the state's practice of maintaining separate schools for white and Negro students.

The plaintiff's first presented testimony seeking to show that fewer teachers and more antiquated equipment were allotted to Negro schools. The attack on the state law was culminated by testimony of prominent educators that segregation as a principle was undemocratic.

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School Case Appeal Filed

Ask Supreme Court To Balk Va. Ruling

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA) — The Prince Edward County school segregation case will be appealed directly to the United States Supreme Court from the special three-judge District Court.

A notice of appeal was filed in Federal District Court here last Monday and signed by Judge Sterling Hutcheson, one of the judges who constituted the court which upheld racial segregation in elementary schools.

Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Richmond attorney for the NAACP, which prosecuted the suit on behalf of more than 100 parents, contended that there are four errors in the judgment of the court.

Errors Specified

He said the District Court erred:

1. In refusing to enjoin enforcement of the school segregation laws of Virginia on the ground that these laws violate rights secured under the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment.
2. In refusing to restrain the Prince Edward County School Board from using race as a factor in determining the assignment of school space when the court declared that equal facilities were not provided colored pupils.
3. In declining to hold that colored high school pupils were entitled to equality under the 14th Admendment in all aspects of the educational process, in addition to equality in physical facilities and curricula.
4. In issuing a decree ordering the school board to equalize the school facilities in the county "since such a decree cannot be effectively enforced without involving the court in the daily operation of public schools in the county."

D. C. Case Today

Virginia Calls Integration School Peril

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

Virginia's attorney general told the Supreme Court yesterday that a decision striking down segregation "would destroy" that State's public school system "as we know it today."

J. Lindsay Almond, jr., made the prediction during yesterday's four hours of arguments before the high court in five momentous school segregation cases. Lawyers' arguments will conclude today with more discussion of the District case, begun yesterday, and presentation of the Delaware case.

At Almond's statement yesterday, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson asked: "In what way?"

Almond, one-time Congressman and now a candidate for Governor, replied:

"The people simply would not vote bond issues."

He added that he did not make the statement "as a threat." Earlier he had told the court that if the present dual public school system is "destroyed," it would no longer be possible to raise taxes on either a State or local level to support the schools.

And Almond also flatly declared that Virginia's Negro teachers "would not be employed to teach white pupils." He said the Old Dominion has more such teachers than are employed in all the 31 States with no segregation.

With obvious emotion, the gray-haired attorney general conceded that the Old Dominion in the past had not "discharged" its obligation to provide equal but separate facilities for Negro students. But Virginians today, he said, "enthusiastically support" current big Negro school expenditures. However, a Supreme Court ruling against segregation, he concluded, "would stop this march of progress, this onward sweep."

The range of argument yesterday swept through the history of segregation in the reconstruction days after the Civil War, delved into the purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, questioned whether the Constitution is a "living" or a fixed document, touched on State barriers against mixed racial marriages and covered the power of Congress to order an end to segregated schools both in the States and the District of Columbia.

Two attorneys argued that the high court should end segregation in the District but did not quite finish their presentation. Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman today will defend the Board of Education's refusal to admit Negro children to Sousa Junior High School here in 1950, the basis of the case.

Attorney George E. C. Hayes, a former member of the District Board of Education, said it was agreed that the children had been refused admission "solely because of race and color." He said there was no issue in this case of equality of school facilities in the two parts of the dual system.

The "novel question" of the District case, Hayes told the nine justices, is whether the Board of Education has the statutory or constitutional power to deny admission of a Negro to a white school. He said there is no law requiring segregation, but even if there were such an act of Congress, "then we would take the position that it violates the Constitution."

In repl yto a question by Justice Hugo L. Black, Hayes said segregation here violates the "due process" clause of the Constitution's Fifth Amendment, the civil rights laws and "the public policy of the United States" as enunciated in the United Nations charter.

When Hayes said that segregation in the District was "neither permissive nor mandatory," as far as the Board of Education was concerner, Justice Felix Frankfurter asked if someone had been "lawless" or "asleep as to illegality." But Hayes said "no" in each case.

When Hayes argued that segregation was first enforced in the District for "racist" reasons only, Vinson commented:

"It's hard for me to understand that it was racism and that it wasn't done deliberately."

Vinson added that perhaps segregation came about under the interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment of those members of Congress who passed that amendment.

Earlier, John W. Davis, the 1924 Democratic presidential candidate who represented South Carolina before the court, had noted that the amendment was passed in 1866 by the same Congress which a month later "continued" separate schools in the District. He declared that Sen. Charles Sumner (R-Mass.), then a leading figure in the Senate, had tried "again and again" without success to abolish the dual system.

It was at this point that Justice Harold H. Burton asked what Davis throught about the contention that changed conditions in race relations might make constitutional now what once was not constitutional.

Davis replied that the Constitution does not change in its fundamentals. Tho which Burton rejoined:

"The the constitution is a liv ing document, it must be interpreted in the light of the conditions of the times."

But the 79-year-old Davis came back with a declaration that new facts "do not alter, expand or change" the Constitution's intent.

Frankfurter noted, however, that the Constitution's commerce clause has taken on an expanded meaning over the years and he asked whether "equal" was "less fluid" than "commerce." The key clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is the guarantee of "equal protection of the laws" to all persons.

Davs argued that Congress did not contemplate mixed schools in proposing the amendment, that while there was no "equal protection" clause in the Constitution until after the Cival War it is "unbelievable" to think that Congress "would have forbidden the states (under that amendment) to do what it ddi itself in the District of Columbia," that is, approve segregated schools.

Davs noted that 23 of the 30 States ratifying the amendment "then had or immediately installed" dual school systems. Today 17 States and the District have complete segregation while four other States have partial segregation.

When Hayes pointed out that the Supreme Court has taken the position in some cases that segregation on grounds of race alone is suspect, Frankfurter asked if his line of reasoning meant that State laws against mixed marriages "are ipso facto unconstitutional." Hayes called that "an entirely different problem" because the court must examine each case to determine whether there is a pressing public necessity in justification.

At another point, Justice Robert H. Jackson said he thought Attorney T. Justin Moore, also representing Virginia and the Prince Edward County school district, might argue that it would be up to Congress and not the Supreme Court to determine whether the States should have dual or integrated schools. He noted that the Fourteenth Amendment has a clause giving Congress power to pass enforcing legislation, though it has never done so in the case of schools.

Jackson also put that query to Spottswood Robinson 3d, representing the Negro children attempting to gain entry to white schools in Virginia. Robinson said that Congress could outlaw segregated schools but the "mere existence of authority does not encroach on the jurisdiction of this court."

And Justice William O. Douglas asked rhetorically whether the court had ever held that the amendment is not executed unless Congress acts.

Attorney James M. Nabrit, jr., also arguing for the District Negroes, declared that the Thirteenth Amendment which abolished huma nslavery and the Fourteenth together remove any power from the Federal Government "to deal with people solely on the basis of race or color" except where the court finds an overriding necessity such as in carrying out its war powers.

Davis did not go as far as Almond in discussing the consequences of a court-ordered end of public school segregation. But he said "one cannot contemplate" such a move "with entire equilibrium."

Both Davis and Moore attacked the "expert testimony" in the lower courts that segregation is harmful to Negro pupils. Davis said that such experts "find what they go out to find." Moore, however, said the State also produced experts on the other side so convincing that the lower court found that segregation was Virginia's "way of life" and was not based on "prejudice or caprice."

"What is the great national policy underlying this whole question? Is it not the fact that the very strength and fiber of our Federal system is local self-Government in those matters in which local action is competent?

"Is it not a question which most nearly approaches the hearts and minds of the people—the question of educating thier young?

"There is no reason to reverse the findings of 90 years."

Davis said South Carolina had an integrated school system for 12 years, 1865 to 1877, but changed to segregation "in the light of experience." Then he ended his case in with this peroration:

Almond Backs Segregation In Schools

Collapse of System Seen in Abolition

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Nov. 21—Virginia's public school system "would wither and die" should segregation be abolished, Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., said tonight.

"No greater catastrophe could befall the public school system in Virginia," he said, than a court decision outlawing segregation of students.

"Many people, white and Negro, would withdraw their children from the public schools. The children whose parents could not afford to send them to private schools would receive a poorer quality of education, if they received any at all."

Attorney-General Almond's view of what might be expected in State schools came in a speech prepared for delivery here tonight before a joint meeting of Lower Peninsula civic clubs.

Cases Not Mentioned

He did not mention cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court, decisions on which

might strike down segregation laws. But he did say should segregation be abolished.

"No power under the sun could compel a legislative body, State or local, to appropriate funds or levy taxes against the will of an overwhelming majority of a sovereign people. The public school system would wither and die. Any substitute would have to run the gamut of a long and debilitating period of adjustment, trial and error."

And, he went on, "the poor whites and the Negroes would be the appalling victims. The compulsory attendance law would either be repealed or become a nullity in actual practice. Tax-supported school bus transportation would become a memory."

Attorney-General Almond's views on what might happen in Virginia should segregation be halted in public schools were considered significant in that he is the State's highest legal authority and has been prominently mentioned as a likely candidate for Governor next year.

"Morraly Right"

Almond said that segregation in Virginia's schools is "legally defensible, morally right and justifiable."

Reviewing the advancement of Negro education since 1865, he said that Negro people in the 87 ensuing years "have been brought from abysmal ignorance to a state of remarkable intellectual accomplishment and econic advancement." This he attributed to "the constructive concern and co-operative efforts of the white race for their welfare."

Today he said, any "competent and ambitious Negro boy or girl can secure as fine an education in the public schools of Virginia as can be had anywhere in America."

Almond said more money is being spent for Negro schools in Virginia, in proportion to their percentage of the population, than is being spent on white schools. And he said the predominant percentage in favor of the Negro continues in acceleration."

"Misguided Effort"

"If it is an education for his child which the Negro seeks, he is entitled to and will receive it without discrimination. If it is complete racial integration of public school facilities and amalgamation of the races which he seeks, he will not attain his objective, and in his misguided effort he risks the destruction of the best of both races."

The Attorney-General named high schools for Negroes in Richmond, Roanoke and Charlottesville which he said were better than white high schools in the same areas.

"The Armstrong High School for Negroes in the city of Richmond is better than any other high school for white children in the Entire State . . . In 63 of Virginia's 127 counties and cities facilities for Negro high school education are equal to those for the white, and in 30 of these counties and cities they are or soon will be better than those for the white."

He said no State among the 17 States segregating schools "can boast of a finer record."

Pay Average Higher

The average Negro school teacher gets higher pay than the average white teacher in Virginia, Almond said, explaining that this is because many white teachers entered the system before degrees were required and gt less money for this reason.

He said the 5,243 Negro public school teachers in Virginia exceeds the total number of Negro school teachers throughout America outside of the District of Columbia and the 17 States which have legally segregated schools.

"The breaking down of our system of separation would inevitably deprive these Negro teachers of their employment. Right or wrong, we must face the stark realities of the situation which would confront us. White children in Virginia would not be taught by Negro teachers in a tax supported system."

Almond said that so long as Virginia endeavors to afford equality of facilities, opportunities and advantages "she has the reserved right under the Federal Constitution to maintain that kind of publich school system which her own people, in the exercise of a sovereign right, believe will best serve their own needs."

However, should "subsequent events" strike down the present system, he said, "we must stand firm and work together for a just solution and not fall prey to the insidious wiles and blandishments of subversive forces which will move among us to arouse and inflame base passions and prejudices into a deplorable conflagration of civil strife." He expressed confidence Virginia's leadership would "rise to the occasion."

Almond said Virginians had cause to be proud "of the splendid program now under way, and the magnificent spirit propelling it, which is rapidly elmininating and, if not thwarted, will soon eradicate every inequality."

He paid special tribute to the administration of Governor Battle "whose devotion to the cause of the publich school system and its just and progressive advancement indelibly stamps his administration as one of the greatest and most constructive in the annals of the Commonwealth."

Negro Teachers to Ask Whites to Confer on Virginia Integration

By the Associated Press

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.—Prominent Virginians of both the white and Negro races will be invited to meet early next year to "think and plan" for future "integration" of the races in the State's public school system.

The invitation will be issued by the Virginia Teachers' Association, representing some 6,000 Negro teachers in the State, according to the association's executive director, Dr. J. Rupert Picott.

The need for improved human relations in Virginia does not hang on the ultimate decision of the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation cases it now has under consideration, said Dr. Picott.

"Virginia, the South and the Nation must immediately call together groups representative of all of our citizens who will think and plan for the smooth working of integration in our public school system and other phases of public life," the association's director declared.

Criticizes Opponents.

Dr. Picott sharply criticized Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina and Virginia's attorney general, J. Lindsay Almond, who have taken stands in opposition to the abolition of school segregation and in defense of State statutes requiring "separate but equal" facilities for the races.

Gov. Byrnes and Mr. Almond, Dr. Picott said, are "tenacious hangers-on to a slowly dying slave and un-Christian concept."

"Integration" of the races is being resisted principally by a few political leaders, said Dr. Picott. He scoffed at the prediction that Southern States may give up their public school systems, instituting a system of private schools, should segregation be outlawed.

Notes Heavy Cost.

"I firmly believe that the region is too poor, the cost would be too great and the roots of public education run to deeply for a long-time evasion of true democratic processes in this manner," Dr. Picott said.

The VTA director said Negro teachers are "the best trained persons in the profession in the South" and added that "there is a high possibility that not only would the white child get a better education by being taught by these Negro teachers, but that after an initial period of skepticism these teachers would be accepted and loved by all pupils."

2 Segregation Bills Studied By Assembly

Alternate Measures Have Same Author

By Paxton Davis

Segregation—and what Virginia should do if it is declared unconstitutional by the courts—came to the attention of a busy General Assembly for the first time in the 1952 session last week.

Two proposals looking toward that end were offered, and both came from the same sponsor, Senator Charles T. Moses, of Appomattox.

As Senator Moses freely admits, they are "protective" measures; protective in that they are designed to retain the principle of segregation in the schools even though segregation were held unconstitutional by the courts in either of two cases now pending.

Being, as one observer pointed out, "iffy" bills, they would not likely be utilized by the State—even though passed—unless one of the courts ruled that State-supported schools must be thrown open to both white and Negro students.

But verdicts adverse to the cause of segregation in either of two suits now pending before the courts could affect Virginia schools. And the Moses bills—though the first, obviously not the last—are designed to meet that situation even before it occurs.

The bills, though parallel, are independent, and either could, if passed into law, retain segregation in spite of a court order—at least for a time.

The first of them would permit the localities — through their school boards—to contract with private, nonprofit organizations for the operation of schools. Through payment of the terms of such a contract, it follows, the State could finance the operation of such schools.

The second bill follows a similar line, but it differs in that it stipulates no contractual principle. Its provisions would permit the State to subsidize the education of individual students at so-called "free schools" established outside the regular school system.

Admission Decided by Schools

There are numerous other provisions, but the only one common to both bills which is pertinent to the cause of segregation is one which leaves the establishment and regulation of admission requirements in both the contracted and "free" schools up to their own sponsors.

The chief characteristic of both is that they would permit the payment of State school funds to organizations that are outside the direct control of the State Board of Education.

Thus—though such schools would be required by the provisions of both bills to adhere to the academic and administrative standards of regularly established public schools—they ultimately would be able to establish their own admission requirements: obviously, to limit admission to either white or Negro students.

Whether such legislation is itself constitutional has already been questioned. Senator Moses believes they are, but Governor Battle, though he has made it clear he intends no criticism of the bill itself, has suggested that, were the courts to hold segregation unconstitutional, they might, by extension, hold the first Moses proposal a "deliberate attempt to circumvent" the intent of an anti-segregation ruling.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been one of the prime movers in the current court cases seeking to destroy segregation, has already denounced the Moses proposals as "infamous," lumped their sponsor with such "bigots" as Governors James F. Byrnes and Herman Talmadge, and pledged an intensive fight against their adoption.

But Senator Moses—who insists that he believes in equal privileges and opportunities—has indicated to reporters he will press for early consideration of both measures.

Two cases form the background which Senator Moses believes threatens the principle of segregation. In one of them, Negro students and their parents have sued the school and school superintendent of Prince Edward County. The Commonwealth of Virginia has intervened in the case as a codefendant.

The plaintiffs in that case make two charges. They claim that the educational facilities offered Negro high school students in Prince Edward County are unequal to those afforded white students. The Commonwealth has already conceded that charge and stepped up its efforts to equalize facilities.

It is the second point which really forms the core of the case. Here the plaintiffs attack the constitutionality of segregation itself. And here the Commonwealth has indicated it will offer its hardest fight.

Case To Be February 25

The case is to be tried February 25 before a three-member Federal District Court here. Should the court rule in favor of the plaintiffs on the unconstitutionality of segregation, the Commonwealth has indicated it will appeal the verdict to the Supreme Court. Should the court rule for the Commonwealth, the plaintiffs are almost certain to appeal.

A parallel to the latter possibility forms the second case in which an anti-segregation verdict would undeniably affect Virginia.

A similar group of Negro students and parents from Clarendon County, South Carolina, have appealed to the United States Supreme Court a verdict handed down there last Summer. Their case was in nearly all points similar to that of Prince Edward County. There the lower court ordered the State of South Carolina to provide equal opportunities for Negro students. But it upheld the constitutionality of segregation itself. It is the latter point which forms the basic of the appeal.

Claim Politics Interfere

When the cases will be heard has not been indicated. The appeal has been lodged with the high court since October 1, but it has not yet been docketed for trial. Some charge that it is being held up for political reasons. Whatever the cause, some time this year it is almost certain to be heard.

What the verdict will be is, of course, anyone's guess. Governor Battle has indicated his hope that the court will follow precedent and rule that though the Fourteenth Amendment requires equal facilities it says nothing about separate ones.

But should the court reverse the South Carolina court and strike down segregation, the ruling would affect not only South Carolina but every State in the Union. It is that possibility toward which Senator Moses is looking, and it is that possibility which his bills anticipate.

Equal School Suits Pushed In Virginia

NORFOLK, Va. — Actons to bring about equality between colored and white pupils featured litigation in two counties here last week.

A complaint that the Norfolk County School Board is discriminating against colored children was filed in the United States District Court Thursday on behalf of 140 Portsmouth children.

On the same day, the Nasemond County School Board and superintendent of schools replied to a suit filed on Jan. 10 on behalf of 29 children which charged that they were being discriminated against because of their race.

Seeks Injunction

James A. Overton, a Portsmouth attorney, filed both the suits, in each of which he asked for a Federal injunction to stop the school boards from "providing facilities for white children not the same as those provided for colored pupils."

Colored children are being denied educational opportunities, advantages, and facilities being afforded white children because of their race. he argues, in basing upon the suits on the 14th Amendment and Federal civil rights statutes.

The Norfolk County school superintendent, E. W. Chittum, expressed surprise that the suit had been filed. He pointed to the building program for county schools, remarking that of the three elementary schools they were readying for fall, two for colored pupils.

Old Schools Not Improved

He also pointed out that plans for a high school at Crestwood are in the final stages, adding that the three schools represent an outlay of over $2,000,000.

Overton, when informed of Chittum's statement, said that many of the sub-par colored schools would not be affected by the building program. He cited the Crestwood, Bells Mills, Deep Creek, Gilmerton, Eureka, Churchland and West Norfolk elementary schools.

None of these would be changed by present plans, he said, pointing out that only two have indoor toilets and centeralized heating and that nearly all have no auditoriums or cafeterias.

"We have been negotiating with school officials for more than a year," he declared, "and they refused to make any definite commitments on the schools named."

Parents Petition U. S. Court

Norfolk County School Board Is Defendant In School

By CLARENCE H. HUNTER

NORFOLK—Norfolk County parents filed suit in Federal District Court here, Thursday afternoon seeking the same educational opportunities, advantages and facilities as afforded white students in the county.

Nansemond County school officials also filed an answer to a suit instituted against them two weeks ago, saying that they have been "very fair" in regards to the school situation in that county.

THE NORFOLK County suit had been threatening since January, 1951, when a group of parents petitioned Division Superintendent Edwin W. Chittum to provide them with the type of schools and curriculum to which they are entitled under the laws of the United States, the State of Virginia and which will comply with recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

In July, 1951, the Norfolk County Board announced that a new high school would be built in Crestwood and would

struction on the new Oakwood their problem to Federal Court. Elementary and the new South- THE NANSEMOND County eastern Elementary schools. School Board made a categori- would be started during Aug- cal denial of the suit filed 1951.

After the School Board failed facilities two weeks ago. to make plans for a modern ele- In their answer the board of mentary school for colored officials held that the allegations the Deep Creek and Western of the Nansemond County par-

It was also announced that con- ties were not true and that they are represented by Jame ave not denied, and do not in- Overton. Portsmouth attc fford any less ad- cording to the law in all re- spects. The plaintiffs in both cases

Virginia School Segregation Attack Opens in 3-Judge Federal Court

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

RICHMOND, Feb. 25—High school facilities for teaching Negro pupils in Prince Edward County were criticized and defended today as a hearing opened before a three-judge Federal court on a petition making the first direct attack on the state's segregated school system.

The judges are asked to decide the validity of the clause in the Virginia constitution that states "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school." The three-judge court is required because a constitutional issue is at stake.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, parents of 100 Negro pupils who went on a two-week strike last spring to protest what they termed inadequate facilities, laid the basis for their case at today's session.

Witnesses they called described the Moton High School for Negroes and the Worsham High School and the near-by Farmville High School for white students.

Thomas J. McIlwaine, division superintendent of the county's schools, testified that the physical plant at the Moton school was superior to that of the Worsham school but "not as good" as the Farmville school.

Explanation is Given

Mr. McIlwaine conceded that facilities for teaching science at the Moton school "do not measure up" to those at the white schools. But he said that lack of demand explained the fact that more elective courses were not taught at the Moton school. He denied that racial segregation had any adverse effect on the preparation of children of either race to take their places in society.

He said that planned improvements would make the Negro school superior to the schools for white pupils and that consolidation of the white high schools would reduce the financial disparity by which more public funds were spent to maintain the two white schools, with a total enrollment of 405, than to maintain the single Negro school, which has 463 pupils.

Dean Thomas H. Henderson of Virginia Union University testified that the county last year provided $18.75 worth of equipment for science and vocational teaching for each of its Negro high school pupils and $53.07 worth for each white high school student.

For the county school system, the dependant, T. Justin Moore, Richmond attorney, asserted that salary schedules, teacher loads and attendance figures were virtually the same that the same basic courses were offered in white and Negro schools.

He also told the judges that $843,000 in state funds was "available now" to build a new Negro high school "second to none in the area." It could be ready in the fall of 1953, he said.

State Intervenes in Case

The state of Virginia has intervened in the case, the judges were told by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., to prove that "absolute equality of educational facilities can be and is being achieved for white and Negro students."

He also promised "persuasive arguments" from the formal opinions of the judges hearing the case to the effect that segregation was not in itself discrimination.

The hearing is expected to last at least four days. Among those expected to testify are Dowell J. Howard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; two former state superintendents, G. Tyler Miller, president of Madison College, and Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, hea dof Longwood College; Colgate W. Darden Jr., former Governor and now president of the University of Virginia, and Dr. Henry E. Garrett, Professor of Psychology and Statistics at Teachers College, Columbia University.

The suit was filed last May. The plaintiffs also charge that Prince Edward County's refusal to admit Negro pupils to a white school violates the Fourteenth or equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Hearing the case are Judges Armistead M. Dobie of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; Sterling Hutcheson, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and Albert V. Bryan of the Alexandria division of the Federal District Court, Richmond, where the case is being argued.

Two New Schools End Double Shifts

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—The opening of two new Negro elementary schools here for the spring semester removed some 877 Negro youngsters from double shifts.

The new schools are the Blackwell elementary school, and the George Washington Carver school.

Blackwell took 451 pupils off double shift at the former Dunbar school, now an annex to Blackwell, and Carver took 416 youngsters off double shift at the old Moore school.

Cafeterias and auditoriums in both schools are expected to be ready for use before the end of the spring semester.

Meanwhile, Negro pupils answered roll call for the first time in a new $480,000 school at Fredericksburg, Va. The new Union high school was opened at the beginning of the spring semester.

Besides classrooms, the new building has a cafeteria, auditorium, and gymnasium, and can accommodate about 450 pupils.

Legal Fight Scheduled on Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Top-ranking State educators, headed by Dowell J. Howard, superintendent of public instruction, have been subpenaed to defend Virginia's segregated school system against a legal attack opening Monday in Federal District Court here.

The parents of some 100 Prince Edward County Negro school children are suing the County School Board on grounds that Negro schools do not measure up to white facilities. In addition, they are challenging the constitutionality of Virginia's segregation laws.

Educators who will testify for the defense, besides Howard, are G. Tyler Miller, president of Madison College; Dabney S. Lancaster, president of Longwood College; and Colgate W. Darden, jr., former Governor and now president of the University of Virginia. Miller and Lancaster both have held Howard's job as State education chief.

The case will be heard by a special three-man court composed of Judge Armistead M. Dobie, of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; and Federal District Judges Sterling Hutcheson, of Richmond, and Albert V. Bryan, of Alexandria.

The attorneys for the complaints, Hill, Martin and Robinson, of Richmond, filed the suit last May, but had it postponed in order to bring education experts in to testify.

The county school board's answer to the suit admitted Negro schools were physically not on a par with white schools, but insisted that both races received comparable instruction. The board added that it was moving with all speed possible toward equalizing the school buildings.

Va. School Segregation Suit Opens In Richmond

Prince Edward Board Is Sued, But State Policies Face Legal Test

RICHMOND, Feb. 25 (AP). Negro patrons today launched their long-planned court assault to eliminate State laws requiring white and Negro pupils to attend separate public schools.

A special three-judge Federal Court heard opening statements and listened to testimony from five witnesses as a suit seeking the abolition of segregation in the schools was begun here.

Officially, the suit is directed against the Prince Edward County Echool Board. But because it is a direct attack on the State's traditional school policies, the Commonwealth is taking a leading role in the defense.

"Invalidity of Segregation"

At today's session, Judge Armistead M. Dobie of the United States Courts of Appeals classified the case as "of national, or even, internatipnal importance."

Spottswood Robinson, one of three lawyers representing Prince Edward Negro parents, said he expected the evidence to show the "invalidity of segregation" and to prove that its existence made it "impossible" for Negro students to "obtain educational equality."

T. Justin Moore, the chief attorney for the school board, said the defendants would show there is no basis for the contention that equal facilities can't be provided separately.

Almond Gives Policy

Moore's statement followed the policy laid down by State officials, who have called for continuation of segregation on a separate - but - equal - facilities basis.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth, said Virginia has launched a school program "to eliminate any discrimination to which reasonable men could make a complaint."

What the State has done, Almond said, was not because of "agitation" or "court decision," but because of "right and morality."

The Virginia segregation case is similar to one in South Carolina last year. In that case, a three-judge court upheld segregation, as long as equal facilities are provided. The decision, however, was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which last month ordered the lower court to review the case.

School Suit Comes To Trial

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21—The curtain rises on another chapter in the legal fight of the NAACP against segregated public schools as a suit involving the public schools of Prince Edward County, Va., comes to trial on Monday, February 25, before a special three-judge federal court in Richmond.

Rev. L. Francis Griffin, NAACP co-ordinator for the county, has worked very closely with W. Lester Banks, state executive secretary, and other state NAACP officials, on the case, and has voiced assurance that the citizens of the county and parents of the children "are resolutely behind" the Association in the fight to the finish against segregated schools.

—Staff Photo

Social Scientists Testify in Prince Edward County School Segregation Case
From Left, Dr. Isidor Chein, Dr. M. Bruster Smith and Dr. John J. Brooks

Experts Hit Segregation In Schools

Laws Harmful, Four Tell Court

A full-scale psychological attack was launched on Virginia's segregation laws yesterday at the second day session of the Prince Edward County school case in Federal District Court here.

The opposition was expressed by a quartet of New York State psychologists and sociologists whose opinions, stripped of all scientific verbage, was summed up as follows:

Segregation creates a feeling in Negroes of inferiority and insecurity.

The quartet of "experts" summoned to Richmond by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which is fighting to void State statutes calling for segregation of white and Negroes, in public schools, included:

Dr. Kenneth Clark, assistant professor of psychology at the City College of New York; Dr. John J. Brooks, director of the New Lincoln School, New York City; Dr. M. Bruster Smith, chairman of the department of psychology, Vassar College, and Dr. Isidor Chein, director of the research commission on community interrelations of the American-Jewish Congress.

Dr. Clark Testifies

Dr. Clark, a Negro himself, who told the special three-judge court that he had experimented in child psychology, declared that segregation has "a basic, corroding and distorting effect on the personality of a Negro child."

In Dr. Chein's opinion, segregation develops a "feeling of inferiority and insecurity." And he added, "They (Negroes) are prone to develop a strong feeling of self-doubt."

Dr. Brooks said that existence of racial or religious segregation "prolongs the violation of our basic concepts" of democracy, while Professor Smith declared, "We cannot expect the Negro child to have the incentives to educate himself as the white child."

The psychological attack was directed by Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel for the NAACP, who placed the other witness on the stand, the Rev. Leslie F. Griffin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Farmville. Testimony was presented by the Rev. Griffin as to what efforts had been made by the Prince Edward County Parent-Teacher Association to obtain a new Negro high school. He said that a P-TA Committee, headed was needed for high school students.

Dr. Chein, who reported that he had made a psychological research on segregation through a survey of 849 social scientists in the United States, said "Regardless of facilities there can be no equality." He made this statement in answer to a question by his counsel who asked him if social equality would exist if all school plant facilities at the Negro high school were equal to those of the whites.

He expressed the feeling that Negro children should have the privilege of attending schools with white children. Dr. Chein laid the blame for the inferiority feeling that a P-TA Committee, headed by himself, made several attempts in Negroes at the doorstep of the Virginia Code.

"The effect would be less marked if there was no law," he emphasized time after time during the day long session that will be continued tomorrow. "This is an authoritative source," he added in referring to the constitutional provisions that segregate whites from Negroes in the schools. On the other hand, he said, "When it is a purely social matter it can be rationalized away in a number of ways."

He then said, "The child who lives in a Negro home can develop a feeling of pride that he is a Negro. Outside of his home he is told he is inferior by the full force of the State authority." The New York City man also said that the "State is saying to the Negro that he should have no pride in his race."

Dr. Clark, the New York City child psychologist, disclosed that he had interviewed 14 children from Farmville's R. R. Moton High School on their opinions of segregation. Last Spring more than 450 children at the school went on strike for two weeks in protest against alleged claims that the facilities there were not equal to those afforded white students.

"One of the questions asked was: Tell me about your school" Their replies:

"In every single case that question was responded to by something negative such as lack of heat, leaks in the roof, no auditorium, or difficulties in getting from one building to another," he said.

"These children reactetd to the school as a symbol of the negative," Dr. Clark said.

The next question asked by Dr. Clark was, "What about the white school?" "Not one of these children thought of the possibility that the white school had anything wrong with it," he said, and added, "Nine of the 14 setemed to be surprised that I asked about the white school."

In another attack on the segregated school system, Dr. Brooks, who told the court he was born in Vermont, but received his early education in Southern schools applied the word "handicapped" to the segregated system. As he sees it, the "handicapped system of Negro segregation re-creates itself in its own image."

His explanation was: students attending school in a segregated system become teachers and in turn pass on their own limited experience to future classes.

Attorney T. Justin Moore in cross-examination asked if Brook's philosophy would not logically carry over to an approval of mixed marriages. Brooks countered by stating that his remarks were limited to public school education, the effect of which could not be determined in gauging a student's attitudes on marriaget in later life.

Dr. Smith, of Vassar College, said later that the "effects of segregation are to perpetuate this vicious system."

Outlining the disadvantages of school segregation, Dr. Smith said it "very definitely impairs the learning processes of a child." When he was asked by the NAACP counsel that assuming all other factors are the same—such as equal facilities—would the learning processes be the same, Dr. Smith answered in the negative.

"It is impossible for me to see how anyone could obtain equal education opportunities under a segregated system," Dr. Smith declared. Then in metaphor, he added, "Gold bars on a cage do not make it less a cage."

PUPIL SEGREGATION A BOON, TRIAL TOLD

Head of Virginia U. Says Ban on System Would Slow Funds and Impair Negro Gains

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28—Negroes are making progress under a segregated school system, and most Virginians would not vote public funds for a mixed system, a Federal Court hearing was told here today.

This view was expressed by Colgate W. Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia and former Governor of the state, and by Dowell J. Howard, State Superintendent of public instruction.

Both appeared as witnesses for the state and for the Prince Edward County School Board, which are defendants against a complaint charging inadequate facilities for Negro pupils in the county and charging violation of the equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Fears Less Opportunity

Mr. Darden, asked by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. whether in his judgment the abolition of segregated schools would be helpful or harmful, said: "I believe it would impair the opportunity of both races."

He predicted that the change, if ordered, would bring on a bitter conflict, without violence. It would result inevitably, he asserted, in a decline in the amount of public funds available for the state's educational system and would "slow up the advancement of all the people in the state, black and white alike."

He also predicted that a decree banning segregated schools would deprive the races separately of the high quality of instruction available to both and would force hundreds of excellent Negro teachers, some with better technical training than white teachers, to seek other employment.

The university president also said he believed "that given good schools and good teachers, the children in Virginia will do better in separate schools than in mixed ones."

Asked by Mr. Almond if segregation placed a stigma on Negroes or impaired their preparation for society—a point made by four New York witnesses for the plaintiffs earlier in the hearings—he replied, "not necessarily."

Progress "Almost a Miracle"

Mr. Darden added that "there's a danger in the Southern states because segregation has been used as a shield for oppression and discrimination and that should be wiped out.

The educator termed Negro progress since the abolition of slavery "phenomenal" and added, "They have gone so far and accomplished so much that it's almost a miracle."

Mr. Howard, in similar testimony, contended that the people of Virginia were not prepared for the abolition of the system of separate schools and would not finance mixed schools. He predicted that a change would lead to the establishment of many private schools for both races and that those unable to afford tuition to such schools would be left in a "catastrophic situation."

He told the special three-judge Federal court, which is sitting because a Constitutional question is involved, that the position of Negro pupils and teachers in recent years had improved faster than that of whites.

Decision Not Likely For Two Or Three Weeks

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

RICHMOND, Va. — The state of Virginia Friday completed its defense of segregation in the public schools in a hearing before a three-judge federal court at Richmond.

Defense testimony was ended late Friday afternoon, and the tribunal ordered a night session for rebuttal witnesses and final arguments of attorneys. The court indicated a decision is not likely for two or three weeks.

Parents of Negro children in Prince Edward County filed the suit attacking constitutionality of the state's practice of maintaining separate schools for white and Negro students.

The plaintiff's first presented testimony seeking to show that fewer teachers and more antiquated equipment were allotted to Negro schools. The attack on the state law was culminated by testimony of prominent educators that segregation as a principle was undemocratic.

State witnesses said segregation is necessary because of the long-standing customs and traditions of the South.

The final state witness Friday was Dr. Lindley Stiles, director of the Department of Education, University of Virginia. He predicted that because of educational qualifications, seniority and other factors, an end to segregation would mean loss of jobs by many Negro school teachers now employed in the separate schools.

ng effect on the Negro child, regardless of the quality of the separate facilities supplied."

Several other defense witnesses were expected to testify late today. The group included Colgate W. Darden, Jr., president of the University of Virginia and former governor of Virginia; Dowell J. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction; G. Tyler Miller, president of Madison College; and Dr. Dabney S. Lancester, president of Longwood College.

Hearing Held On Va. School Bias

RICHMOND, Va. — Attorney T Justin Moore told a hearing of Virginia's segregation laws Wednesday that previous testimony regarding emotional upsets for segregation is "pure speculation and have no bearing on constitutionality or equal educational facilities supplied the two races."

The Attorney spoke in behalf of the Prince Edward County School Board, under fire by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and parents of Negro children attending school in the county.

The parents are seeking to send their children to white schools because "segregation is unconstitutional."

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., told the three-judge Federal District Court "absolute equality is being provided on a segregated basis."

An attack was launched Tuesday by a group of New York psychologist and sociologists who stated segregation creates a feeling of inferiority and insecurity among Negroes.

The group came to Richmond at the request of the NAACP.

Challengers of the segregation law rested their case Wednesday after Dr. Kenneth Clark, assistant psychology professor at the City College of New York declared school segregation has a "corrod-

Court Hears Top Virginia Educators

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28 (AP). Three of Virginia's top educators testified here today that Virginia citizens might refuse adequate support to the State's public school system if school segregation is outlawed.

Dowell J. Howard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, told a special three-judge Federal Court that the abolition of segregation could result in "a catastrophic situation."

Colgate Darden, Jr., former Governor and now president of the University of Virginia, foresaw "conflict—not violence—and a sizeable falling-off of funds."

Dabney S. Lancaster, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction and now president of Longwood College, said a court ruling against segregation would "set Virginia's public education back 50 years."

All three testified for the State in the fourth day of arguments in a suit brought by Prince Edward County Negroes challenging the constitutionality of Virginia's school segregation statutes.

The complainants, patrons of the R. R. Moton High School in Prince Edward, claim school facilities for whites and Negroes in the county are not equal and that equality of opportunity can never be achieved with segregation.

"You cannot legislate customs or the beliefs and feelings of the people," Howard said. "The people of Virginia are in no sense prepared for a change."

He testified that in recent years, facilities for Negro ers and pupils have proved faster than thos ed to whites.

Senate Hears Bill to Protect Segregation

Private Operation Of Schools Proposed

By Paxton Davis

A bill which would provide Virginia with an "out" were the Supreme Court to abolish segregation in the public schools was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Charles T. Moses, of Appomattox.

The bill would permit Virginia localities — specifically through their own school boards—to enter into contract with private, nonprofit organizations or associations for the operation of schools in their own school divisions.

In effect, the bill would permit the localities, if the Supreme Court should declare segregated schools unconstitutional, to set up, by contract, private schools for white students and to finance those schools with State funds.

Senator Moses

The measure is similar to that proposed for South Carolina by its Governor, James F. Byrnes. Byrnes has asked the South Carolina Legislature to repeal its constitutional provisions for schools and return their control to the legislature, which could then provide, or refuse to provide, public education. Brynes has said his State would abandon the public school system if segregation were abolished by the courts.

Moses told reporters quite frankly yesterday "the intent and purpose of this bill is to keep segregation in the schools. . . . The bill in no way tries to deprive any child of equal facilities or opportunities," he said, "but it retains segregation."

"What we want," he said, "is for the Federal government to stay out of our schools . . . And if we lose some Federal funds because we keep segregation, and if we have to lower standards because of that loss, I think it's better than to have nonsegregation."

"I believe," he said, "that both races want to keep segregation."

Senator Moses' bill, in essence, would allow the school boards in every school division "to contract with a nonprofit corporation or association for the operation of one or more public free schools within such division."

Compulsory Attendance

Schools so established, the bill stipulates, would fall under the public school compulsory attendance laws. They would also be required to use State-approved texts, pay salaries to their staffs in line with State salaries, provide retirement benefits just as the State schools do, and in nearly every detail conform to the standards and requirements governing operation of the State free schools.

The school boards would have to provide free transportation to schools so established.

The bill also requires that the State continue to furnish to school boards establishing such schools exactly the amount they were receiving in the school year preceding the change in operation, and stipulates that each board would continue to receive its pro rata share in increased State school appropriations for the localities.

The financial system under which each school so established would receive its funds is also set forth in the Moses bill. The locality would allot the school a specific amount for each child attending.

SOUTH SHOWS PROGRESS

A three-judge Federal court in Virginia upholds the segregation law of that state relative to public schools.

At the same time the court points out that facilities for white and colored schools may be equal.

In the case just decided by a three-judge tribunal recognized that school authorities in Prince Edward county, Virginia, were apparently doing their best in trying to provide equal facilities, a $400,000 school building for Negro pupils being now under way and slated for completion in time for the next scholastic term.

The court emphasized, however, that not only buildings but curricula, teaching standards, and school transportation must also be equal.

The trend of Federal court decisions gives hope to the South that the United States Supreme Court will follow a similar line when it receives the issue on appeal.

Meantime the South's urgent need is for action to equalize school facilities as rapidly as possible. Until that is done our entire public school system will be in a dangerous and unsound position.

In the meantime Negro leaders must be patient. They must recognize that in practically all Southern states lawmaking bodies and school authorities are doing the best they can within the means available to provide better facilities and they cannot hasten matters by harsh criticism or clamoring in the courts.

Above all things, it will be senseless for them to pay any attention to the bitter harangues of radical Northern Negroes, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or the Communistic Civil Rights Congress.

By Three U. S. Judges

Segregated S. C. Schools Okayed

CHARLESTON, S. C.—South Carolina has won the second round in its fight to keep its public schools segregated. A three-judge Federal Court ruled here last week that the segregated schools are constitutional, but ordered the state to proceed to equalize them immediately. It was the famous Clarendon County school suit of the NAACP.

In a unanimous decision written by Circuit Court Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., the court decided that South Carolina had "complied with the decree of the court to equalize facilities as soon as humanly possible and no good could be accomplised for anyone" by the court's order to abolish segreg.

Concurring [illegible] Circuit Court Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Norfolk, Va., and District Court Judge George Bell Timmerman Sr. of Columbia, S. C. It was their answer to the U. S. Supreme Court's remanding of the case to the Appeals Court for a "report of progress" on the original decision ordering the equalization of schools in Clarendon County.

It was the original trial of this case which brought the heated minority opinion of the now retired U. S. District Court Judge J. Waties Waring of this city, who blasted segregation as illegal and later moved away from the South in protest against Dixie policies. NAACP counsel, suing for over thirty Clarendon County Negro parents, indicated they would continue their fight against segregation per se as being unconstitutional.

Va. School Suit Comes To Trial

RICHMOND, Va.—The curtain rose on another chapter in the legal fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against segregated public schools, as a suit involving the public schools of Prince Edward County, Va., came to trial on Monday, February 25, before a special three-judge federal court in Richmond.

Rev. L. Francis Griffin, NAACP coordinator for the county, has worked very closely with W. Lester Banks, state executive secretary, and other state NAACP officials, on the case, and has voiced assurance that the citizens of the county and parents of the children "are resolutely behind" the Association in the fight to the finish against segregated schools.

To demonstrate this determination, the parents and other citizens of the county held a gigantic mass meeting on the eve of the trial to mobilize the public behind the suit.

VIRGINIA NAACP TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT SEGREGATION DESPITE THE ACTION OF 3-JUDGE FEDERAL BODY

Tinsley Says Dual School System Set Up As Badge of Inferiority For Negro Citizens

PRINCE EDWARDS COUNTY STARTS $850,000 STRUCTURE

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — In the wake of recent school suits challenging the constitutionality of segregation in state public schools, white citizens of three southern states have moved to bring about their version of an equal school system.

The Prince Edwards county school board plans to accept bids in May for erection of an $850,000 Negro high school to replace the Moton high school which a special three-judge court last week ruled inferior to facilities provided for white students in the county.

Money for the new facility already is at hand and the state department of education already has approve the preliminary plans for the structure, according to Thomas J. McIlwaino, division superintendent of the county schools. The school board plans to have the new school completed by the fall term of 1953.

Commenting on the ruling of the three-judge court which upheld the constitutionality of segregation despite knowledge that school facilities were unequal, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia state conference of the NAACP, said in part:

"The court's decision has not settled anything. Both whites and Negroes know that segregation is a badge of inferiority. Therefore, there is no other course for the association to take other than to appeal this type of decision until this blot on the American pattern of life is removed."

Meanwhile, Ed McCuistion, director of the Negro division of the Arkansas education department suggested improving facilities in Negro school as a means of offsetting anti-segregation suits filed against two state school districts. Atty. Harold E. Flowers is handling suits for parents of Negro children.

Suggestion was offered at a meeting of about 75 school superintendents and board members. McCuistion also suggested paying Negro teachers more money.

Kentucky too has taken steps to provide what it considers better school facilities for colored children. The senate passed 28-1 a bill to permit two or more adjoining boards of education to build and operate regional high schools.

The proposal would allow them to share costs in proportion to the number of Negro students in each school district joining the compact.

The United States court of Appeals for the fourth circuit heard a proposal to consolidate two Negro high schools in Washington county, N. C. with a third.

The school board there was proposed to move all colored schools at Plymouth and Creswell counties to Roper county to equalize admittedly unequal facilities, but the parents of the pupils at Plymouth and Creswell object. They maintain that this discriminatory in favor of the white pupils, who would continue to have a school in their home town.

Rev. Chester A. Morgan officiated. Interment was in Evergreen cemetery.

A native of Mexico, Martin came to Colorado Springs some 30 years ago. He formerly worked for the Brown Commission co., Smith's Packing co, and the National Commission co.

Martin is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Etta Colbert and Mrs. Lorene Flores, Colorado and Mrs. Laura Mottley, Colo.; one son, Bijou Colorado Springs; four grandchildren, three nieces, 29 nephews, and 52 great grandchildren.

Case Seeks To Declare Va. Bias Law Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON—The suit to end segregation in the public elementary and high schools of Prince Edward County, Virginia, is on its way to the United States Supreme Court this week as attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed an appeal with the high court. The appeal seeks reversal of a lower court decision which refused to declare Virginia's school segregation laws unconstitutional.

The trial of this most comprehensive education suit brought thus far by NAACP lawyers was held before a three-judge federal court in Richmond, February 22-29. In its decision, handed down on March 7, the court agreed that the segregated Negro high school was inferior to the white high schools with respect to curricula, buildings, facilities, and means of transportation but refused to hold that Negro children could not be forced to attend the segregated school. Instead it upheld the constitutionality of segregation in the school system and ordered that the white and Negro schools be equalized.

NO EQUALITY IN SEGREGATION

In their appeal, NAACP attorneys argue that the decision was erroneous in that equal educational opportunities involve more than mere parity in physical facilities and curricula. They also require equality in every educational factor significant to the development of mind and character, the appeal states, and this kind of equality can not be had within the framework of segregation.

Says Public Education Would 'Die'

Attorney General Sees Catastrophe If Segregation Goes

OLD POINT, Va.—Dire prophecies as to the consequence that might befall the public school system in Virginia in the event segregation should be knocked out by a Supreme Court edict were made here Friday night by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.

At the same time, the Attorney General warned his fellow Virginians that in case the present segregated educational system should be stricken down:

> **"We must stand firm and work together for a just solution and not fall prey to the insidious wiles and blandishments of subversive forces which will move among us to arouse and inflame base passions and prejudices into a deplorable conflagration of civil strife."**

He expressed confidence Virginia's leadership would "rise to the occasion."

In the main, the Attorney General predicted that should segregation be legally abolished, Virginia's public school system would "wither and die," and that the "poor whites and Negroes would be the appalling victims.

* * *

SPEAKING BEFORE the Lower Peninsula civic clubs, he said: "No greater catastrophe could befall the public school system of Virginia." He declared that segregated schools in the state are "legally defensible, and morally right and justifiable. He predicted that:

"Many people, white and Negro, would withdraw their children from the public schools. The children whose parents could not afford to send them to private schools would receive a poorer quality education, if they received any at all . . .

> **"The compulsory attendance law would either be repealed or become a nullity in actual practice . . .**

"The tax supported school bus transportation system would become a memory.

> **"The 5,243 Negro public school teachers in Virginia inevitably would be deprived of employment . . .**

"White children in Virginia would not be taught by Negro teachers in a tax-supported system."

* * *

THE ATTORNEY General said: "No power under the sun could compel a legislative body, state or local, to appropriate funds or levy taxes against the will of an overwhelming majority of sovereign people . . . The public school system would wither and die. Any substitute would have to run the gamut of a long and debilitating period of adjustment, trial and error."

* * *

MR. ALMOND praised Virginia's public school system, and said the people had cause to be proud "of the splendid program now under way, and the magnificent spirit propelling it, which is rapidly eliminating and, if not thwarted, will soon eradicate every inequality."

He paid special tribute to the administration of Governor Battle "whose devotion to the cause of the public school system and its just and progressive advancement indelibly stamps his administration as one of the greatest and most constructive in the annals of the Commonwealth."

* * *

REVIEWING THE advancement of Negro education in the state, Mr. Almond said, today any "competent, and ambitious Negro boy or girl can secure as fine an education in the public schools of Virginia as can be had anywhere in America.

He said more money is being spent for Negro schools in Virginia, in proportion to their percentage of the population, than is being spent on white schools. And he said "the predominant percentage in favor of the Negro continues in acceleration."

"If it is education for his child which the Negro seeks, he is entitled to and will receive it without discrimination. If it is complete racial integration of public school facilities and amalgamation of the races which he seeks, he will not attain his objective and in his misguided effort he risks the destruction of the best of both races."

* * *

THE ATTORNEY General named high schools for Negroes in Richmond, Roanoke and Charlottesville which he said were better than white high school in the same areas.

"The Armstrong High School for Negroes in the city of Richmond is betten than any other high school for white children in the entire state . . . In 63 of Virginia's 127 counties and cities, facilities for Negro high school education are equal to those for the white, and in 30 of these counties and cities, they are or soon will be better than those for the white."

He said no state among the 17 states segregating school "can boast of a finer record."

The average Negro school teacher gets higher pay than the average white teacher in Virginia, Almond said, explaining that this is because many white teachers entered the system before degrees were required and get less money for this reason.

He said the 5,243 Negro public school teachers in Virginia exceed the total number of Negro school teachers throughout America outside of the District of Columbia and the 17 states which have legally segregated schools.

"The breaking down of our system of separation would inevitably deprive these Negro teachers of their employment. Right or wrong, we must face the stark realities of the situation which would confront us. White children in Virginia would not be taught by Negro teachers in a tax supported system."

Negro Teacher In Spokane Wins Confidence

SPOKANE, Wash.—Eugene H. Breckenridge, the first Negro teacher in the Spokane public schools, has won the confidence of students, parents and his fellow teachers during the seven months he has been on the Havermale junior high school staff.

That was the concensus among school officials today. Breckenridge himself feels it has been a privilege to be the first of his race to assume the responsibilities of a teacher.

"I came here feeling like any other normal human being, never have mentioned race or creed to my students and I know of no incident that has given anyone cause for embarrassment," he said.

"My classes have been conducted as I believe any other teacher wouuld conduct them. I've been pleased with the attitude of everyone around me.

"I was given an opportunity to work in the profession for which I had prepared myself. I believe I have been no better nor worse than any other teacher with the same qualifications.

"In some instances I might have been looked upon as a curiosity. I have treated these boys and girls as ladies and gentlemen. I have tried to teach them to respect one another and they have shown respect for me."

Superintendent John A. Shaw and Principal Rudolph H. Knaack both said Breckenridge has done a fine job in a situation which carried with it the added burden that always must be borne by the man who happens to be the "first" in any particular line of endeavor.

Although Breckenridge is the first member of his race to be employed by the city schools, Fred Fields, a Negro teacher, taught in Spokane county schools for many years. Prior to his death about eight years ago he taught at Deer Park.

Holds Master's Degree

Breckenridge's undergraduate work was in science with a major in chemistry and minors in biology and physiology. His graduate work was in education and sociology. He holds a master's degree in education.

During World war II Breckenridge served for four years with the air force. When discharged he was a technical sergeant.

ON BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

First Negro male appointee to the 21-member Board of Higher Education, New York City, Archibald F. Glover of Brooklyn, takes the oath of office from Mayor V. R. Impellitteri. A civil engineer for the city, Mr. Glover has been active in Catholic interracial circles. The appointment to the unsalaried education post is for a nine-year term. (NC Photos)

Decline In College Enrollment

DR. MARTIN D. JENKINS, president of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., in the Journal of Negro Education, reports that college enrollment continues to show a decline from the peak of the immediate post-war years.

Basing his report on findings resulting from his annual survey—"Current Trends and Events of National Importance In Negro Education"—Dr. JENKINS asserts that the enrollment decrease is less marked among the Negro than among the white institutions.

The decline would probably be even greater, he states, had it not been for the fact that the enrollment of women increased while that of men showed a marked drop.

Numerous factors relative to the present national situation combine to cut down on college attendance, particularly among the male population. The unrest and uncertainties precipitated by the prevailing international tensions are likely to exert an adverse effect upon youthful aspirations to enroll in college.

The demands of the armed forces, and the employment opportunities created by the defense mobilization program have their bearing upon campus recruitment, and doubtless will continue to do so for quite some time to come.

Perhaps, it is just as well, or even better for the nation that many young men who otherwise might have been cluttering up college classrooms are at present engaged in the defense industry. It is possible that such a situation could prove of a greater national benefit, even in the long run.

Dr. JENKINS finds a gratifying improvement in the quality of schools serving Negro youth, but the educator still views with skepticism the standard of accreditation held by some of these institutions, and well that he might.

Meantime, the country is fighting a war, and perhaps it will not suffer overly much on account of a slight decline of its college population while striving to avert a decimation of the whole population.

Morgan Prexy Sees Less Decline In Race's Attendance In U. S. Colleges

BALTIMORE—Although college enrollment is continuing to decline from the peak reached in the immediate post-war years, the decrease is somewhat less in Negro institutions (3 per cent) than in colleges and universities gen rally (8 per cent).

Such is the report of Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, in his annual survey—"Current Trends and Events of National Importance in Negro Education"—in the Journal of Negro Education.

Dr. Jenkins, whose surveys have appeared regularly since 1937, reports that 107 institutions reporting show an enrollment of 60,801 for the fall term of 1951-52, a 2.9 per cent decrease from the corresponding period of the previous year.

This decline would probably be even greater, he states, had it not been for the fact that the enrollment of women increased while male enrollment showed a marked drop.

Historically, women students have constituted about 60 per cent of the total enrollment in Negro colleges and univrsities, an almost exact reversal of the situation in American institutions generally.

Of the total undergraduate enrollment reported, there are 25,541 males and 34,260 females. Publicly-controlled institutions account for 55.8 per cent of the total, or 33,921, while private schools have 44.2 per cent or 26,880.

Dr. Jenkins says:

"One of the gartifying developments . . . is the qualitative improvement of colleges serving Negro youth. Ten years ago, less than half the total enrollment was in fully accredited institutions. This year, more than 90 per cent of the student sare in colleges and universities fully accredited by at regional association.

Enrollment Of Negro Schools Down Only 3 %

Enrollment in Negro institutions declined only 3 per cent last fall as compared to 8 percent for other colleges and universities.

That fact was revealed in a report by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State college, in his annual survey--"Current Trends and Events of National Importance in Negro Education"-- in the Journal of Negro Education.

Some 107 schools reported a total enrollment of 60,801 for the fall term of 1951-52. The reported decline probably would have been greater, Dr. Jenkins said, had it not been for an increase in the enrollment of women while male enrollment showed a marked drop.

Historically, women students have constituted about 60 per cent of the total enrollment in Negro colleges and universities, an almost exact reversal of the situation in American institutions generally.

of the total undergraduate enrollment reported, there are 35,541 males and 34,260 females. Publicly-controlled institutions account for 55.8 per cent of the total, or 33,921, while private schools have 44.2 per cent or 26,880.

As to the size of institutions reporting, Howard university is the largest with an enrollment of 3,761 students. The median institution has an enrollment of 475 students. The following table gives a fuller picture of this situation:

Enrollment	No. Of Inst.
2,000 and over	7
1,500-1,999	3
1,000-1,499	7
500-999	32
250-499	26
100-249	14
1-99	18

Study did not include the non-segregated colleges and universities in northern states.

Despite an acute shortage of some 60,000 registered nurses, there was a drop of 5.7 per cent in the number of young women entering nursing schools in 1951 as compared to 1950, the American Hospital association reported recently...

The Northwestern Institute of Foot Surgery and Chiropody, Chicago, is one of few schools of its kind to admit Negroes without restrictions. About 40 per cent of its students are colored.

A coeducational school, Northwestern recently announced scholarships to be awarded totaling $20,000 for foot surgery and chiropody. These included two full tuition awards of $400 per year for four years; 15 awards of $200 per year for four years, and 12 awards of $100 per year for four yers.

An additional $20,000 will be awarded for medical technicians.

Eddie Jones, a graduate of Alcorn college, ws a recent recipient of a $1,600,000 ($400 for each of four years) scholarship. Other eligible Negroes should write the school at 185 North Wabash ave. Chicago for information concerning examinations for the scholarships. Applicants must have completed one year of liberal arts work.

Decrease Greater In White Institutions

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Historically, women students have constituted about 60 per per cent of the total enrollment in Negro colleges and universities, an almost exact reversal of the situation in American institutions generally.

Of the total undergraduate enrollment reported, there are 25,541 males and 34,260 females. Publicly-controlled institutions account for 55.8 per cent of the total, ir 33,921, while private schools have 44.2 per cent or 26,880.

A total of 12,587 graduates were reported by 89 four-year institutions during the school year 1950-1951, a decrease of 2.4 per cent over the previous year.

Returns from 17 to 18 institutions offering work on the graduate level showed an enrollment of 1,890 during the fall term, an increase of 15.5 per cent over last year in institutions reporting for both years.

As to the enrollment of veterans, Dr. Jenkins found that of 84 institutions, reporting, there was a decrease of approximately 41 per cent, there being only 5,807 veterans enrolled during the foll term in undergraduate courses.

However, there were 831 veterans enrolled in graduate and professional curricula.

As to the size of institutions reporting, Howard University is the largest with 3,761 students enrolled during the 1951-52 fall term. The median institution has an enrollment of 475 students.

The study made no attempt to include the non-segregated colleges and universities in northern states in which several thousand Negro students are enrolled. It also takes into account that some institutions did not report and that in some others the statistics may have been inaccurately reported.

It is not believed, however, that either of these conditions seriously affects the accuracy of the total compilation.

Says Enrollment Decrease "Boon To Education"

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, last week joined a growing list of educators who in recent years have viewed with alarm the vast number of students who were enrolled in colleges and universities throughout the country.

Speaking at the formal opening of Howard's 86 school year, Dr. Johnson nsaid that at Howard, as in most of the institutions of higher learning throughout the United States, the post-war influx of students so increased the ratio of students to teachers that the normally high standard of instruction was seriously threatened

"This year's anticipated decrease in the enrollment in the colleges and universities throughout the nation is, in a way, a blessing," he told a capacity audience of students and faculty members at the university's Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

He then pointed out that this present downward trend in enrollment is returning the teacher-student ratio to the optimum of one instructor for every nine to twelve students.

Dr. Johnson attributed the present trend to three major features. They are:

1. The low birth-rate during the early 1930's.
2. The selective service quota which must be filled by young men of college age.
3. And the number of job opportunities available to young men and women at this time.

Dr. Johnson is not alone in seeing good in the current decrease in enrollment in colleges and universities. But other educators approve of the decrease for a different reason. They say that the post-war avalanche of students to the college campus produced too many mediocre students.

State schools were particularly victimized in this manner. They were in a position whereby they could not refuse admittance to any state high school graduate. This resulted in many persons going to college who were not of university caliber. With the end of the GI education bill of rights, many of this latter group were liquidated.

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Negro Students Doing Well At Mixed Schools

CHICAGO—(A N P) —How well have Negro students been able to adjust to life on an interracial campus?

That is the question answered by an article in the January issue of Opportunity News, official organ of the National Scholarship Service and Fund For Negro Students.

The article points out that in many cases the colored student is an outstanding success, occasionally he is a dismal failure, but most of the time he is just another student getting an education.

Unlike most students, the Negro has problems which are peculiarly his own, Opportunity said. How intense they are depends upon the student and the college. The article cited some of the more complex problems met by colored students in white schools. Among them was reaction of whites to a colored student. The magazine wrote:

"A small town boy, a member of the only Negro family in his community, was the first Negro student to enter a Mid-west state teachers college. The curiosity of his classmates led to frequent questions about Negroes, and, after a time, a Negro pictorial magazine became one of the popular items of student reading.

"To students who may follow him, he states that, since most of the students have never seen a Negro before, 'they are likely to say things without thinking."

Colored coeds have a social problem. Here is one girl's reaction to some of her experiences at social functions:

"When I attend social gatherings to which white boys are invited, I like to be looked at as a girl, and not as a specimen. When I go into a restuarant in town with other girls, I like to feel I'm just another student, and not someone who is being served as a special favor."

However, many students have done well at previously all white schools. Among them are Thomas P. Fraser III, Miss Goldia Dargan, and Miss Eileen Griffith.

Fraser of Baltimore, Md., entered Dartmouth college in 1949 as a major in history preparing for ministry. He has been active in the Dartmouth Christian Union as chairman of its foreign relief commission and an outstanding basketball player.

A native of Columbia, S. C., Miss Dargan is now a sophomore at Rockford college, Illinois. During her first year she maintained a "B" average and was elected to the school's honor roll.

A sophomore at Barnard college, Miss Griffith is an honor student and the recipient of a scholarship. Active in welfare and human relations work, she is a member of the college NAACP chapter, the Barnard development fund, and the Food committee.

Another Negro student who is doing well at a white college is Irving Reid of Mamaroneck, N Y. In his freshman year at Hamilton college he became a member of the choir and played intramural basketball. He later became captain of the track team and was one of five students elected to the junior honorary society.

By the close of his sophomore year, Reid was in the top sixth of his class, a class officer, and a member of a 7 year old fraternity, the Emerson Literary society.

Many Private Southern Colleges Accepting Negroes

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —CONCERN, youth publication of The Methodist Church reveals in its current issue that many private colleges in the South are voluntarily opening their doors to Negro students.

The publication points out that this is being done quietly, in contrast to wide publicity given the action that has forced the opening of state controlled institutions to members of the colored race.

"Many of the colleges," states CONCERN, "still restrict Negroes to study on the graduate level, but others admit them freely to all departments. The policy on use of dormitory facilities varies. Methodist schools are among those that have made changes in policy."

Following is a list of private institutions which were formerly open only to white students:

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington, D. C.

*American University Washington, D. C.

Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, Mo.

Loyola University, New Orleans

Ursiline College, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo

Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

*Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Louisville, Ky.

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans

*Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Wayland College, Plainview, Texas

Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas.

Austin Theological Senimary, Austin, Texas

Union Theological Seminary. Richmond, Va.

John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Saint Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland

*Westminister Theological Seminary, Westminster, Maryland.

(*Methodist - supported institutions)

Private Schools Dropping Bars

Quietly Open Doors 21 Dixie Colleges

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Concern, youth publication of The Methodist Church, reveals in its current issue that many private collegs in the South are voluntarily opening their doors to colored students.

The publication points out that this is being done quietly, in contrast to wide publicity given the action that has forced the opening of State-controlled institutions to members of the colored race.

"Many of the colleges," states Concern, "still restrict colored students to study on the graduate level, but others admit them freely to all departments. The policy on use of dormitory facilities varies. Methodist schools are among those that have made changes in policy."

List of Schools

Following is a list of private institutions which were formerly open only to white students:

The Catholic University of America, Washington; Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington; American University, Washington; St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.; Loyola University, New Orleans; Ursiline College, Louisville, Ky.; Louisville Theological Seminary Louisville; Washington University, St. Louis; Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Nazareth College, Louisville, Kay.; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans;

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Wayland College, Plainview, Texas; Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas; Austin Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas; Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Saint Johns College Annapolis, Md.; and Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Md.

Says Negro Colleges Lack Facilities For Training In Skilled Occupations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Colored colleges lack adequate facilities for the training of students in technical and skilled occupations, Frank M. Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America, told the Senate Labor and Labor-Management Relations sub-committee last Wednesday.

Testifying on fair employment practice legislation, Mr. Folsom told the sub-committee that he was sure it would be concerned over the fact that RCA Victor representatives, in their contacts with colored colleges, "noted the scarcity of educational facilities" for such training.

"Our representatives have urged upon these institutions the necessity of improving and expanding their facilities so that more qualified engineers and technicians will become available," he said, adding:

"This need is made all the more obvious by the fact that Negroes have proved effective in many skilled occupations, including engineering. Many of them are working as skilled operators in the production of high-quality, and often complicated, electronic products. And still others are doing an excellent job as technical 'trouble-shooters'."

Through the college relations division of its general office personnel department, Mr. Folsom said, RCA Victor is seeking qualified college graduates for a specialized training program largely devoted to high-grade engineering personnel. Its work in this connection among colored institutions resulted so far in the employment of ten colored persons and won a commendation from the National Urban League.

"There is room for many additional Negro engineers, and the recruitment program is being continued," he said.

The results of RCA's no segregation policy were summarized by Mr .Folsom as follows:

1. Substantial numbers of employees representing the principal minority groups in the United States.

2. The performance record of such employees is generally excellent.

3. Minority group employees are filling, at an increasing rate, jobs of greater responsibility and authority.

4. Acceptance of such employees by fellow workers is at a very high level.

5. Public reaction in communities where representatives of minority groups are employed has been understanding and sympathetic.

After Brig. General David Sarnoff, chairman of the Board of RCA, was appointed by President Roosevelt in July, 1941, to the wartime President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, he issued a directive to the executives and department heads of all RCA divisions and subsidiaries, summarizing the no discrimination policy of the Federal Government and requesting that special attention be given to the continuing execution of RCA policy which agreed in spirit and letter with the Government's policy, Mr. Folsom testified.

As a result, all questions in job application blanks relating to race, color or religion were eliminated, he said.

Negro Students Doing Well At Mixed Schools

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — How well have Negro students been able to adjust to life on an interracial campus?

That is the question answered by an article in the January issue of Opportunity News, official organ of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

The article points out that in many cases the colored student is an outstanding success, occasionally he is a dismal failure but most of the time he is just another student getting an education.

Unlike most students, the Negro has problems which are peculiarly his own, Opportnuity said. How intense they are depend upon the student and the college. The article cited some of the more complex problems met by colored students in white schools. Among them was reaction of whites to a colored student. The magazine wrote:

"A small town boy, a member of the only Negro family in his community, was the first Negro student to enter a Mid-west state teachers college. The curiosity of his classmates led to frequent questions about Negroes, and after a time, a Negro pictorial magazine became one of the popular items of student reading.

"To students who may follow him, he states that, since most of the students have never seen a Negro before, 'they are likely to say things without thinking.'"

Colored coeds have a social problem. Here is one girl's reaction to some of her experiences at social functions:

"When I attend social gatherings to which white boys are invited, I like to be looked at as a girl, and not as a specimen. When I go into a restaurant in town with other girls, I like to feel I'm just another student, and not someone who is being served as a pecial favor."

However, many students have done well at previously all-white schools. Among them are Thomas P. Fraser, III, Miss Goldia Dargan and Miss Eileen Griffith.

Fraser of Baltimore, Md., entered Dartmouth college in 1949 as a major in history preparing for ministry. He has been active in the Dartmouth Christian Union as chairman of its foreign relief commission, and an outstanding basketball player.

A native of Columbia, S. C., Miss Dargan is now a sophomore at Rockford college, Illinois. During her first year she maintained a "B" average and was elected to the school's honor roll.

A sophomore at Barnard college, Miss Griffith is an honor student and the recipient of a scholarship. Active in welfare and human relations work, she is a member of the college NAACP chapter, the Barnard development fund, and the Food committee.

Another Negro student who is doing well at a white college is Irving Reid of Mamaroneck, N. Y. In his freshman year at Hamilton college he became a member of the choir and played intramural basketball. He later became captain of the track team and was one of five students elected to the junior honorary society.

By the close of his sophomore year, Reid was in the top sixth of his class, a class officer, and a member of a 7-year-old fraternity, the Emerson Literary society.

College Heads—Presidents and representatives of thirty-two private colleges and institutions visited the eighth annual session of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund which was held in Pittsburgh. Among the persons attending the meet were J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; Harold Trigg, St. Augustine; Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo College; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln U.; D. R. Glass, Texas College; James A. Colston, Knoxville; Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman; John H. Lewis, Morris Brown; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk U.; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta U.; Hardy Liston, Johnson C. Smith; Fred D. Patterson, Tuskegee; R. F. Harrington, Samuel Huston; C. A. Kirkendoll, Lane College, and Robert Shea, Xavier University.

Southern White Editor Warns Against Eliminating Separate Schools Now

Washington, D. C.—"Public opinion in the South today favors equal education, but any attempt on the part of the courts to change the prevailing system of separate schools would arouse a deep seated opposition that would do the Negro more harm than good," journalist Harry S. Ashmore told a gathering of some 500 persons at Howard University's Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel Wednesday evening, April 16.

Ashmore, who is Executive Editor of the (Little Rock) Arkansas Gazette, was one of the speakers at the opening session of a conference on "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education" sponsored by the University's Journal of Negro Education. Other speakers included Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; George T. Guernsey, Associate Director in charge of Education Department of Education and Research, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Dr. Roy C. Weaver, Director, Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation.

The South has never sought to enter a fundamentally different kind of education, Ashmore said. Its struggle has been to raise the whole of education—white and Negro alike.

There have been many significant changes in the South's pattern in the last two years, he asserted. That one million Southern Negroes will vote freely this year is a mark of his progress.

Referring to the present trend of suits for educational integration, Ashmore said that what started out as a drive for better facilities for Negro schools has now become an attack on the institutions themselves.

He added that the Supreme Court will not render a final decision on public schools in the near future because it realizes that dealing with a state of mind is usually beyond the reach of court orders.

Cites Demand For Engineers

Folsom Says Schools Lack The Facilities

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Colored colleges lack adequate facilities for the training of students in technical and skilled occupations, Frank M. Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America, told the Senate labor and Labor-Management Relations sub-committee last Wednesday.

Testifying on fair employment practice legislation, Mr. Folsom told the subcommittee that he was sure it would be concerned over the fact that RCA Victor representatives, in their contacts with colored colleges, "noted the scarcity of educational facilities" for such training.

"Our representatives have urged upon these institutions the necessity of improving and expanding their facilities so that more qualified engineers and technicians will become available," he said, adding:

Proved Effective

"This need is made all the more obvious by the fact that colored employees have proved effective in many skilled occupations, including engineering. Many of them are working as skilled operators in the production of high-quality, and often complicated, electronic products. And still others are doing an excellent job as technical 'trouble-shooters.'"

Through the college relations division of its general office personnel department, Mr. Folsom said, RCA Victor is seeking qualified college graduates for a specialized training program largely devoted to high-grade engineering personnel. Its work in this connection among colored institutions resulted so far in the employment of ten colored persons and won a commendation from the National Urban League.

"There is room for many additional colored engineers, and the recruitment program is being continued," he said.

"Far Inferior To White Schools"

Worker p. 8 Dec. 5-30-32

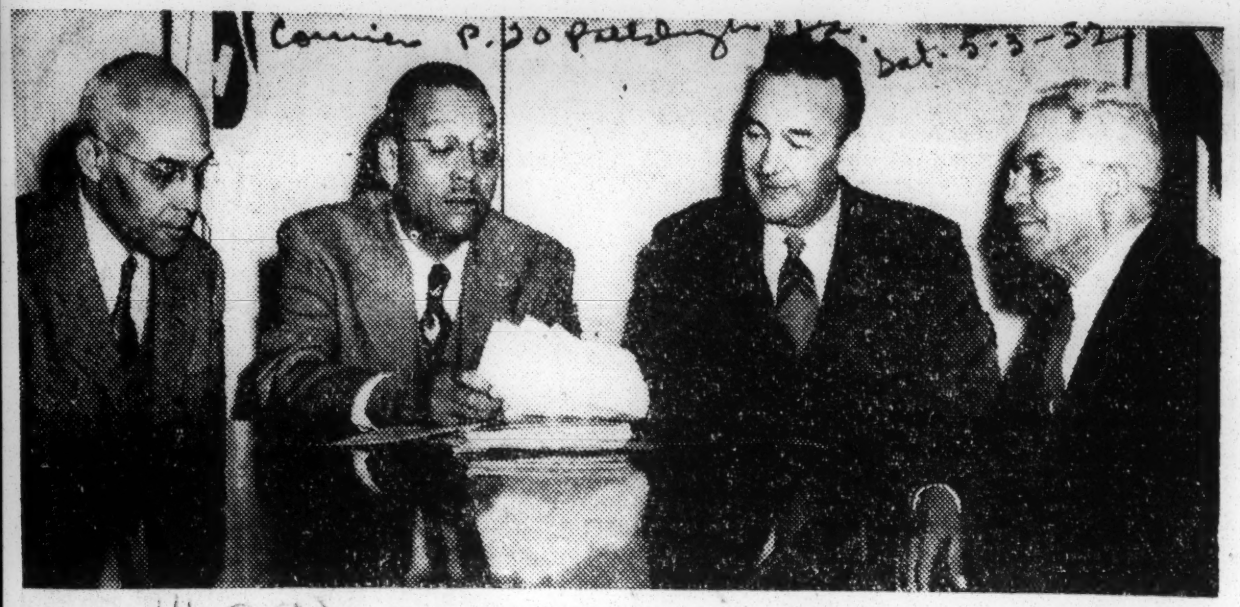
Mississippi educators plan to journey to Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina to inspect the program in operation to "equalize" Negro schools. The educators need not make a visit outside of their borders to learn this. Neither of the three states selected has made an honest move to provide within their borders equal educational opportunities to meet the new constitutional requirements set up by the United States Supreme Court. Parity in education is not equality of education. Birmingham

The voted visits to these three states were inspired by testimony by Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn College before a legislative interim committee that the Negro schools were far "inferior" to white schools. This educational opportunity inferiority for Negro people is interwoven with the dual school system. The Alcorn president, if he were quoted correctly in the press, then observed:

"If the Negro colleges are brought up to par with white schools, you won't have to worry about the flood of Negro applicants trying to get into white schools." First, neither Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia nor South Carolina has any professional and graduate schools now serving Negro citizens to bring up to par with white schools. How Dr. Otis could be in a position to tell how many Negro students will apply for Alcorn, to say nothing of the so-called "White schools" is beyond us. Is Dr. Otis taking upon himself the task of keeping Negro applicants out of the Mississippi Medical School should the state "bring up to par" the school he heads?

Georgia has the "Ward Case" which has not yet been satisfactorily disposed of. Horace Ward is seeking admission to the School of Law at the University of Georgia. Negro citizens in Alabama have made no move to seek for admittance to professional schools. South Carolina Negro leaders are seeking in the Clarendon County Case now pending before the United States Supreme Court to have dual education ruled unconstitutional.

Should Mississippi educators really want information on the subject of higher education for Negro citizens they should visit Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas. Yet it is well to see that Mississippi seems to be interested enough to observe if not equalize. The dual school system can hardly survive in a fair school system. Once the schools for Negro and white children are made equal at that point will the Separate but Equal school system have outlived its usefulness.



Confer on Training—

Three representatives of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges recently met in Washington with D. L. MacDonald of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations regarding the participation of Negro Land-Grant institutions in the foreign training program. Left to right are Dr. John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College; D. L. MacDonald, OFAR, and Dr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View A. and M. College.—USDA Photo.

Land Grant College Appropriations Have Not Been Equal In 62 Years

Many States Spend Lion's Share Of Federal Funds On White Population

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

Although colored land grant colleges are due to receive a "just and equitable division" of federal funds given states to support them, the colored land grant colleges in 17 states have not received this fair distribution.

Sixty-two years ago, the second Morrill Act was passed, providing for annual grants for funds from the Federal Government for the landgrant colleges.

The second Morrill Act conditioned federal aid to the landgrant colleges on the absence of racial discrimination in the admission of students, but declared that the establishment of separate landgrant colleges for colored students would be deemed to be a compliance with the act.

Lincoln Signed First Act

President Abraham Lincoln signed the first Morrill Act in 1862. This act authorized grants to the states of 30,000 acres of land for each representative and each senator for the support of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.

After the landgrant colleges had become established with financial assistance from the Federal Government, the states found it difficult to support them adequately. Consequently, a second Morrill Act was passed in 1890.

Population Counts

Federal funds for education are distributed by several methods. one is allotment in proportion to population figures. On such a basis, colored people are counted in the general population of a state for the purpose of fixing its allotment.

In many cases, however, the state, in spending such funds, forgets about its colored population.

Not Equal ... But Seperate

Land Grant Colleges On Short End Of Funds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Despite the emphasis placed by Southern states on equalization of educational opportunities for colored and white students in segregated schools, colored land-grant colleges are not yet receiving a fair share of federal funds allotted to the states for educational purposes.

An example of the disparities is found in a comparison of federal funds received by the white landgrant colleges with those received by the colored land-grant colleges in the 17 southern states which maintain jim crow schools for the school year 1949-50.

Of a grand total of $570,769,073 for educational purposes, excluding funds specifically designated for capital outlay and permanent funds, the white landgrant colleges received $555,993,644 while the colored colleges received only $14,775,429.

GENERAL INCOME

In general income for the year ended June 30, 1950, the white land-grant colleges received $29,761,910 from the federal government, $75,600,165 from the states, and $2,563,272 from counties or school districts, totaling $161,777,285.

The colored land-grant colleges received during the same year only $483,010 from the federal government, $2,295,845 from states, $29,874 from counties or districts, totaling $3,634,007.

One of the worst situations is states with the aid of federal research program, run by the that relating to agriculture experiments which is a cooperative grants.

All of the white land-grant colleges have experiment stations, while only two of the colored land-grant colleges, Texas A and M (Prairie View) and Virginia State have sub-experiment stations.

The federal income received by white and colored land-grant colleges in the year ended June 30, 1950 follows:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 835,008; Alabama State A and M, $36,730.

University of Arkansas, $700,176; Arkansas A M and N college, $25,276.

University of Florida, 384,212; Florida A and M, $43,978.

University of Georgia, $804,-718; Georgia State Industrial college, $35,190.

University of Kentucky, 884,-847; Kentucky State, $14,786.

University of Maryland, $385-873; Maryland State, $15,292.

Mississippi State college, 913,-735; Alcorn A and M, $51,651.

North Carolina State college, $1,094,838; North Carolina A and T., $35,894.

Oklahoma A and M, $805,938; Langston, 9,930.

Clemsen Agriculture college (South Carolina), $691,919; South Carolina State, $45,632.

University of Tennessee, $878,-497; Tennessee State, $24,480.

Texas A and M, $1,592,187; Prairie View, $35,308.

West Virginia university, $537,761,910; West Virginia State, $18,229.

In addition, Delaware State received $14,583, Southern university, Mo., $7,149. No amounts were listed for the corresponding white colleges in those states.

The second Morrill act providing for the further endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts requires "a just and equitable division" of the fund between the white landgrant college and the colored landgrant college."

It barred support to a college which made a distinction in race, but deemed the establishment of a separate college for colored students to be a compliance with the act.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement New President Of L. G. College Group

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., was elected President of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, meeting in its 30th Annual Session last week in Washington.

The Atlanta University President succeeded Dr. E. B. Evans, President, Prairie View A. and M. college, Prairie View, Texas. Others elected to office were Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State college, Petersburg—Vice President; and Dr. F. D. Bluford, North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, Chairman of Executive Committee, both Presidents of their respective colleges.

Re-elected to office were the Secretary and Treasurer of the conference. These educators are Dr. R. B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Secretary; and Dr. Felton G. Clark, President, Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., Treasurer.

Principal speaker for the three-day meeting was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Knox T. Hutchinson, who keynoted the conference theme, "Examination of the program of the Land Grant Colleges for Negroes in terms of present day needs."

Among others making speaking contributions to the sessions were Dr. Felton G. Clark, Dr. E. M. Norris and Dr. T. R. Solomon, Prairie View A. and M. college. A number of specialists from government agencies served as consultants to the conference.

Sessions for the conference were held at the Federal Security Building. The educators visited the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md. and were entertained at an informal dinner at Howard university.

Negro Land-Grant Colleges Confer On Foreign Training

WASHINGTON — Ways by which the 17 Negro Land-Grant Colleges may participate in the foreign training program were discussed here in conference last Monday and Tuesday by three representatives of the institutions and Government officials associated with foreign assistance work.

Representing the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges were Dr. E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. & M. college, conference president; Dr. R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, conference secretary; and Dr. John W. Davis of West Virginia State college, chairman, Conference Executive Committee.

Following discussion of various technical assistance efforts by officials of Foreign Agriculture Relations, Extension Service, Mutual Security Agency, and Technical Cooperation Administration, the committee of college presidents drafted a statement regarding the handling of foreign agricultural affairs by all of the Negro Land-Grant institutions.

In the future, it is expected that a number of agricultural trainees and leaders from abroad, who come here to study and observe the operations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant College system, will spend some time at both white and Negro agricultural colleges.

Among those who appeared on the conference program were: D. L. MacDonald, acting head of the division of Extension, Education, and Training of OFAR, who was chairman of the conference; Deputy Administrator Jonathan B. Bingham of Technical Cooperation Administration; E. N. Holmgreen of the Mutual Security Agency; Dr. Fred P. Frutchey of Extension Service; Dr. Ross E. Moore, assistant director of OFAR; Carlos J. Ortega of OFAR; David Scull of TCA; O. L. Mimms of MSA; Dr. Lewis P. McCann of the Agricultural Research Administration; and J. Dennett Guthrie of OFAR.

Opportunities For Negroes in Medical Education Increase Sharply

The number of Medical Schools with Negro undergraduate students increased from 29 in 1947-48 to 48 in 1951-52. In this period the number of Negro undergraduate medical students increased from 591 to 697.

Writing in the September issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean of the College of Medicine at Howard University, gives the results of questionnaires sent to 79 medical colleges on the matter of admittance of Negro students. Seventy-six schools responded and information was available from other sources on 4 additional schools.

Of the 697 Negro undergraduate students enrolled in medical schools 535 were at Howard and Meharry and 162 other schools. This figure of 162 is an increase of 106 over the figure for 1949. In addition to Meharry, there are a surprising number of schools in the South admitting Negro medical students. These include University of Arkansas, Medical College of Virginia, St. Louis University, University of Louisville, University of Oklahoma, University of Texas, Washington University of St. Louis, University of Missouri, and the University of North Carolina.

Dean Johnson states that it would be a gross mistake to conculde that the 28 schools listed as not having a Negro student have all excluded them because of racial policies. Five of these schools have had Negro students in recent years, two are recently organized and have no policy on the matter, two Border-States and three Southern schools have recently revised policies to admit Negro students.

Encouraged with the results shown by the survey, Dr. Johnson concludes that: "To assure continued increase of opportunities for Negroes in undergraduate medical education there must be a very marked strengthening of the preparation of Negro students at the elementary, secondary and college level. There must be a larger number of Negro students who can successfully compete on the basis of preparation for admission to medical schools. There should be but a single standard and the Negro applicant in large numbers must be prepared to meet this standard."

14e(1) 1952 List of ALABAMA COLLEGES

College Presidents Hold Meeting At A And M

NORMAL, Ala.—Thirty-four representatives of Alabama Negro colleges met at the Alabama A. and M College Thursday, April 10 in their second such meeting to discuss adoption of uniform admission policies and pre-entrance programs for the Fall term.

During the session, committee reports were made on admission procedures by C W. Orr, Principal of the Councill Training School, and transfer of credit by Dr. W. E. Anderson of Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Serving as chairman for the day were Dr. J. C. Blair, State Supervisor of Negro Education, and Dr. J. F. Drake, President of the Alabama A. and M. College.

The 13 Alabama institutions represented were Miles Memorial College of Birmingham, Birmingham Baptist College, Tuskegee Institute selma University, Selma; Talladega College, Talladega; Alabama State Montgomery, Alabama A. and M., Normal; Lomax-Hannon, Greenville; Stillman, Tuscaloosa; and Oakwood College, Huntsville.

Representatives from the various colleges were Mrs. M. W. Blissett and P. W. Butler, Miles Memorial College; Miss Olivia Johnson and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughes of Birmingham Baptist College; President J. King Chandler III, Dean Calhoun and Dean Matthews of Daniel Payne College, all of Birmingham.

T. C. Burnette and C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute.

President C. L. Lopez McAllister, Richard Ellis, and M. W. Akin of Selma University.

President A. D. Beittel and John Morrow of Talladega College.

President H. C. Trenholm, Dr. W. E. Anderson, John Duncan, S. D. Bishop and Dr. J. G. Hardy of Alabama State College.

President T. M. Patton and Dean N. W. Stephens of Lomax-Hannon College.

Dean B. B. Hardy and Mrs. Nall of Stillman College.

J. T. Stafford, Dr. E. B. Dykes, Elder C. T. Richards and G. Partridge of Oakwood College.

President J. F. Drake, Dean R. A Carter, W. H. Hollins, C. W. Orr, R. D. Morrison and Dr. E. H Wallace of Alabama A. and M., the host college.

News of Colored People

By MARY K. FRAZIER

Thirty-four representatives of Alabama Negro Colleges met at A. and M. College April 10 in their second meeting to discuss adoption of uniform admission policies and pre-entrance programs for the Fall term.

Committee reports were made on admission procedures by C. W. Orr, principal, Council Training School, and transfer of credit by Dr. W. E. Anderson of Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Serving as chairmen for the day were Dr. J. C. Blair, state supervisor of Negro Education and Dr. J. F. Drake, president, A. & M. College. The 13 Alabama institutions represented were: Miles Memorial College, Birmingham; Birmingham Baptist College; Tuskegee Institute; Selma University; Talladega College; Alabama State College, Montgomery; A. & M. College, Normal; Lomax-Hannon, Greenville; Stillman College, Tuscaloosa; Oakwood College, Huntsville; Payne College, Birmingham.

Representatives from various colleges: Mrs. M. W. Blister and F. W. Butler, Miles Memorial; Miss Olivia Johnson and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes of Birmingham Baptist College; President J. Chandler, III, Dean Calhoun and Dean Matthews of Daniel Payne College, all of Birmingham; T. C. Burnett and C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; President C. Lopes McAllister, Richard Ellis and M. W. Atkins of Selma University; President A. D. Blissett and John Morrow of Talladega College; President H. C. Trenholm, Dr. W. E. Anderson, John Duncan, S. D. Bishop and Dr. I C. Hardy, Alabama State College; President T. M. Patton and Dean N. W. Stephens of Lomax-Hannon, Dean B. B. Hardy and Mrs. Hall of Stillman College; Dr. Vandyke, Elder T. C. Richards and G. Paryridge of Oakwood College; President J. F. Drake, Dean R. A. Carter, W. H. Hollins, C. W. Orr, R. D. Morrison and Dr. E. H. Wallace of Alabama A. & M, the host college.

14e(1) 1952 LIST OF ALABAMA NEGRO COLLEGES

Admissions Studied By Ala. Colleges

NORMAL, Ala.—Thirty-four representatives of Alabama Negro colleges met at the Alabama A. and M. college April 10, to discuss adoption of uniform admission policies and pre-entrance programs for the Fall term.

The 13 Alabama institutions represented were Miles Memorial College, of Birmingham; Birmingham Baptist College; Tuskegee Institute; Selma University, Selma; Talladega College, Talladega; Alabama State, Montgomery; Alabama A. and M., Normal; Lomax-Hannon, Greenville; Stillman, Tuscaloosa; and Oakwood College, Huntsville.

14e(1) 1952

Open The Medical School To All

(From The Birmingham World)

A resolution adopted at the recent convention of the Alabama State Medical Association puts the Negro doctors on record as teaming up with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in efforts to win admission of Negro students to the Alabama Medical College. In our opinion this is both sound and desirable action. Ban of Negro students in the tax-supported medical college serves as a bar to Negro doctors in other respects. Advocate

As a gesture of goodwill and right-action, the authorities of the University of Alabama should take the leadership in removing the barriers against qualified Negro students. Such action would be preferable to legal action, which is sure to come, one day, unless the University authorities move fast. P. 4

The State of Arkansas opened the doors of its medical school without even the threat of court action. Last Sunday, June 15, The Birmingham News published the picture of Mrs. Edith Irby Jones, first Negro medical student to be graduated from this once all-white University of Arkansas Medical School. Arkansas is a Southern State, but an enlightened one. Alabama could be enlightened, too. Pat. 6-28-52

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee are the only Southern states now standing in opposition of opening the doors of the taxpayers' professional schools to applicants on the basis of qualifications and merit. But these six states cannot long hold off the over-due admission of Negro students.

Alabama Negro doctors also passed a resolution to continue their efforts to obtain membership in the Alabama Medical Association, the official spokesman for things medical in Alabama. A doctor who is not a member of the Alabama Medical Association is hamstrung in a number of ways. He can be held out of practice in hospitals, barred from membership in the American Medical Association, and deprived of the various other benefits. The power to deny membership is used as the means of withholding privileges to which Negro doctors are justly entitled. Jackson, Miss.

In Georgia, the organized white doctors have voted to grant restrickened membership to Negro doctors. Florida has lowered its racial bars. Alabama white doctors have the matter up for study. There appears to be a growing awareness by white doctors of the problems of their fellow Negro doctors and their obligations as members of the same profession to help them. Medical doctors are men of science, and as such, should take the scientific view of the question.

Negro doctors are seeking only what is fair and right in their demands. They are seeking to be in a better position to serve their patients. They are seeking the training Alabama is providing for those to be entrusted with the health of this state's people. Public institutions should be available to all ethnic groups on a completely equal basis. Advocate Pat. 6-28-52

Alabama Medical College

Our doctors are to be commended and backed up in the stand which they are taking. They are bound to see their demands met, for they are reasonable, just and imperative.

Founder Of Alabama State To Be "Memorialized" Sat.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Saturday, February 9, is the 102nd anniversary of the birth of William Burns Paterson, founder of what is now Alabama State College, in Tullibody, Scotland in 1849. It is also the occasion for the 52nd birthday tribute to Mr. Paterson which a sixth-grade class under the direction of the late Miss Mary Frances Terrell in 1901 initiated.

Two presentations of a dramatic portrayal of "William Burns Paterson as a Great Teacher" will be the feature of this year's observance, with performances on Friday night and again on Saturday night in Tullibody auditorium. Faculty members forming a special committee have been working diligently on resource materials which cover the history of the institution since its founding in 1874, with special emphasis on the 37 years during which Mr. Paterson served, his tenure being the longest of any of the five men who have served as president. It is anticipated that the presentations will be of interest to a large number of students, patrons, alumni and friends of the institution who will wish to see portrayed by selected college students, the acomplishments of this great teacher and friend of mankind.

Other programs in connection with the observances of Founders Day will include special assemblies for laboratory school, junior college Friday, with presentations by Mrs. Willease Simpson (B. S. '35), secretary-treasurer of the institution; Walker Carroll (M. Ed, '49, principal of the Baldwin County Training School at Daphne; and John Curtis Anderson (B. S., '36), instructor of history at the college, respectively. The annual pilgrimage to Oakwood Cemetery by the Laboratory High School students will be continued under the director of W. H. Coston, principal.

The birthday of Mr. Paterson is close to the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and of Frederick Douglass whose birthdays determine the placement of the Negro History Week observance annually. Thus, Founders Day this year immediately precedes Negro History Week when Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, will be the guest contributor-consultant for a period of two days and will continue for the third day at Mobile for a special contribution at the branch there. A special program is being prepared under the general direction of Dean S. D. Bishop to be held at the auditorium of the Central High School. In addition to Dr. Franklin, there will be a presentation by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, which will seek to tie in the two observances. The Mobile County Alumni Association, along with the six hundred regular and extension students enrolled at Mobile, will share the program with patrons and friends of the institution.

Eight Negro students expelled as result state college riot

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27 —(AP)—Rioting in a women's dormitory at the Alabama State College for Negroes here last November resulted in eight students being expelled.

Ten others were forbidden to live on the campus; 22 more were put on probation.

This was the final report on the incident given to the State Board of Education yesterday.

Names of the students were not made public.

President H. C. Trenholm, who submitted the report, said college officials will keep close watch on conduct records "with anticipation" that some other students will not be readmitted next year.

No one was reported injured in the student demonstration which left dormitory halls littered with broken glass and rooms flooded with water.

It followed reports that one student had been expelled for staying away from the school overnight. Dr. Trenholm said "sympathetic support" developed in her behalf.

8 'Rioting' Girl Students Ousted

Alabama State Teachers College Punishes 32 Other Women in Row . . . .

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Because they participated in demonstration at a women's dormitory last November, disciplinary action has been taken against forty Alabama State College students.

Eight students were dismissed last week from the school, ten others were transferred from dormitory residence to day students, and twenty-two were put on probation.

That action was disclosed in a report made by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the college, to the State Board of Education. None of the students was identified.

HIS REPORT also said that "formal appraisal of student accumulated records has been scheduled with the anticipation that some other students will not be readmitted for the next year."

The disturbance referred to occurred last November when co-eds staged demonstrations against what they termed overcrowded housing conditions on the campus.

During the disturbance, rooms were flooded and broken glass scattered over the floors of the dormitory, but no one was reported injured.

Dr. Trenholm said that in the future, admission and continued attendance are to be on a quarter-to-quarter basis in terms of academic and conduct records. These records will be reviewed by a special committee on admissions, he added.

34 Representatives Confer

Ala. Colleges Study Uniform Practices

NORMAL, Ala.—Thirty-four representatives of Alabama Negro colleges met at the Alabama A. and M. College April 10 in their second such meeting to discuss adoption of uniform admission policies and pre-entrance programs for the fall term.

During the session, committee reports were made on admission procedures by C. W. Orr, principal of the Councill Training School, and transfer of credit by Dr. W. E. Anderson of Alabama State College, Montgomery.

SERVING AS chairmen were: Dr. J. C. Blair, state supervisor of Negro education, and Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the Alabama A. and M. College.

The thirteen Alabama institutions represented were: Miles Memorial College of Birmingham, Birmingham Baptist College, Tuskegee Institute, Selma University, Selma; Talladega College, Talladega; Alabama State, Montgomery; Alabama A. and M., Normal; Lomax-Hannon, Greenville; Stillman, Tuscaloosa, and Oakwood College, Huntsville.

Representatives from the various colleges were: Mrs. M. W. Blissett and P. W. Butler, Miles Memorial College; Miss Olivia Johnson and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughes of Birmingham Baptist College; President J. King Chandler III, Dean Calhoun and Dean Matthews of Daniel Payne College, all of Birmingham;

T. C. Burnette and C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; President C. L. Lopez McAllister, Richard Ellis and M. W. Akin of Selma University; President A. D. Beittel and John Morrow of Talladega College; President H. C. Trenholm, Dr. W. E. Anderson, John Duncan, S. D. Bishop and Dr. J. G. Hardy of Alabama State College;

President T. M. Patton and Dean N. W. Stephens of Lomax-Hannon College; Dean B. B. Hardy and Mrs. Nall of Stillman College; J. T. Stafford, Dr. E. B. Dykes, Elder C. T. Richards and G. Patridge of Oakwood College, and President J. F. Drake, Dean R. A. Carter, W. H. Hollins, C. W. Orr, R. D. Morrison and Dr. E. H. Wallace of Alabama A. and M., the host college.

Ala. State Disciplines Students; 8 Dismissed

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Forty students, eight of them dismissed, have been disciplined by Alabama State College as an aftermath of a November demonstration at the institution.

Ten students were shifted from dormitory residence to private city homes. Twenty-two others were placed on probation.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the school, in a report made to the State Board of Education March 25 indicated that disciplinary action had been taken against the students. His report also revealed that "formal appraisal of student accumulated records has been scheduled with the anticipation that some other students will not be re-admitted for the next year.

His report did not identify them.

The president said that through "numerous individual student interviews" a combination of the following circumstances caused the disturbance:

"1. Some protest reactions against the increased insistence upon observance of campus-living regulations and against the limitation of attendance at off-campus movies on school nights.

"2. Some sympathetic support of a dismissed student.

"3. Some misguided student leadership with an all-conceived rationalization that a demonstration would get attention and accelerated action respecting some complaints and misunderstanding.

"4. Some accumulated resentment against some dormitory and personnel officers.

"5. Some inadequacy in co-ordination of staff action along with an insufficient number of dormitory staff workers."

Dr. Trenholm said that in the future admission and continued attendance is to be on a quarter-to-quarter basis in terms of academic and conduct records.

These records will be reviewed by a special faculty committee on admissions, he added.

"The present policy of seeking to serve as many students as possible through very unwholesome over-crowding is being reviewed," Dr. Trenholm added.

The president also said that additional staff personnel has been secured and an emergency additional dormitory set up.

During the disturbance, rooms were flooded and broken glass scattered over the floors of the dormitoy but no one was reported injured. The incident took place after one student was taken out of school and the president said "sympathetic support" developed on her behalf.

Audit Completed At Negro College

A routine audit by state examiners of the Alabama State College for Negroes here for 1949-50 showed total revenues for this institution that year were $1,182,000 with expenditures amounting to approximately $1,134,000.

The examiners, who praised the "co-operation" they had received from this college's staff during the audit, noted that the institution commenced the fiscal year under review with a deficit of $11,452.92 in its general fund, ended the year with a $47,183.81 credit balance.

The examiners are currently engaged in the routine audit of the 1950-51 fiscal year, and said they were refraining from their usual editorial comment on the 1949-50 report, so that such comment could be incorporated in the later report.

Albany State Approved By Association

p. 5

Dem. Jr.

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ALBANY, Ga. — The Albany State College was fully approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the Association's December meeting at St. Petersburg, Florida. This announcement was released from the office of President Aaron Brown recently.

The college, under Dr. Brown's administration, has grown steadily in import and significance. Dr. Brown in 1944, his second year as president, announced that the institution had "received a 'B' rating by our regional accrediting agency". Since that time, Albany State has constantly improved its faculty, facilities, library and offerings to the point that the Southern Association saw fit to grant the college full approval. Dr. Brown states that this is the result of hard work, patience and anxiety.

1-29-52

In answering the question, "What does this mean?", President Brown said that "out of approximately 100 colleges, designated as Colleges for Negroes in the South, only 47 per cent are fully approved by the Association. Most of all, it means that our graduates will be accepted in leading graduate schools without question or penalty. Likewise, we shall enjoy the other advantages of prestige and academic standing.

14e(1) 1952 Alcorn College

Governor Congratulates Mississippi College Heads

"You are all doing excellent work," Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi told the presidents of the three State Negro colleges during Governor's Day last week at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss. Left to right, are: Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, of Jackson Teachers College, the Governor, Dr. J. R. Otis of Alcorn, and Dr. J. H. White of Mississippi Vocational College, Itta Bena. More than 3,000 farmers and business and professional leaders came to Alcorn to hear Governor White declare his position on improved school facilities, agricultural credit aid, and industrialization.

$8-Million Plant Seen for Historic Alcorn College

President Otis Reveals 'Big Expansion' Program

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier News Editor)

ALCORN, Miss.—One of the fastest growing educational institutions in the nation is Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, presided over by the progressive Dr. J. R. Otis.

Alcorn, the oldest land-grant college for Negroes in the United States, had its beginning in 1830 when it was established as a school for white males.

It was then Oakland College, under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, but closed its doors at the beginning of the Civil War. Following the war, the campus was sold to the State of Mississippi to be used as a school for Negroes.

The college was renamed Alcorn University in honor of James L. Alcorn who was then Governor of the state. Hiram R. Revels, first Negro elected to the U. S. Senate, resigned his senatorial seat to become Alcorn's first president.

DR. J. R. OTIS
which calls for an $8 million investment.

ALCORN WAS given an "A" rating in 1948 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Much praise for the rapid growth of Alcorn in recent years goes to President Otis who became chief administrator of the school in 1949. He immediately set up an administrative policy which can be summed up in these words: "Democracy in Action."

Another example of how Alcorn fulfills its function of service to the community and state is the excellent manner in which the annual Conference of Farm Families, Workers and Professional Leaders is carried out each year on the campus. Governor Hugh White was the special guest this year.

Alcorn also has set an enviable record in the field of athletics. The college has won the SCAC football championship for four straight years, 1948-'51, and has been state basketball champion since 1946.

Dr. Otis has laid out a fifteen-year program for Alcorn which calls for an $8 million investment.

Over $1 million has been invested in the campus since Dr. Otis' arrival, but quite a large amount of this money was eaten up by repairs because of the run-down condition of the campus.

* * *

THE 781-ACRE campus now has approximately 380 acres under cultivation, part of this in improved pastures. Campus life actually covers sixty-five acres. Other acreage is in woodland or undeveloped land.

Since 1949, an agricultural building, dairy, laundry, faculty homes and new dining hall have been erected.

Already, plans are under way for the erection of a physical education building and stadium, an infirmary, at least two new dormitories for girls, a library and home economics building. These edifices probably will be built this year.

The pride of Alcorn is the school's modern dairy plant. It is one of the finest in the country. Chief aim of the Alcorn president is to make Alcorn the dairy center of the South.

* * *

ALCORN IS one of the historical spots of the South and a place of beauty. Oldtimers are quick to remind visitors that General Grant marched from Rodney, Miss. across the present Alcorn campus to take the city of Vicksburg.

Alcorn Chapel—This is the historic chapel located on the campus of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss. It is over 130 years old.

Lauds College Heads—

"You are all doing excellent work," Governor Hugh L. White of Mississippi told the presidents of the three state Negro colleges during Governor's Day last week at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss. Left to right are Dr. Jacob L. Reddix of Jackson Teachers College, the Governor, Dr. J. R. Otis of Alcorn, and Dr. J. H. White of Mississippi Vocational College, Itta Bena.

Heard by 3,000 At Farm Confab Held at Alcorn

Promises Aid for Better Balanced Agriculture and Justice for All Persons

ALCORN, Miss.—"I am going to do all I can to help advance your cause for better balanced agriculture, improved school facilities, and increased opportunities in this state," said Gov. Hugh L. White in an address here at Alcorn A. and M. College.

He was speaking before more than 3,000 colored farmers and business and professional leaders from every section of the state who jammed century-old Oakland Chapel and crowded around loud-speakers outside the building to hear him make his first declaration to the Negro citizenry since his inauguration in January.

The occasion was the annual conference of Farm Families, Workers, and Professional leaders which this year inaugurated Governor's Day, marking the first time in decades that a Chief Executive of the state has set forth his policy before a Negro audience.

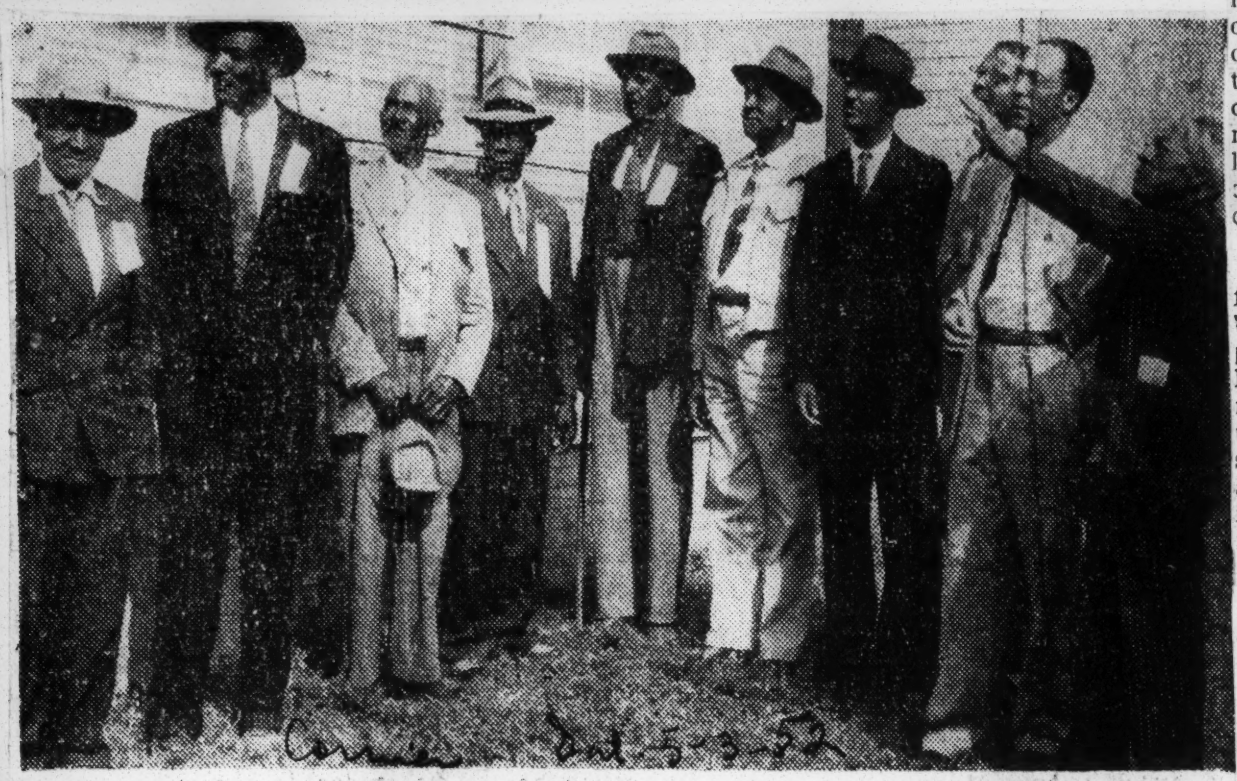
* * *

"THE TIME has come," Governor White declared, "when we must provide better educational facilities for the colored people of Mississippi. I hope to do away with one-room schools and give you the facilities you deserve. I am for justice for all."

The wealthy lumberman, who has twice been elected Governor, praised Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn, upon the educational program he has developed. "I am highly pleased," he said, "with the magnificent work being done by Dr. Otis."

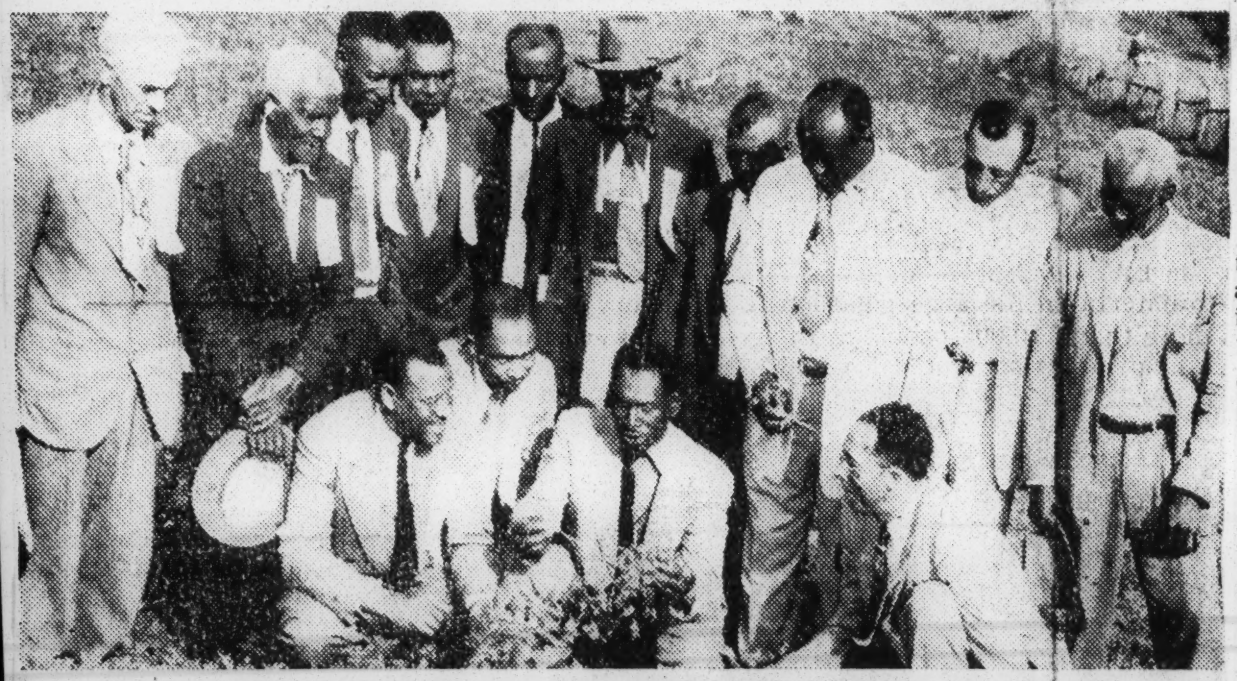
Presentation to Governor—

S. W. Miller, a painting contractor of Jackson, Miss., is shown presenting a pen and pencil set to Governor Hugh L. White of Mississippi, during Governor's Day at Alcorn College. The set was a gift from the colored people of Mississippi. Seated on the platform are Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the college; Dr. E. R. Jobe, secretary of the board of trustees, and R. B. Smith Jr., chairman of the board.



$221,000 Agriculture Bldg.—

P. S. Bowles, president-emeritus of Alcorn A. and M. College (extreme right) shows a group of farmers and leaders the new $221,000 agriculture building (Pritchard Hall) which had just been dedicated by the chairman of the board of trustees of Alcorn.



See Pasture Program—

In line with the trend toward improved livestock production in the South, Alcorn College in Mississippi has launched an extensive pasture improvement program. T. M. Bell, college agronomist, shows this group here a pasture of white Dutch and Red clover. Kneeling: C. L. Hill, principal of Brookhaven School; R. C. Paige, county agent for Lincoln County; Mr. Bell, and W. E. Ammons, assistant state leader of extension service.

The Governor was accompanied to Alcorn by the state board of trustees, and the building commissioners who took part in the dedication of $650,000 worth of new buildings and improvements which compose the first leg of a proposed eight-million dollar expansion program for the college.

* * *

GOVERNOR WHITE'S address followed a panel discussion on balanced farming and home improvement led by Assistant State Leader W. E. Ammons and summarized by Director of Agriculture L. E. Evans. "You are giving serious thought to rural welfare and to the future of agriculture in this state," said the Governor in commending the panel participants who emphasized the importance of livestock production as a means of increasing farm income and promoting better living.

"It takes money to go into livestock production," White pointed out, "and a little credit for just one year at a time is far from adequate. You need credit for a longer period in order to get started." Then he discussed briefly the State Livestock, Poultry, and Egg Production Act of 1952, which provides five-year credit aid through banks and other private lending institutions. "This is to serve both white and colored farmers, and I want you to use it," the Governor asserted.

Dr. Otis set forth the objectives of the college and of the annual conference. "We are trying to carry out a program here that will enable our graduates to contribute more effectively to the development of the resources of this state," Dr. Otis pointed out.

He said he hoped the occasion would give the Governor, the board, and the people of the state an opportunity to observe what is being done and what additional facilities are needed to do a better job.

* * *

THE BUILDINGS dedicated by R. B. Smith Jr., chairman of the board of trustees, included a $221,000 agricultural building, $209,000 dining hall, $45,000 laundry, $42,000 meat laboratory and abattoir, $35,000 dairy, $20,000 in cottages for teachers, and $77,000 worth of plumbing and heating installations.

In addition, funds have been approved for a $300,000 home economics building, a $30,000 soft water well, and $30,000 for a natural gas line. And anticipated for next year's budget are funds for a $200,000 addition to the girls' dormitory facilities and $375,000 for a physical education building and athletic field.

During the day, the conferees toured part of the college grounds which contain 781 acres. About seven hundred of these are in farm and woodland. Within the last two years, 150 acres have been put into improved pastures for the school's 126 head of beef and dairy cattle, 135 head of hogs, and forty-one sheep. In line with the trend toward increased livestock production, the college is placing greater emphasis on pasture development. Within five years, Dr. Otis expects to have 300 acres of improved pastures.

A FEATURE of the program was the citing of faculty members for years of service. Both Mrs. Alice L. Tanner and Melton Johnson were honored by President Emeritus P. S. Bowles for forty-four years of service, and Prof. J. H. Mosley for service and his alumni activities.

Among the special guests who attended the conference were Dr. Clay Lyle, dean of agriculture and director of extension at Mississippi A. and M. College; Si Corley, commissioner of agriculture; Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson College; Wr. J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational College; J. O. Emmerich, publisher of the McComb Enterprise, Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, Mayor Frank C. Englesing of Port Gibson, and Mrs. Joe G. Prichard.

WHITE PLEDGES HELP FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Speaks At Alcorn, Points Out Farm Loan Provisions

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ALCORN, Miss., April 18.—Governor White promised Negroes of the state increased aid in the development of better schools and balanced agriculture in an address Thursday before 3000 Negro farmers and business and professional leaders here at Alcorn A&M College.

The occasion was the annual conference for Farm Families, Workers and Professional Leaders which this year inaugurated Governor's Day. Residents from every section of the state jammed the auditorium and crowded around loudspeakers outside the building to hear the state's chief executive.

"The time has come," Governor White declared, "when we must provide better educational facilities for the colored people of Mississippi. I hope to do away with one-room schools and give you the facilities you deserve. I am for justice for all."

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14e(1) 1952 Alcorn A & M College

Governor of Mississippi Pledges To Promote Improved Opportunities for Negro Citizens

Call Jr. 4-25-52

ALCORN, Miss. — "I am going to do all I can to help advance your cause for better balance agriculture, improved school facilities, and increased opportunities in this state," said Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi, in an address here Thursday, April 17, at Alcorn A. & M. college.

He was speaking before more than 3,000 colored farmers, business and professional leaders from every section of the state who jammed century old Oakland chapel and crowded around loudspeakers outside the building to hear him make his first declaration to the Negro citizenry since his inauguration in January.

The occasion was the annual conference of farm families workers, and professional leaders which this year inaugurated Governor's day marking the first time in decades that a chief executive of the state has set forth his policy before a Negro audience.

P.13

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"It takes money to go into livestock production," White pointed out, "and a little credit for just one year at a time is far from adequate. You need credit for a longer period in order to get started." Then he discussed briefly the State Livestock, Poultry and Egg Production Act of 1951, which provides five-year credit aid through banks and other private lending institutions. "This is to serve both white and colored farmers, and I want you to use it," the governor asserted.

Another program sponsored by Governor White is that of encouraging increased industrialization in the state in order to provide more job opportunities.

In closing, the governor charged the audience, "Assume your responsibility as citizens of this great state. Don't let me down."

Following the adress, S. W. Miller, a painting contractor of Jackson, presented the governor a pen and pencil set from the colored people of the state and praised him for his stand on equalization of education.

The governor was introduced by Martin Miller, member of the board of trustees from Meridian. Prior to his introduction, the state's chief executive was welcomed by Dr. Otis, and by two students, Henry Purnell, president of the student council, and Miss Leola Pickens, a member of the editorial staff of the Alcorn Herald.

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A feature of the program was the citing of faculty members for years of service. Both Mrs. Alice L. Tanner and Melton Johnson were honored by President Emeritus P. S. Bowles for 44 years of service, and Professor J. H. Mosley for service and his alumni activities.

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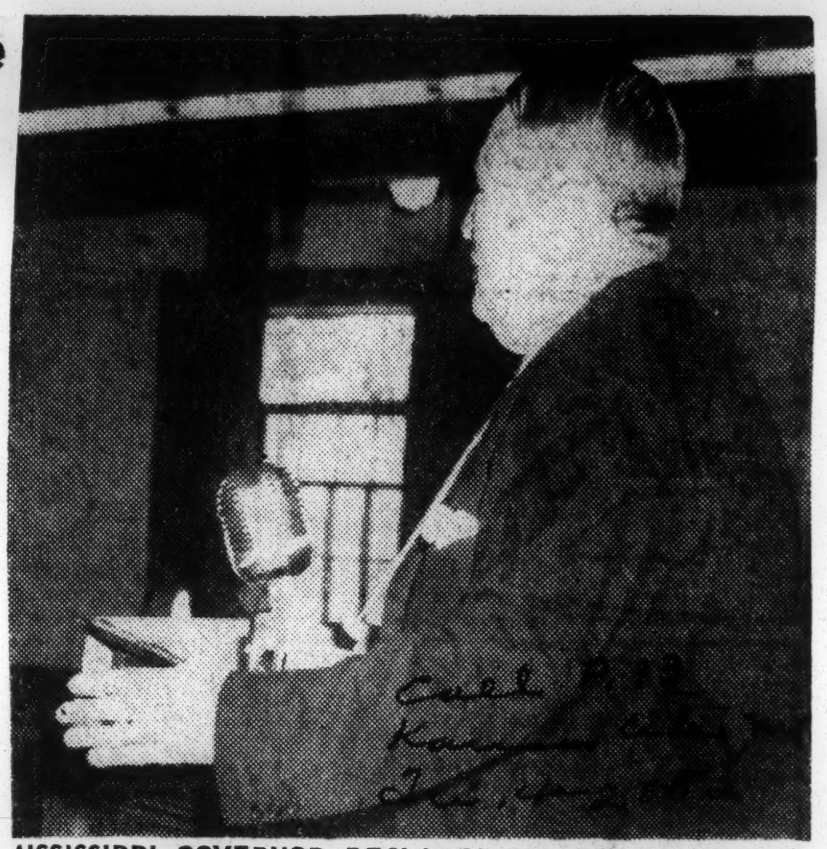


MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR DECLARES POLICY.—Gov. Hugh L. White, of Mississippi, is shown declaring his policy of better schools, agricultural aid, and justice for all in an address Thursday before 3,000 colored farmers, business and professional leaders at Alcorn A. & M. college. A representation of colored citizens from every section of the state came to Alcorn to hear the governor state his position on important issues. In Mississippi,, this was a politically significant occasion being the first time since the Reconstruction era that a governor found it necessary to state his policy to a Negro audience. Farmers, business and professional leaders from every section of the state were on hand to hear the governor who was inaugurated in January.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES COLLEGE HEADS.—"You are doing excellent work," Gov. Hugh L. White, of Mississippi, told the presidents of the three state Negro colleges during governor's day last week at the Alcorn A. & M. college, in Alcorn, Miss. Left to right, are: Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, of Jackson Teachers college, the governor, Dr. J. R. Otis, of Alcorn, and Dr. J. H. White, of Mississippi Vocational college, Itta Bena. More than 3,000 farmers and business and professional leaders came to Alcorn to hear Governor White declare his position on improved school facilities,, agricultural credit aid and industrialization.

Alcorn Hit By $100,000 Fire

ALCORN, Miss. — The Alcorn A. and M. college dining hall was completely destroyed by fire Sunday, April 27, which spread rapidly through the structure, causing an estimated $100,000 damage.

A new dining hall, being constructed at a cost of $220,000 was damaged slightly. It will be ready for occupancy late this month.

$75,000 Fire Hits Alcorn

ALCORN, Miss. — The Alcorn College dining hall was completely destroyed by a fire which broke out early Sunday morning and spread so rapidly that it engulfed the entire structure before the firefighting equipment could be assembled.

President Otis estimated the total loss at between $75,000 and $100,000. The building also housed the plumbing shop and the college barber shop. Both of these shops and their equipment were completely destroyed.

Alcorn College Pays Great Tribute To War Heroes On Armistice Day

ALCORN, Miss.,—With its flag flying at half-mast Alcorn A. and M. college joined the nation as Armistice day services were conducted in Oakland Memorial Chapel to pay tribute to the nation's war dead. Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn A. and M. college, presided at the memorial services.

Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, a specialist of the Civil-Relations Division, USN, and guest speaker on this occasion, eulogized the dead of both world wars. He reminded his audience that the dead have not died in vain for the things for which they died are being gradually attained in many ways.

Ensign Brown Praised

The speaker cited the example of camaraderie and bravery as displayed by former Mississippian Ensign Jesse L. Brown and Lt. Thomas J. Hudner in Korea, 1950. Mississippians will remember that Ensign Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., and a graduate of the local high school of that city, was on a strafing mission, together with his squadron, when his fighter plane was hit by enemy ground fire causing him to crash land benind enemy lines.

Lt. Hudner, commander of the squadron, crash landed nearby and made an abortive attempt to disengage Ensign Brown from his burning plane. For this act of heroism above and beyond the call of duty, Lt. Hudner received the nation's highest award—The Congressional Medal of Honor—while Ensign Brown was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Flying Cross.

It is an act such as this that permits the Negro to know that he is gaining ground in his fight for equality, added the speaker.

Reminding students that the day of the gradualist is over, he emphasized the positive approach taken by the Navy toward complete and unconditional integration in its branch of service. He read excerpts of a letter from a former Naval line officer to his brother in which he praised the wholesome aspect of this new policy on Navy morale.

Chances Cited

In closing, Lt. Nelson mentioned the opportunities for young men and women that are to be found in that historic branch of service relative to careers.

Lt. Nelson also presented Mrs. Jesse L. Brown, student of Alcorn, and widow of the late hero, with two awards. The first was a framed photograph of the aircraft carrier Leyte from which her husband operated, and was signed by John Floberg, Secretary of the Navy for Air; the second was a framed copy of an article dedicated to Ensign Brown that appeared in the American Weekly magazine by Commander Walter G. Winslow, USAN, entitled, "A Beacon For All To See."

Prior to the Chapel services, there was a parade including faculty, staff and student veterans, band, and the physical education (girls) class.

The students had been shown COMMAND OF THE SEA, a movie depicting the part played by the Navy in keeping the world safe for democracy.

14e(1) 1952

A. & M. College

Dr. Drake To Be Honored For 25 Years Of Service

NORMAL, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. J. F. Drakes' quarter-century service as president of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College is scheduled to be celebrated at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, May 11 in a special convocation to be held in the spacious auditorium-gymnasium.

DR. J. F. DRAKE

The special convocation will be conducted by alumni, students, faculty and friends. A faculty committee is handling details of the recognition. The public is invited to attend 25 years of service ceremony.

When Dr. Drake became president in 1927 this was a junior college with not more than 100 students and a rundown physical plant. The college today awards degrees in 5 majors division, has more than 1,100 students enrolled and a growing, well kept physical plant.

Main features on the convocation program will consist of (1) an academic procession; (2) a statement of the occasion by Dr. Elsie H. Wallace an alumnus, head of the Division of Teacher Education at the college; (3) congratulatory expressions by alumni, faculty, students, citizens; (4) introduction of the speaker by Charles W. Orr alumnus, principal of the Council Laboratory school at the college; (5) the adress by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate school of Howard university, and (6) presentations to the president by Thomas M. Elmore, alumnus, business office executive at the college.

Dean R. A. Carter who came to work at the college with Dr. Drake in 1927, will serve as master of ceremonies on this occasion.

25 Years of Distinguished Service

Dr. Drake Given Purse For Travel in Europe

NORMAL, Ala.—A cash gift of $5,000 was tendered to Dr. J. F. Drake for an educational tour of Europe this summer as a token of appreciation of alumni, faculty, friends, and students for twenty-five years of distinguished service as president of the Alabama A. and M. College.

The presentation was made by T. M. Elmore of the business office staff. Presented also were a bronze plaque and a bound volume of congratulatory expressions from people in all walks of life, including Gov. Gorden Persons and State Supt. of Education W. J. Terry.

In addition to the president's wife, Mrs. A. Q. Drake, was presented with a large basket of roses during the ceremony.

The guest speaker for the occasion was Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University.

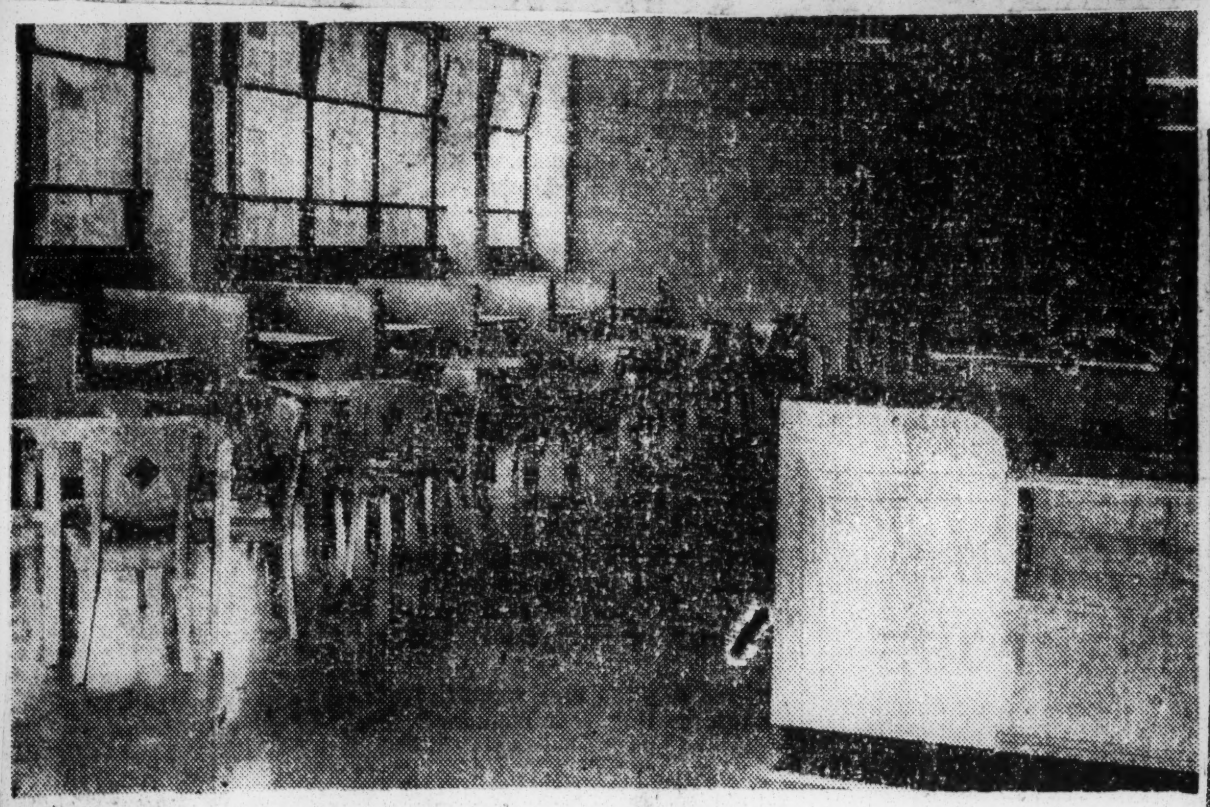
$500,000 Grant To S. Carolina A. & M. College

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—The Rockefeller Foundation's General Education Board has agreed to give South Carolina State A and M. College at Orange $500,000 on the colleges building program, it was revealed here last week by Gov. James F. Brynes.

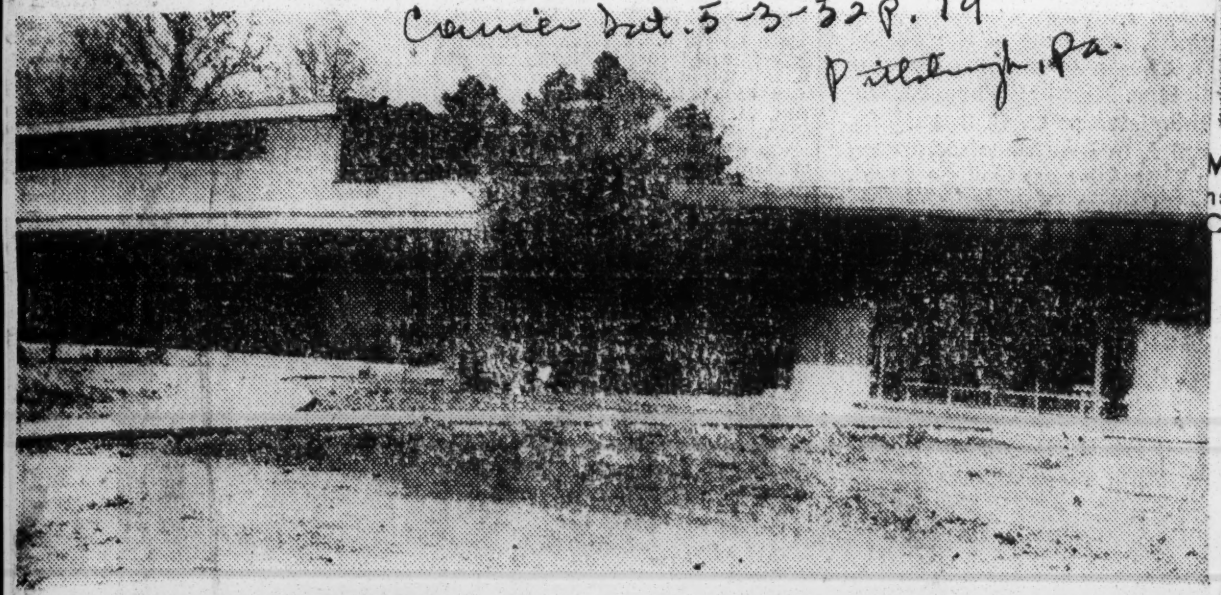
The governon took pride in disclosing the grant because he thinks more support for Negro education will give the south and particularly South Carolina a better chance to defeat the efforts of the NAACP to have the courts abolish the segregated school system of the south.

Byrnes had a makeshift graduate courses established at Orangeburg with the hope of offsetting the move in his state to force white institutions of higher learning to admit qualified Negro students. The NAACP plans to continue its attack of segregated schools in the south regardless of efforts made to prove that white and Negro schools in a segregated system can be equal.

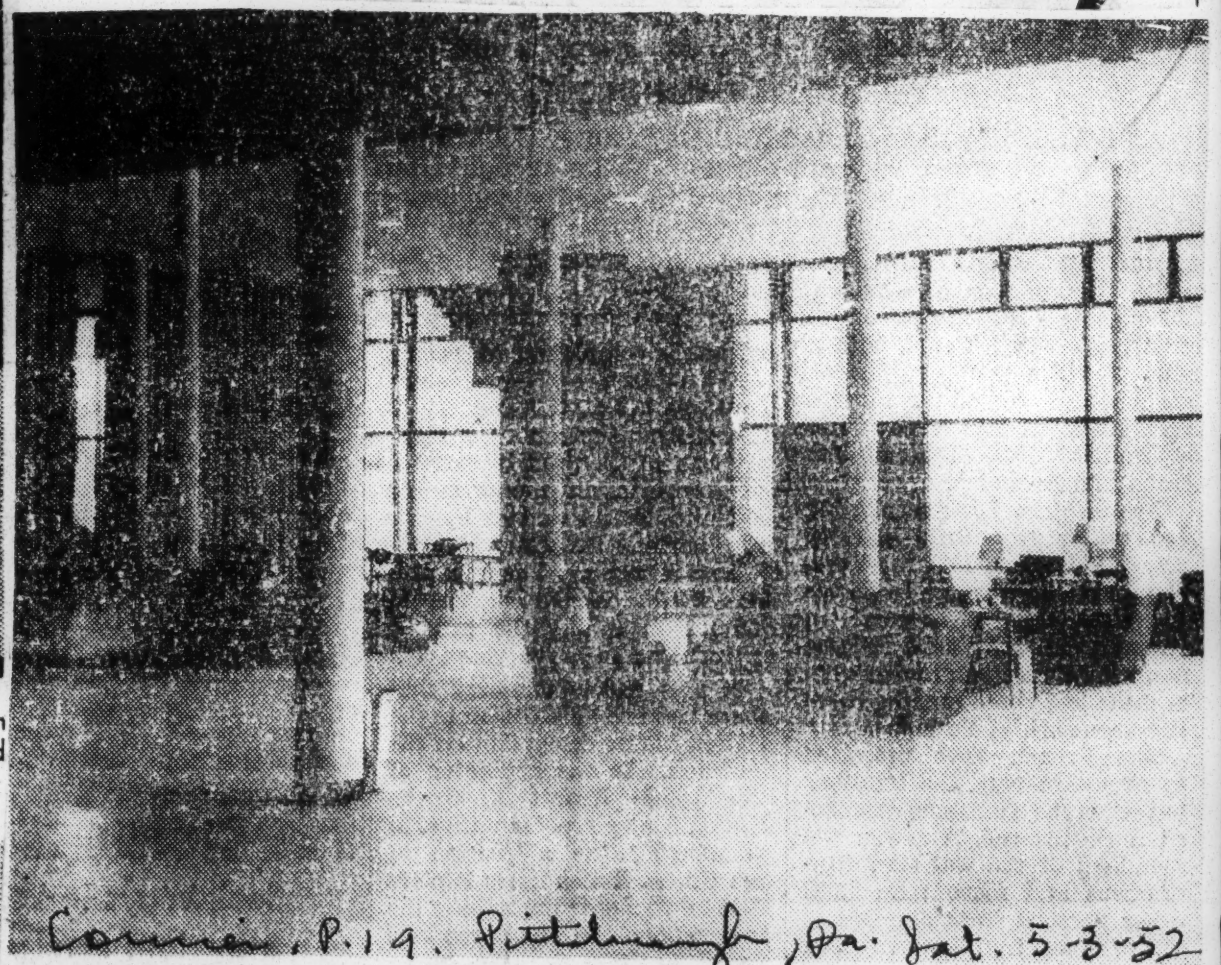
Ark. AM&N Dedicates 5 Buildings: Installs Prexy



SNACK BAR — Seating more than fifty students at tables finished in prima vera tops with chartreuse color upholstered backs and seats in booths, with aqua and straw colored chairs, the snack bar at the new Student Union Building at Arkansas A. M. & N. is destined for great popularity.



NEW STUDENT UNION BUILDING — This is the new Student Union Building at Arkansas A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. It contains main dining room, main lounge, snack bar, student activity and game rooms, alumni office, reading and music lounges, guest directors, banquet and forum rooms, dance terrace, patio, faculty dining room and lounge, post office, book store, student lounge and information center.



MAIN LOBBY—This is the main lobby of the new Student Union Building at A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. Separated from the main dining room by a movable chrome plastic wall, it has a total seating capacity of 2,000.

Dr. Davis Takes Over: $1½ Million Program Climaxed

By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Five new buildings—science, agriculture, gymnasium, infirmary and student union—were dedicated here at the A. M. and N. College, April 27. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, delivered the dedicatory address. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of A. M. and N. since 1942, was inaugurated.

The five buildings represent an expenditure of more than a million and one-half dollars in a program which was started in 1949. They also represent the growth and expansion of the college under the administration of Dr. Davis, who became president upon the death of the late John Brown Watson in 1942.

President Davis was only 28 years old and was caught in a war and post-war period. But upon the observance of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the institution, marked progress had been made in plant development, facilities and curricula development.

Early Sunday morning, James M. Nabrit, secretary to the How-

ard University president delivered a memorial address to the late John Brown Watson. Mr. Nabrit was a member of the AM and N. College faculty during Dr. Watson's tenure.

* * *

THE FIVE-DAY celebration was highlighted with seminars representing areas in which buildings were dedicated. The college's celebrated choir band, dramatic club, art exhibits and departmental exhibits and tours rounded out the celebration. Some 1,000 high school students visited the campus Friday during the annual "College Day."

Visiting members of the seminar programs were: In science, Dr. K. A. Huggins, Atlanta University; Dr. William K. Noyce, Dr. Raymond Edwards, Dr. B. M. Johnson, all from the University of Arkansas and George Purvis, Arkansas Wild Life head educator.

The area of health and physical education had: Dr. Thomas E. Roberson Clark College, Atlanta; Dr. Francis Rothert, Little Rock health specialist; Dr. G. W. S. Ish, Little Rock physician, and Dr. G. D. Kyle, head, Department of Physics, AM and N. College.

In agriculture Dr. H. E. Meyers head of the Department of Agronomy, Kansas State College, delivered the principal address. Others on the panel were: Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, dean College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas; T. M. Campbell, director U. S. Department of Extension, Tuskegee; Dr. D. J. Hayes, head Department of Agriculture, Arkansas State College, and Kenneth Bates and Teroy Betton from Arkansas Extension Service.

Student personnel representatives were: Dr. Ina Bolton, dean of students, Texas Southern University, Houston; Miss Jeannette Scudder, dean of women, University of Arkansas; Dr. Dolph Camp, president of Southern State at Magnolia, Ark., and Dr. Leonard Haynes, dean of students, Philander Smith College Little Rock.

INTERIOR OF NEW STUDENT UNION BUILDING AT ARKANSAS STATE.—Shown here is the main lobby of the new Student Union building which was dedicated Sunday, April 27, at the Arkansas State A. and M. college at Pine Bluff, Ark. The Student Union was one of five new buildings dedicated on that day. The lobby is separated from the main dining room by a moveable chrome plastic wall. It has a total seating capacity of 2,000.

Arkansas State College Dedicates 5 Buildings

Million and a Half Spent On Expansion Plan

By JOHN HOWARD

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College To Dedicate 5 New Buildings During Founders Observance

BY JOHN HOWARD

Pine Bluff, Arkansas — AM and N College Strengthens Its Services to the People" is the theme of the Founders' Day and Special Dedication, which will take place on the campus, April 23-27. The College will dedicate its five new buildings which are the last word in physical facilities for classroom and laboratory work.

Behind the week's celebration lies the story of the evolution, over a period of seventy-eight years, of a tiny "normal college" which hit its top strides during the past eight years and developed into one of the major institutions of higher learning in the nation.

Its 60 acres, devoted to the campus proper, are dotted with 24 permanent brick structures, 108 housing units for faculty members and married veterans, and a two-hundred and twenty acre farm under cultivation for laboratory work in Agriculture. Its faculty numbers 192. Fourteen of this number holds the coveted Ph. D. degree. The student enrollment at present is near 2000.

Ark. State Head Gets Point 4 Post

WASHINGTON — (ANP) -Lawrence Arnett Davis, president of Arkansas State college at Pine Bluff, Ark., has been selected to head the Point 4 program in Liberia. He is expected to assume his new duties as soon as the normal governmental and FBI clearances have been completed. He will be the first Negro to head such a program since the United States instituted it three years ago.

The Point 4 program initiated by the United States to help undeveloped countries, will be financed in Liberia jointly by Liberia and the U.S.A. It will work in the economic, agricultural, health and educational phases of the African Republic. Davis will succeed, C. Reed Hill, white, who after spending a year in Liberia returned to the technical cooperation administration offices in Washington where he is liason administrator for the program.

There are a number of American technicians already working in Liberia. Frank E. Pinder now studying at Cornell is chief of the agricultural mission. Along those who will be working in that division are Economist Frank Davis, formerly of Maryland State college; Dr. Cornelius Lewis, an agronomist also from Maryland State; Dr. Charles Pegg, an animal husbandryman from Southern university; Ambrose Lewis, agricultural engineer from A and T college; C. A. Walton and Sandy J. McCorbey, former county agents in Texas and Alabama; Torkey Holsoe, a forester, and Carl Blickenstaff, an entomologist, both white and Dr. Clayton Orton who has been chief of the mission.

Davis will tie the various programs together, working in close cooperation with Ambassador Edward Dudley who nominally is in charge of all U.S, activities in Liberia. Col. Hildrus Poindexter had been in charge of public health programs. Davis will be on leave from his duties as president of Arkansas A and M.

The new administrator is a native of McCrory, Ark. He graduated from the school he heads, has a master's degree from the University of Kansas and has done additional study since returning to his Alma Mater where he served as registrar, cashier, teacher and dean of administration before becoming president. He is married and has four children.

A. And T. College Scene Of $40,000 Fire

Afro-American p. 21 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-21-52

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Ten units of the Greensboro fire department, with the assistance of students, fought a stubborn blaze which damaged Crosby Hall at A. and T. College Tuesday. The above scene shows firemen pouring a stream of water on the rear section of the building where the blaze started. Damages have been estimated at between 35 and 40 thousand dollars.

Fire Damages Hall At A&T

Afro-American Sat. 5-3-52 Baltimore, Md.

$35,000 Blaze In Mechanics Shop

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Historic Crosby Hall, second oldest building on the A. and T. College campus, was damaged by fire last Tuesday as flames swept through a rear section. Unofficial estimates placed the damage at between $35,000 and $40,000. P. 21

According to eye-witnesses, the blaze started from a small gasoline spill ignited on the floor of one of the college's auto mechanics shops. One of the cars being repaired caught afire and the flames leaped to the ceiling.

3 Classrooms Damaged

In addition to the shop, fire damaged classrooms and the roof Most of the building was seriously damaged by water.

Firemen, assisted by scores of students, brought the blaze quickly under control. Students rendered valuable services in removing expensive equipment and books from the bookstore.

Built In 1894

Crosby Hall was constructed in 1894. The two-story structure is named for John O. Crosby, first president of the college.

Classes previously meeting in Crosby Hall were transferred to the new Technical Institute Building recently completed but not occupied.

A & T Accepted For Membership In N.C.A.A.

Afro-American P. 20 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-15-52

A. & T. College has been admitted to full membership to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the official governing body of major collegiate athletics in the United States.

Official announcement of the acceptance to membership was released early this week by Dr. F. D. Bluford president of the college, who received notification from Walter Byers, executive director of the organization. The letter read in part: "I am pleased to advise you that the member institutions of the Third District have elected the A. & T. College of North Carolina to an active membership of the N.C.A.A."

Athletic Director Bill Bell of A. & T. College said of the acceptance "probably our greatest day in athletics." Bell, a former All-Big Ten lineman at Ohio State, greeted the news as a "wonderful" climax to a personal campaign to develop A. & T. athletics.

"We are extremely happy that A. & T. College has met the high standards required by the N.C.A.A. to qualify for membership," Bell said. "We are literally bubbling over with happiness over our acceptance."

A. & T.'s application has been pending for almost a year, and the college's acceptance will make it possible for Aggie athletics in at least two sports to participate in N.C.A.A. national championships this winter and spring.

"We will definitely send some of our boxers to the N.C.A.A. meet and Olympic regional meet at the University of Wisconsin in April," Bell announced yesterday. "We will also send maybe two members of our track team to the N.C.A.A. championships in the late spring," he said.

A. & T., which is the largest non-professional Negro institution in the world, will send two of the boxers to the national and Olympic meets. They are Heavyweight Art Statum and Light-heavyweight Donald Quarrles, who led the Aggie to the co-championship of the C.I.A.A. just this past weekend.

Also Ed Carter, an outstanding high hurdles man, and maybe one or two others will represent A. & T. at the N.C.A.A. track meet in the spring. Carter finished third behind Harrison Dillard in the Philadelphia Inquirer Games several weeks ago, also finished third in the Washington Evening Star games and was second in the Middle Atlantic high hurdles.

Dedicate Nine Buildings At A&T Exercises

Journal & Guide P. 5 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-14-52

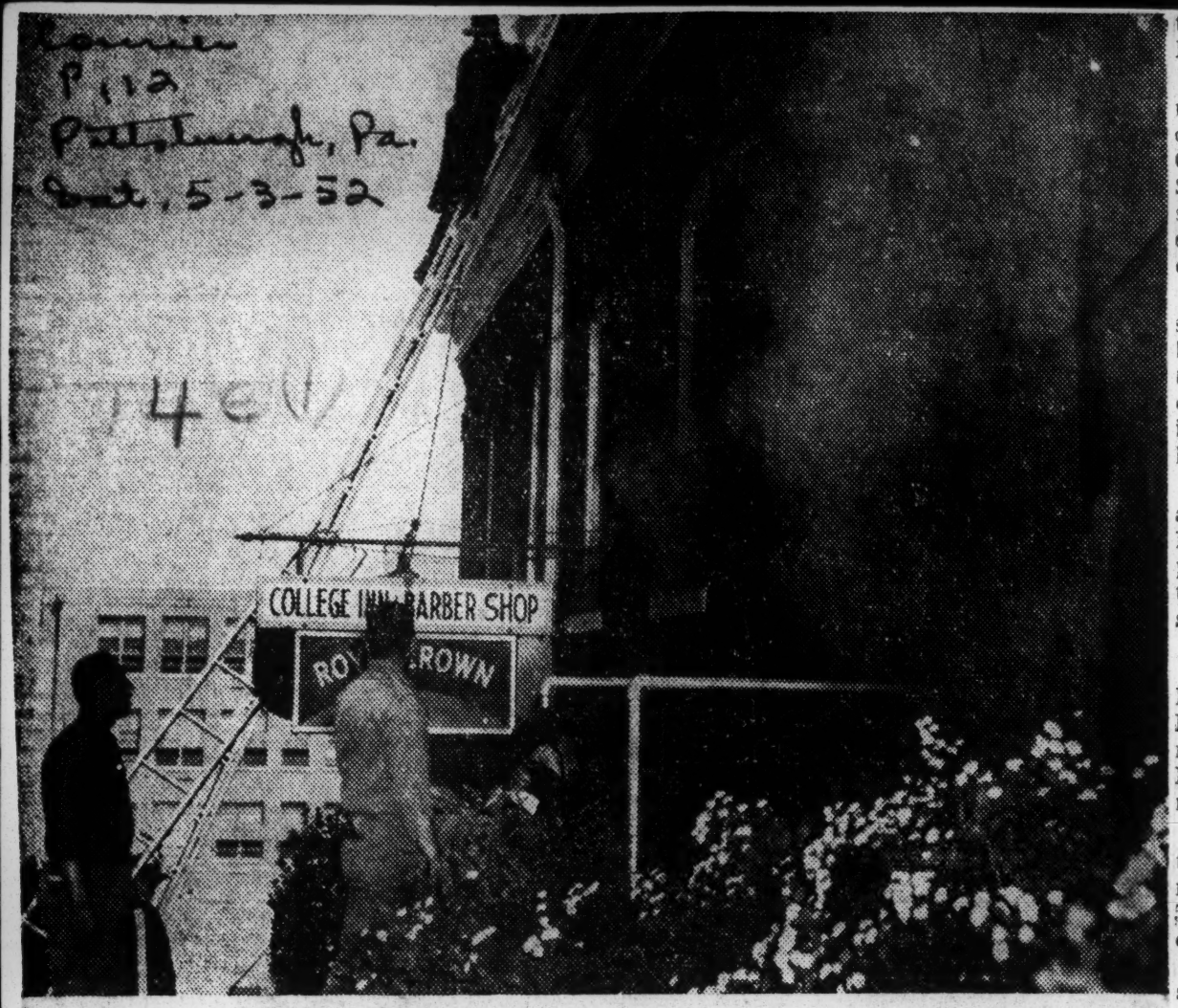
GREENSBORO — Highlight of the commencement exercises at A. and T. college here last week was the dedication and naming of nine of 15 new buildings at the college.

They were the W. Kerr Scott hall, men's dormitory named for the Governor of North Carolina; Austin W. Curtis hall, named for one of the deceased first graduates; Charles A. Hines hall, agricultural-science building, named for the chairman of the college trustee board; David S. Coltrane hall, agricultural extension building, named for the assistant director of the state budget bureau; Julian Price hall, named for the deceased former president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance company; The Oaks, president's residence; A. and T. college Dairy farm; A. and T. Poultry plant; and the A. and T. college Central Heating and Power plant.

The keys to the buildings were presented to Dr. F. D. Bluford, president, by Leon McMinn, architect for the structures.

Mayor Robert H. Frazier of Greensboro was the commencement speaker. His topic was "The Know How of Living." He urged patience, conciliation and tolerance as essential in the know-how of living.

Degrees were conferred upon 428 graduates.



A. & T. Fire Loss—Firemen are shown here battling the blaze that struck the rear section of Crosby Hall at A. and T. College in Greensboro, N. C. The building was the second oldest on the campus and was constructed in 1894. Most of the damage was confined to the roof beyond the fireman on the ladder.

Around the Nation's Campuses

A and T Celebrates 59 Years of Progress

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Agricultural and Technical College celebrates fifty-nine years of progress on Thursday of this week with the annual Founders Day program.

Earl H. McClenney, president of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., and A. and T. College graduate in the class of 1930, will deliver the principal address.

Others appearing on the program in addition to Mr. McClenny include: Mrs. Elreta M. Alexander, Greensboro attorney, who will bring greetings from the alumni association; the Rev. C. M. McCoy, director of religious education at the college, who will conduct the devotionals and Douglas Cromartie, student and president of the student council, who will bring greetings from the student body.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Meharry Medical College, Fisk University, Tennessee State University, Peabody College and Vanderbilt University were hosts to the Gulf States Province Convention convening in Nashville, Oct. 17-19.

The Rev. Kevin Roe, O. F. M. chaplain of the Meharry, Fisk and Tennessee State Clubs, along with the club members, actively participated in the staging of the convention.

Of the 200 delegates representing thirty-two colleges and universities, twenty-six represented Tennessee State, fifteen were from Meharry and twelve from Fisk.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — Plans are complete for holding the twenty-seventh annual session of the North Carolina Negro College Conference at Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Max Baer, president of the National Vocational Guidance Association of Washington, D. C.

Officers of the North Carolina Negro College Conference are: Dr. S. D. Williams, president; Dean George Johnson, Winston-Bennett College, secretary; Dean Foster Payne of Shaw University, treasurer.

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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(UNP)—The North Carolina Student Legislature, composed of representatives of the various universities and colleges, will hold its annual assembly in Raleigh, Nov. 20-22, it was announced this week by Ken Penegar, University of North Carolina student from Gastonia, president, following an interim council meeting in Chapel Hill.

The council will invite Governor Kerr Scott to address the opening session. North Carolina College student named Claude Stephens, North Carolina College, secretary-treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of Howard Carter of Duke.

Stephens, Fayetteville honor senior at North Carolina College, Durham, has been named secretary-treasurer of the interim council of the State Students Legislative Assembly of North Carolina.

Stephens, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Claude L. Stephens, 201 Moore Street, Fayetteville, is president of the NCC chapter of the Beta Kappa Chi honorary scientific society.

* * *

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. W. Raymond Brown of East Aurora, N. Y., was elected first vice-chairman of the board, and Bishop Edgar A. Love of New York was named second vice-chairman.

Dr. David D. Jones, president, told the board that the college now has total assets of $3,621,505.58 including endowment and capital funds.

The college's capital fund assets of $2,469,945 was third of the thirty-two private colleges in the United Negro College Fund. Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute, in that order, rank higher, he said.

A. & T. To Have All-Girls Band

GREENSBORO, N.C. — An all girls band, the first such outfit to be organized at a colored college, will be set up at A. and T. in September, according to W. F. Carlson, director of bands at the institution.

Present plans call for an initial organization of about 30 pieces.

The girls' band will bring to a total of seven at the college. The others include the popular 120-piece senior marching band, beginners band, intermediate band, senior symphony band, Air Force ROTC band and the Army ROTC band.

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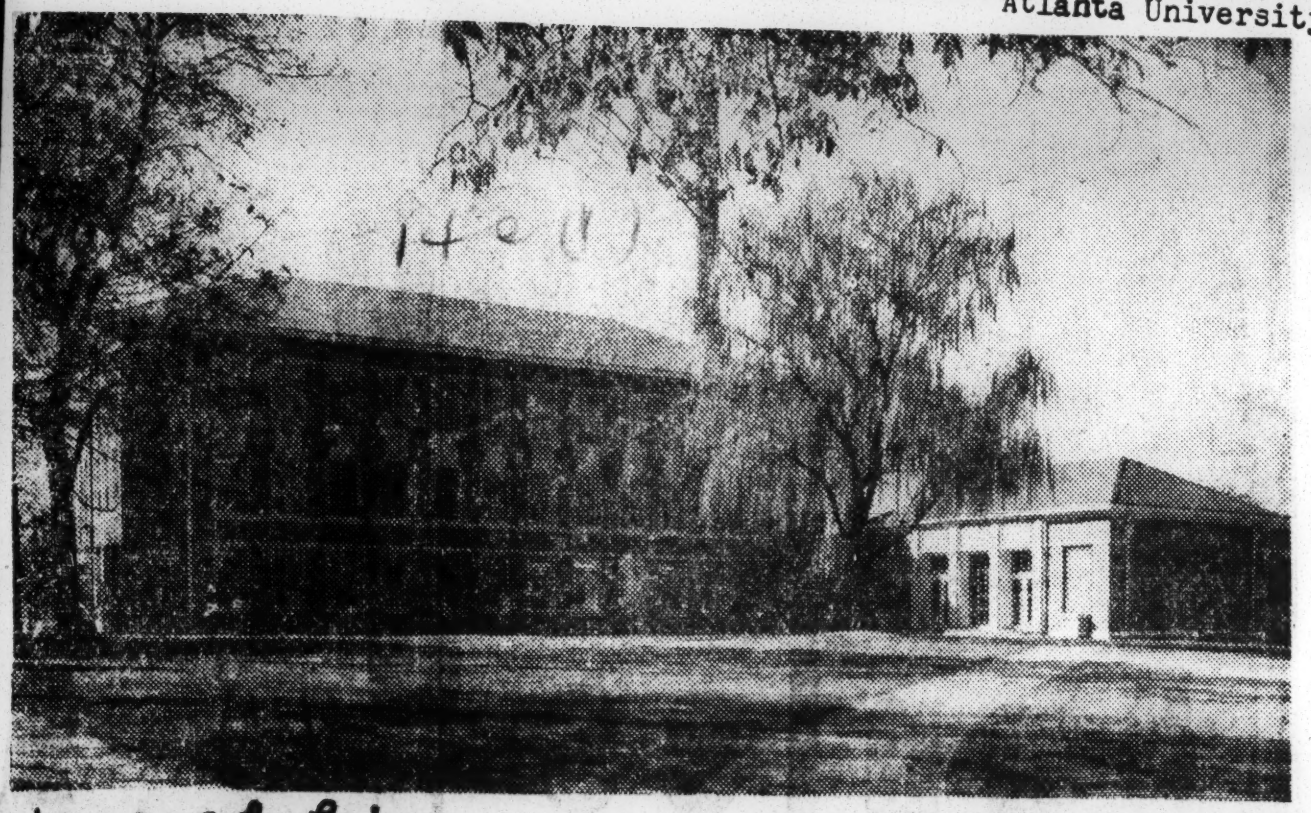
Atlanta University



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OPEN HOUSE AT DEAN SAGE HALL—The Atlanta public is invited to attend open house at Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University's new classroom building on Sunday, December 14, from five until seven o'clock. The building, one of the most beautiful in the Southeast, was designed by the Atlanta firm of H. C. Toombs and Company and constructed by Barge Thompson Company, also of Atlanta.

Am. 12-17-52

Graduate Students Serving Internships At Atlanta U.

The Atlanta University School of Education, under the leadership of Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, has initiated an internship program as one of the varied learning activities of students working toward the master of arts degree in the area of guidance and counselling.

The program has been approved by the Georgia State Department of Education. Students who successfully complete it are eligible to receive certificates as counselors provided they have had three or more years of teaching experience. Those without teaching experience upon completion of the program are eligible to receive provisional certificates as counselors.

CHAIRMAN OF DIVISION

Paul I. Clifford, a member of the facutly of the School of Education, is chairman of the division of guidance and counselling. The internes are working under the direct supervision of William M. Nix, director of the personnel department at Morehouse College; and Charlton R. Hamilton, dean of men at Clark College.

Serving at internes at the present time are Mrs. Flossie Armstrong Jones a counselor at David T. Howard School in Atlanta; Miss Juanita Collier of Atlanta a graduate of Spelman College; Cecil B. Keene of Clearwater, Florida, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute; James O. Harris of Charlotte, N. C., a graduate of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania); and Mrs. Eva S. Martin a dormitory director at Clark College.

Each interne is required to spend at least ten hours a week working as a counselor. The work is coordinated in a weekly two-hour seminar in general counselling methods. As part of the internship each student is given an opportunity to carry on various practice experiences which are set up to increase skill and competency in counselling.

Atlanta University Prexy Says Spelman Court Action "Friendly"

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said here Saturday that a court petition filed in Fulton Superior Court by Spelman College asking for a court order to claim two trust funds, is "purely a friendly act jointly agreed upon" by officials of the college and the university.

President Florence M. Read of Spelman College confirmed the statement as "a kindly, technical matter" necessary to have Spelman College named "a trustee for two legacies."

Both the university and college administrators talked to the Atlanta Daily World Saturday morning to "clarify any possible false impression that the act was hostile because the two schools are not at odds with each other."

Spelman College, in a petition filed with the clerk of Fulton County Superior Court, asked the court of jurisdiction to issue an order "instructing the Trustees of Atlanta University to deliver the sum of $8,049.991" and appoint the college trustee of the two trust funds.

NON LEGAL ENTITY

The college, through the "Child Development Center of Atlanta, Georgia," was named beneficiary of two investments with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the directors of the Leonard Street Orphans' Home.

When it was discovered that the Child Development Center was not a legal entity, the insurance company, in agreement with the college and university, paid the checks with the understanding that the "checks should be signed by Atlanta University and Spelman College."

"This was done and the proceeds of the checks were retained by Trustees of Atlanta University," the petition alleges.

CLARIFYING STATEMENTS

President Clement said trustees of the university agreed that Spelman should administer the funds, but could not do so without a court order making the action legal.

"The Spelman petition does not seek a court order to force the trustees to release the funds," President Clement said. "We have already jointly agreed that Spelman should have the funds, but a court order is required. Spelman has asked the court to do so and the petition was friendly," the president stated.

President Read, corroborating the statement by President Clement, gave an 81-word clarifying statement:

"The Spelman petition is a kindly, purely technical matter — a friendly act to get the court to name a trustee for two legacies. They are legacies given to be used to pay tuition of needy children in the nursery school.

"Atlanta University thought that Spelman College should have control of the funds and that it needed a court order to determine the correct trustee. The court action was the easiest way to settle a legal question involved in the trusts," President Read concluded.

POINT OF LAW

In the State of Georgia, a legal question is settled in a court of proper jurisdiction. The normal procedure begins with a preliminary action in which a "complaint" or "petition" is filed by a plaintiff or petitioner. A summons is served by the court on the defendant who must file an "answer" within the time limit prescribed by law. When the "answer" challenges the "complaint," it becomes an issue to be decided by the court.

"Should the "answer" admit the facts or allegations set forth in the "complaint," the court can make a judgment which usually is in agreement with both the complaintant and the defendant.

The latter is likely to hold true in the case of the Spelman petition which, while admittedly "friendly" and "technical," names Trustees of Atlanta University as defendants.

Hughes Spalding Elected To Atlanta U. Trustees Board

At the annual spring meeting of the Atlanta University Board of Trustees last week, Attorney Hughes Spalding of Atlanta was elected to membership on the Board.

A member of the firm of Spalding, Sibley, Troutman and Kelley, Mr. Spalding's wide activities include serving as one-time chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. He holds membership on the Board of Directors of the Coca Cola Company, the Trust Company of Georgia, the Atlantic Company, the Habersham Mills, Rich's Incorporated, and Hodgson's Incorporated. He is also secretary of the University of Georgia Foundation.

The new University trustee is a graduate of Georgetown University and the University of Georgia. He has been a member of the Georgia Bar for the past 41 years.

The Atlanta University Board of 21 members is composed of distinguished men and women of both races, some of whom reside in the North, while others are Southerners. There is always a strong central core of Atlantans on the Board. Among the local citizens holding membership at this time are General Elbert P. Tuttle and Clayton R. Yates.

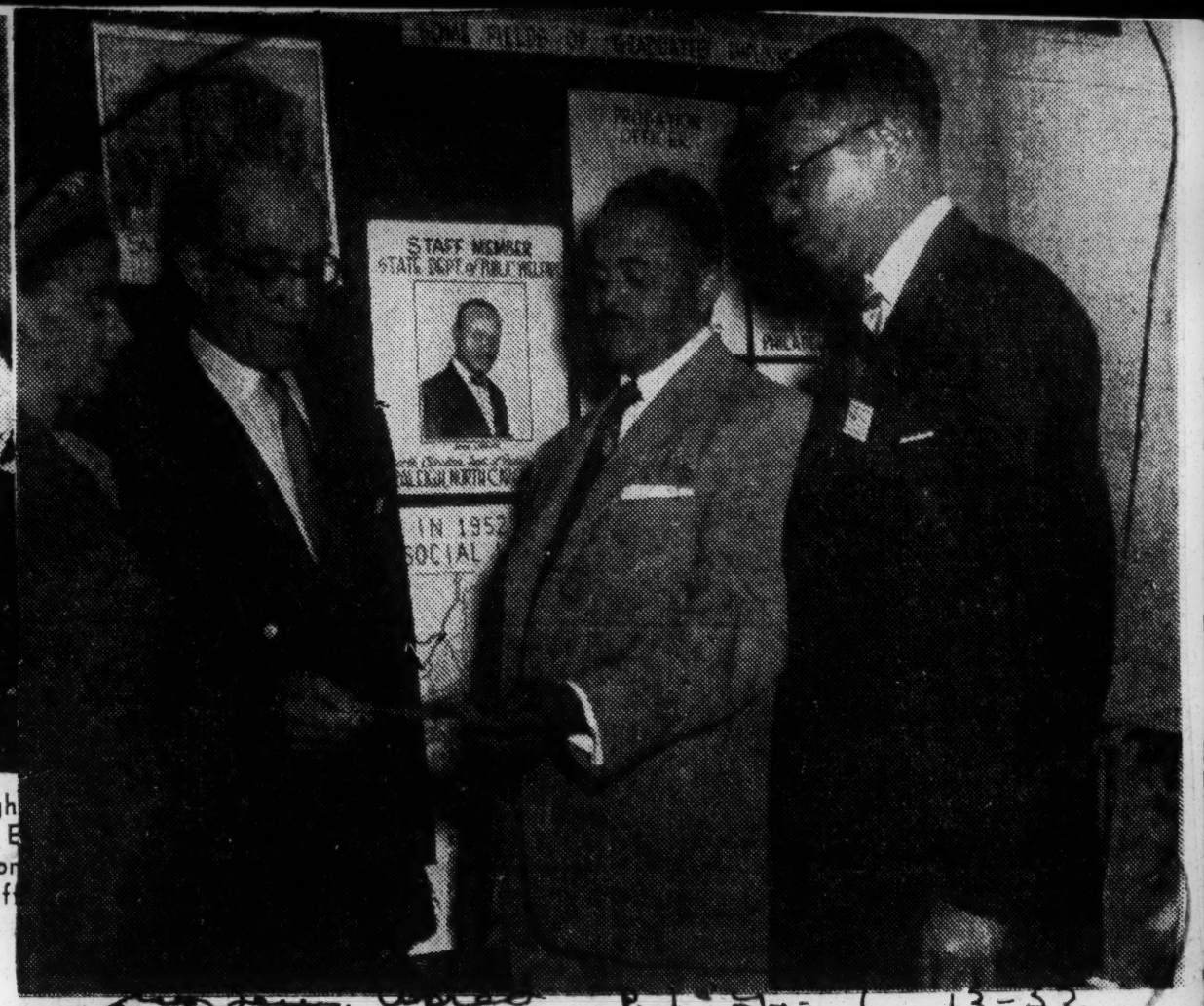
Retiring from the Board at the meeting was Dr. Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, who had served as a trustee of Atlanta University since this institution was reorganized as a graduate school. He also had served as a trustee of the University for several years prior to the time of the affiliation of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College on April 1, 1929.

Atlanta U Post To Westerfield

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, a native of Washington, D. C., has been named director of the school of business administration at Atlanta university according to an announcement released from the office of President Rufus E. Clement this week.

Dr. Westerfield has earned degrees from Howard university (the A. B. degree) and Harvard university (the M. A., and Ph. D. degrees in economics) been a member of the Atlanta university faculty since 1950.

The new director will assume his duties in September 1, 1952, the beginning of the new academic year.



UNVEILING — Highlight of Atlanta University's cultural season last week was the unveiling of the murals depicting the contributions of the Negro to the arts. Artist Hale Woodruff, associate professor at New York University, and his wife attended. Left to right are Mrs. Hale Woodruff, President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, President Florence M. Read of Spelman and Mr. Woodruff.

Invited To Vienna

Dr. Rufus E. Clement president of Atlanta University sailed for Europe August 8. In his capacity as a member of the National Program Advisory Committee of the USO, Dr. Clement has been invited to Vienna where he will talk with U.S. Military authorities in Austria on the establishment of adequate USO facilities for American troops stationed in that country.

ESTABLISHES STUDENT LOAN FUND — Honoring one of the nation's outstanding social workers during the meeting of social workers in Chicago recently, the National Alumni Association of the Atlanta University School of Social Work established the Forrester B. Washington Student Loan Fund. Pictured are Mrs. Audrey Farris, national treasurer; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the school; Nelson C. Jackson outgoing national president and Samuel J. Rice, president of the Chicago Chapter.

Dr. David D. Jones Of Bennett College Receives Citation

Washington, D. C.—An eminent Negro Educator, Dr. David D. Jones, was cited here Monday night (Jan. 7) for his 25 years of service as President of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

A framed citation, awarded by CHRISTIAN EDUCATION Magazine, was presented to Dr. Jones at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Schools and Colleges of the Methodist Church. Dr. J. Earl Moreland, President of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., and Vice President of the Association, made the presentation.

"Dr. Jones at all times and in many situations has been a champion of better understanding and more harmonious relationships among men of all races and religions, and in his local community of Greensboro, he has made a record of excellent citizenship high-lighted by an active interest in all civic agencies and efforts," the citation stated.

The presentation was made at a banquet at American University, attended by Presidents and Administrators of 10 Methodist Seminaries and 125 church-related colleges and universities, staff members of the denomination's board of education, and other officials of the church.

Dr. R. Franklin Thompson, President of the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash. is President of the Association.

Business sessions are being held at the Statler Hotel. Chief speakers include Dr. Harold C. Case, President of Boston University; Bishop Gerald Kennedy, Portland, Oregon; Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, former President of the University of Chicago who recently became Dean of Faculties at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, Dean of Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

The Methodist Educators will attend the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Colleges which opens here tonight.

Successful Financial Drive Recalls Progress At Bennett

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(ANP)—When the Kresge foundation recently presented a $75,000 check to Bennett College and thus acknowledged the successful culmination of a drive to raise $180,000, many friends and alumni of the college recalled the long years of struggle by the school to attain its present status as a leading college for Negro young women.

The Kresge foundation of Detroit, Mich., a philanthropic organization established in 1924, pledged the $75,000 in the event Bennett College raised $180,000 before December 31, 1951. Proceeds from the drive and the donation will be used to pay a debt the college incurred a few years ago to help build a student union building on the campus.

Cost of the new construction was $500,000. Approximately $300,000 was available at the time and it was forced to raise the remainder.

Bennett College has come a long way since it was first organized in 1873. Over the years, competition from fast-growing, state supported institutions made serious inroads on the college's fanances and enrollment.

A crisis developed and the trustees decided that the solution lay in making the school a woman's college. Among other things, the trustees believed in the theory that "when you educate a man you educate an individual; but when when you educate a woman, you educate a family."

Much of the progress made at the college can be attributed to Dr David Jones, who has been president of the school for the past 25 years.

The situation looked anything but promising when Dr. Jones arrived on the campus in 1926. Total enrollment of the college was 10 students; there wasn't a dollar in the bank. The college included a small, scrubby campus of three buildings, and the entire student body, the faculty, and the Joneses all lived in one large rambling structure that served as a dormitory, faculty residence, and president's home rolled into one.

During Dr. Jones' first year as president, Bennett operated on a budget of $144,408 and received $2,-791 in tuition. The deficit was made up from funds supplied by the Woman's Home Missionary society and the board of education of The Methodist Church.

White Student At Bennett On Exchange Plan

GREENSBORO, N. C. — President David D. Jones of Bennett College announced this week that a white student, Miss Helen Keen of Tiffin, Ohio, has entered the Greensboro institution as an exchange student.

A student at Heidelburg College in Ohio, Miss Keen is a music major who will study for one semester at Bennett. A Bennett student, Miss Rebecca Turner of New Orleans, La., is attending classes at Heidelburg.

UNDER THE exchange plan both students began classes at the start of the current semester.

Dr. Jones stated that Miss Keen, who is about 18, is Bennett's first white student in recent years, although the children of white professors at the school have attended classes there in the past.

Bennett College Honors Dr. And Mrs. David Jones

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Yet another honor, this one from the Bennett family, came to Dr. and Mrs. David D. Jones in a surprise ceremony conducted during regular Vesper services in Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel recently.

A hansomely hand-done illustrated manuscript containing the names of the entire Bennett family — from the maintenance men to students, members of the faculty and staff and representatives of the board of trustees, was given to Dr. Jones and his thoroughly surprised wife, Susie.

The Jones, who were recently honored in Washington, D. C. when they received the Christian Education Magazine award for their 25 years of devotion and sacrifices which have raised Bennett College from a corn pasture to one of the most beautiful and thoroughly respected of all Eastern colleges, were completely taken by surprise by the tangible token of esteem by members of "their" family.

* * *

MISS JUANITA PAGE, Roanoke, Va., president of the Student Senate, read the citation which read as follows:

"To President and Mrs. David D. Jones on the 25th anniversary at Bennett College.

"In deep appreciation for your successful administration at Bennett College for the past twenty-five years; for the distinct honor which has come to you as the recipient of the Christian Education Magazine Award for 1952; for the beauty of our campus and the spiritual expression of it in the Bennett ideals; and for the opportunity to achieve the educational values inherent in our democratic way of life; the entire Bennett family extends to you our sincere congratulations.

"By our signatures, we take recognition of this great achievement."

Earned Recognition

Congratulations are due Dr. Willa B. Player. The trustees of Bennett College on October 24 promoted her to vice president. Previously she had served as co-ordinator of instruction.

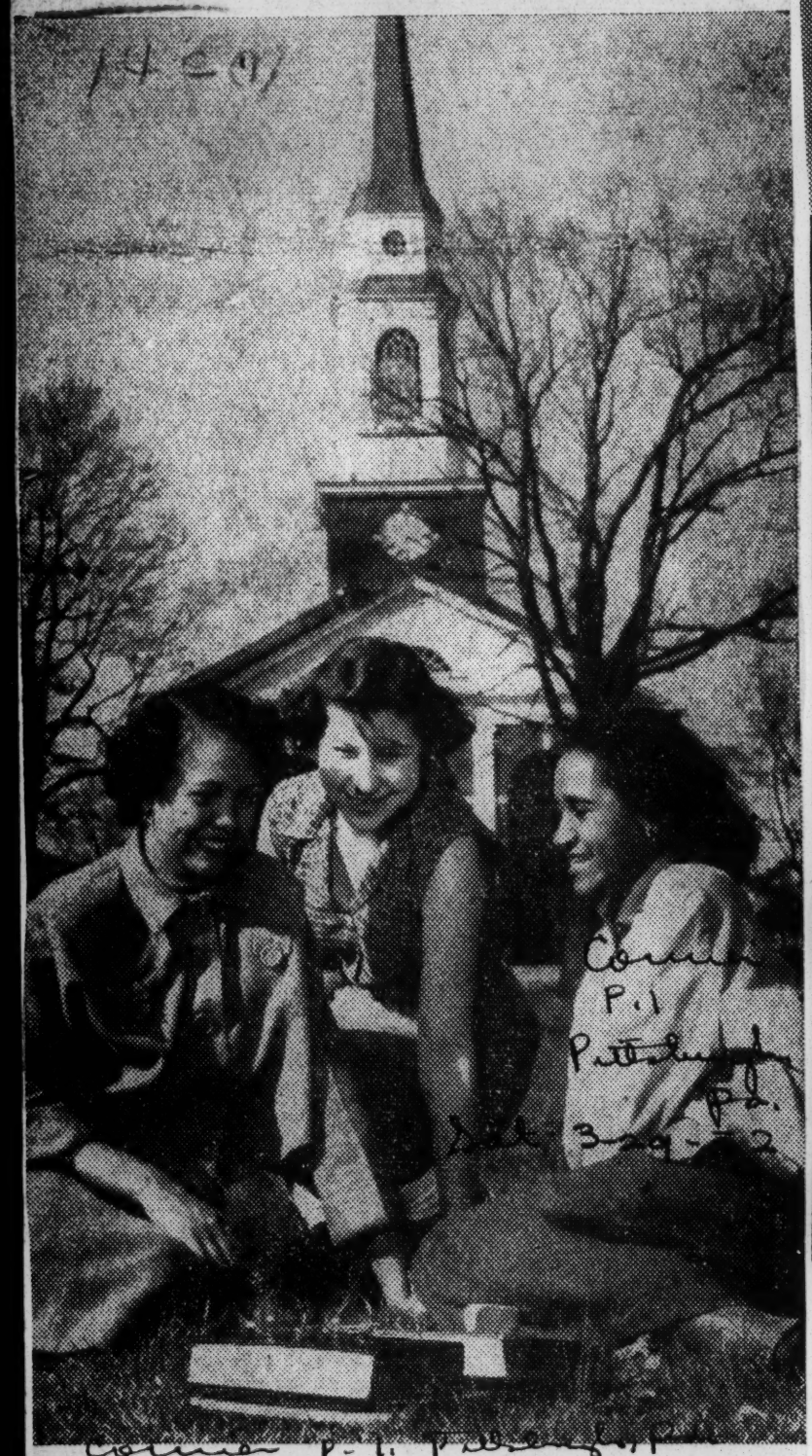
Dr. Player's promotion, after she had turned down an offer to become president of our only other school for women, Spelman College in Atlanta, is well-earned recognition of her ability in educational as well as administrative fields.

On the Bennett staff since 1930, she had been offered administrative positions at Howard University but chose to remain at the Greensboro school.

Her new contract includes a salary raise to approximate those she had declined to stay at Bennett.

We wish her luck and long tenure in her new position. It couldn't have happened to a finer person.

Bennett Enrolls White Girl



She's a 'First'—Miss Helen Keen, 19-year-old junior from Tiffin, Ohio (center) became the first known white co-ed to attend a Negro college in the Carolinas recently when she enrolled at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. Enjoying the beautiful campus and spring weather are Misses Ernestine Caldwell, Greensboro, N. S., left; Miss Keen and Johnsie Jackson, Charlotte, N. C. —Rivera Photo.

CITED BY "BENNETT FAMILY" — Dr. and Mrs. David D. Jones receive special citation from their school, Bennett college, Greensboro, N.C., in a surprise ceremony conducted during regular Vesper service in Annie Merner Pfeiffer chapel. Miss Juanita Page (center) president of the Student Senate, makes presentation, which was a hand-made illustrated manuscript containing the names of the entire Bennett College Family. Dr. and Mrs. Jones received the citation for their 25 years of service to the school.

14e(1)1952 Bennett College

Dr. Player Gets Bennett Post After Spelman Offer

Dr. Willie B. Player, who reportedly declined the presidency of Spelman college, has been promoted to vice-president of Bennett college.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, chairman of the Bennett College Board of Trustees, announced yesterday that Miss Player has been placed in charge of the educational program and given permanent tenure.

The chairman said the Bennett College trustees promoted Dr. Player "not only because of her effective service at Bennett College but because of her high sense of devotion in declining a number of calls to important educational posts at other colleges."

DR. WILLIE B. PLAYER

This was an apparent reference to published reports that Miss Player had been asked to accept the presidency of Spelman college. Dr. Player reportedly announced at Bennett college that she turned down the position.

She was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan and received her master's degree at Oberlin college. She later studied at the University of Grenoble in France, the University of Wisconsin and Columbia university where she majored in the field of College administration and curriculum.

"In dividing the responsibilities at the college, the Trustees are relieving President Jones so that his time may be more fully devoted to rounding out the campus and increasing the endowment in which services he has been so eminently successful," Dr. Jackson said.

Japanese Girl, Now Attending Bennett, Recalls A-Bomb Blast

Courier P.3 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-29-52

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Hideko Tamura was tired and felt the strain of the long trip from Hiroshima, Japan, when she arrived a few weeks ago at Bennett College.

But it was nothing like the "bewilderment" she experienced the morning the fateful atomic bomb fell, wiped away her home, and took the life of her mother.

"Decco," as she is known among her family and affectionately referred to by the Bennett girls, has a vivid memory for the catastrophe.

"The bomb fell Aug. 6—8:15 A. M.," she said.

"I was in bed with a stomach-ache. About thirty minutes before the radio had said war planes were coming. Well, that was usual. In a few minutes they said they were gone."

* * *

"DECCO" THEN described the bomb blast which she said was like the earthquakes in Tokyo where she was born.

"First thing I know there was a white and yellowish light. I was frightened to death. The next second I heard an exploding sound. It seemed very long.

"I thought I would die, but I did not want to die. It became dark and everything collapsed. After the shaking stopped, I was lost. Little by little the air cleared.

"I cried help, and nobody answered."

Continuing to describe the frightful experience, "Decco" recalled with hesitant choices for the proper English words that "something big fell and hit me."

"I was hurt by glass. I used my finger to pull out the glass. It was painful and I was bloody and thirsty.

"I saw many bloody and burned . . . I could not tell who they were though they were my neighbors. Women were creeping on the ground, crying."

* * *

MANY OF the bomb victims still have "glasses" in their body, "Decco" said. The doctors are afraid to operate, she explained.

After the explosion, (Decco has little concept of the time interval) those able to walk began "escape to the direction where they did not see any fire.

"I followed the group. We changed directions . . . took a zig-zag course to avoid the fire and reached the river and escaped."

For two or three days, she said, she followed the crowd and was finally taken in by a man who sent for her father.

"Decco's" mother was at "duty" work for the city in a big concrete building when the bomb exploded. She died instantly.

But for a twist of fate, the Bennett freshman, then 10 years old, and her mother would have missed the explosion.

"Decco" and other Japanese children had been evacuated to the country for safety. However, the day before the bomb was dropped, the child had been returned to Hiroshima by her mother.

"I had tooth trouble," she said, explaining why she was returned to the city.

* * *

WHY DID Hideko Tamura come to America and Bennett College?

The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, New York City, was in Japan on tour and visited the Hiroshima Jagakuin High School, a Methodist mission institution, considered the best girls school in Japan.

"Decco" told the Rev. Mr. Robinson of her ambition to be a "Christian leader" and he advised that she come to America and to Bennett College.

She had made her own decision to attend a Negro institution.

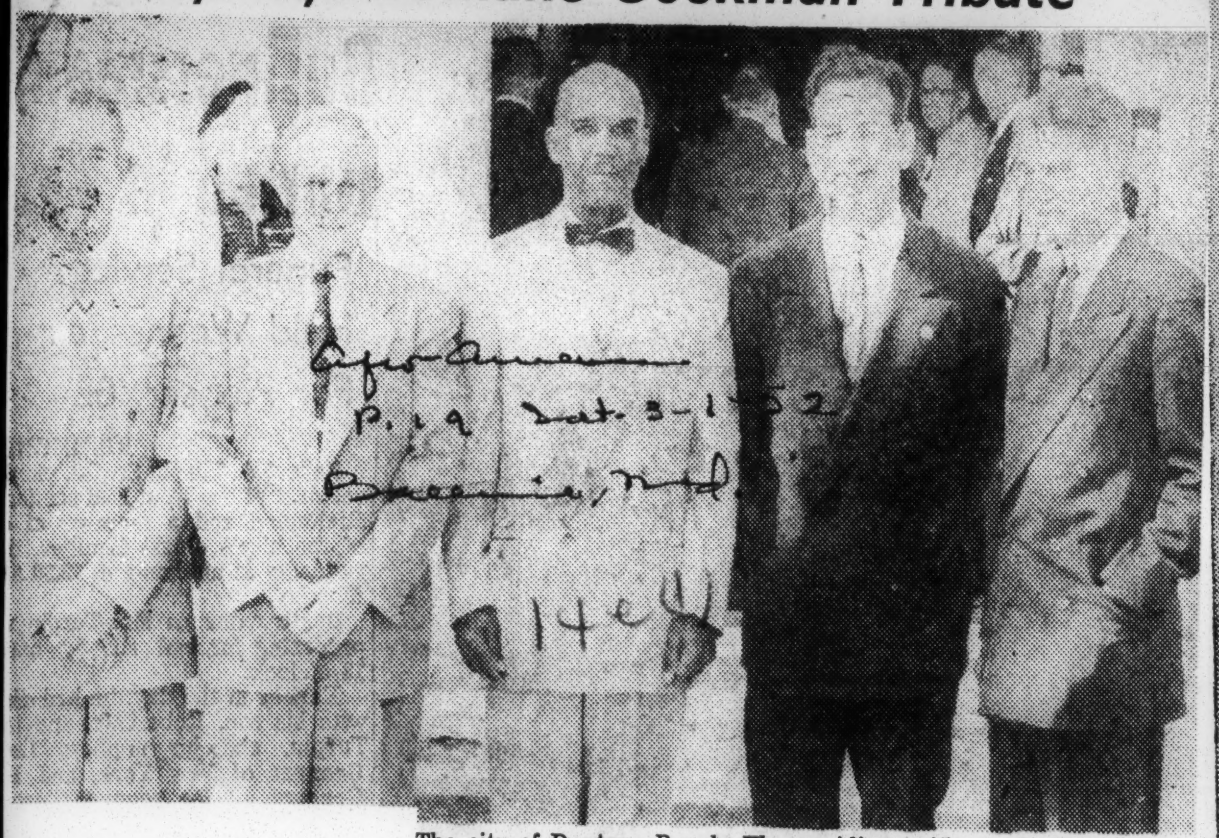
During the summers the young Japanese student will be in this country. She will work at a summer day camp under an arrangement made by the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Her father owns a small manufacturing plant in Hiroshima which produces needles.

HIDEKO TAMURA

. . . victim of A-bomb now Bennett student

City Pays Bethune-Cookman Tribute



The city of Daytona Beach, Fla. paid glowing tribute last Sunday to Bethune-Cookman College. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the 47-year-old college, who was present took leave from a sick bed to be there. Shown are some of the participants in the day-long services of which President Richard V. Moore was the presiding officer. Left to right: Combs Young, city commissioner; Mayor John R. Tamm, speakers at the occasion; president, Dr. Moore; the Rev. Lee Nicols, minister of First Baptist Church and chairman of the executive committee of the college, who presented the Mayor and city manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Jack Marsh.

CONVENTION HOSTESS at Bethune-Cookman college is Ann Reeaves, Bartow, who is head of the student guides. The college is being referred to nationally as the Convention College. Eight national conventions were held on the campus during the past three months. Miss Reeaves is always on hand to greet the many delegates and to aid them in their stay while on the campus. She is an AKA soror. Her major is elementary education and a member of the Junior class.

Bethune-Cookman Salute Given By Daytona Beach

By Spike Washington
(Florida AFRO Writer)

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Bethune - Cookman College of this city, one of the great growing American Colleges, specializing in teacher - training and the liberal arts and sciences, was saluted last Sunday by the City of Daytona Beach.

It was the first such tribute paid a colored college by a city in the deep south. The testimonial to the 47-year-old institution attracted a large number of white persons who joined in lauding founder and president-emeritus, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, who left a Washington hospital the day before to attend the rites.

There were three times more whites than colored gathered in the spacious auditorium of the college and there was not the least semblance of segregation, something unheard of at Bethune-Cookman College.

The program began at 3 o'clock with scores of men and women of both races seated on the rostrum. Presiding officer was Dr. Richard V. Moore, presidnet of the college, who presented the guests.

Speaker of the day was John R. (Jack) Tamm, who spoke of the relationship between the city and the college. In response, Dr. Bethune spoke in strong words of her struggles, hardships, setbacks and dissapointments in establishing the college here.

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Bishop College

South Will Not End Public Schools, Tuskegee President Says In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — Despite threats by officials of three southern states to abolish public schools, it is doubtful that such a move will be carried out, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, said here last week.

Dr. Patterson made his prediction as the result of efforts by legislators of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia to secure legislature to enable them to end public schools in the event the US Supreme court rules against segregation in schools.

Dr. Patterson said further that he did not believe that most white people would tolerate such a change as long as their tax money is collected for public education.

He added that any move to do away with public schools would be "just another subterfuge" and probably wouldn't hold up in court.

Georgia legislature already has ordered state funds cut off for any public school forced to accept Negroes alongside white pupils. Such a provision was written into the appropriation bill passed last year.

Similar action was attempted in Alabama in 1951 but failed. Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Macon county, the author of the Georgia bill, said he is working on a measure to set up a non-profit private corporation to run the schools in the event segregation is outlawed.

Gov. James F. Byrnes is backing a bill in South Carolina which would open the way for elimination of public schools if segregation is abolished.

In the Virginia legislature, bills are pending to end public schools when and if segregation is ended. All three states seeking laws to enable them to end public schools will then contribute to the support of private schools.

Another state which has indicated that it intends to take counter measures if segregation is abolished in its schools is Missis-

Antioch Pastor To Bishop College As President

By C. C. WHEELER

WICHITA FALLS. — Rev. Milton K. Curry, Jr., pastor of the Antioch Baptist church of this city for the past eleven years, announced recently to the congregation his acceptance of an offer to become the next president of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas. He is to assume office March 1. The announcement followed the completion and dedication of a new $40,000.00 educational building during the first week in February.

REV. M. K. CURRY, JR.

Rev. Curry is a product of the local Booker T. Washington high school. He did his college work at Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga. and received the Master of Arts degree in mathematics from Atlanta university. He later studied at Creighton university in Omaha, Neb., and the Divinity school of the University of Chicago.

He has served as chairman of the department of mathemetics at Edward Waters college, Jacksonville, Fla.; instructor in English and mathematics in the Patten high school of Amarillo, Texas, and instructor in history and mathematics in the Washington high school of this city as well as assistant principal. He taught French and mathematics at Butler college for two summers, and served as president of that institution from 1945 to 1948.

He has been active in denominational work and serves at present as secretary of the Texas Baptist state convention and assistant secretary of the National Baptist convention, U. S. A., Inc. He is a member of the Joint Committee on Negro Ministerial Education composed of representatives of the American, Southern and National Baptist conventions, and is dean of the Original West Texas District Congress. For a number of years he has served as secretary of the L. K. Williams Ministers' Institute at Bishop college.

He succeeds Dr. Joseph J Rhoads, who died last October. Dr. Earl L. Harrison, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Washington D. C., has served as acting president of Bishop college since Dr. Rhoads retired last year.

Rev. Curry and his wife plan to move to Marshall about the middle of April according to a statement given the reporter.

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Campbell College

Campbell College In Founder's Day

JACKSON, Miss.—Professor D. W. Wilburn, speaking on the program of Campbell College last Wednesday during "Founder's Week," stated that the institution began in 1897 with a small faculty and a few buildings inadequately equipped for the training of students. This college is maintained by the AME Church.

Delegates attending the program voted unanimously and adopted a resolution to be sent to the Central Conference in Chicago in May requesting the return of Bishop M. H. Davis of the Eighth Episcopal District.

This district includes the AME churches and institutions of learning in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Bishop J. H. Claiborne, Nashville, Tenn., presiding Bishop of the thirteenth district, including Tennessee and Kentucky, addressed the gathering.

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Carver Bible Institute

Gets Degree From Carver Bible Inst.

REV. P. J. IVORY

The Rev. P. J. Ivory, pastor, 2nd Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, Atlanta and Zion Baptist Church, Jackson, Georgia, has been granted his degree in theology from the Carver Bible Institute, Atlanta, Georgia. Rev. Ivory was one of the three students graduating in his class.

The graduating exercises were held at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. E. R. Searcy, pastor, Thursday night, May 29, at 8 P. M., marking the school's sixth annual commencement.

$100,000 College Fire Routs 52 Students: 3 Hurt

14e(1)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Central State College's basketball team — champion for 11 years — was forced last week to cancel all of its scheduled games for the season after all of its equipment went up in smoke from a $100,0000 fire that destroyed Further Hall domitory.

The 3:45 a.m. $100,000 blaze, Jan. 16, routed 52 pajama-clad men from the dormitory. Some received minor injuries and scratches and bruises as they jumped from windows and rushed from the fire-gutted building.

Others incurred injuries fighting the terrific blaze that completely destroyed the one-story H-shaped prefabricated dormitory and imperiled a teachers' dormitory, Tails End, and two four-family dapartment buildings.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the College, said "The source of the fire has not been determined, but the domitory was a total loss and only the smoldering remains are left." The loss amounted to more than $100,000

Watchman Discovers Fire

Thomas Gardner, night watchman, discovered the fire. Warrant Officer C. F. Goodwater, proctor of Further Hall, and the 52 men who resided there were asleep and when awakened had only time to rush to safety.

As a result, they lost all of their personal effects, including clothing, books, cameras, typewriters and money. Some male students who work evenings to pay their tuition returned to find they had no place to go.

Housed Star Athletes

Of the Nine varsity basketball players housed in Further Hall, three received minor injuries.

Robert (Pappy) Smith, Hamilton, Ohio; suffered a broken toe and is expected to "be out of play the rest of the season" according to Mack M. Greene, athletic director.

William Garnes, Findlay, Ohio; suffered a shoulder injury which is thought to be a sprain or bruise rather than a fracture, and Dallas Perkins, Carbondale, Ill., minor injuries.

George Stewart, Panama City, team's champion and Donald Chraity, National Doubles champion, escaped unhurt, butlost all of their personal belongings.

African Student Hurt

Booker Brown, 22, Cleveland, and Joseph Fumi, 25, West Africa, senior, received hospital care for cuts and bruises. Brown received were Robert Dicks, an employe, ing the fire.
and Charles Shaw, students.
a back and side injury when he
Others receiving minor injuries
Further Hall received its name because it is at the extreme east end of the campus. It was erected by the National Youth Administration and later given to the college.

Dr. Wesley said that "type of building will not be considered in ent," he said, "an application filed file three months ago, for a $350,000 loan from the Government mitory is pending."

Residents of Wilberforce and forc Lodge of Masons, Xenia, and Xthe Red Cross have launched a drive to aid the students who were fire victims.

Students subscripted $138 the morning after the fire. Dean Thomas E. Kelley and Robert Baskerville, president of the student council, are receiving contributions from anyone wishing to help the victims.

14e(1)

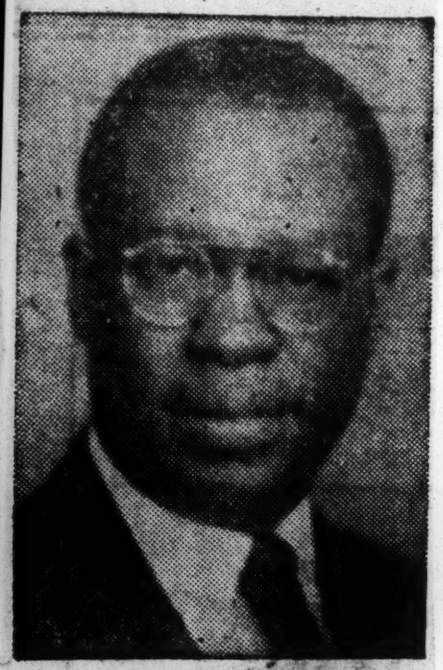
WILBERFORCE, O. — Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio Players Guild under the direction of Leonard C. Archer presented its third production of the year, "Scarlet and Gold Revue" the firs musicatl revue for the Central thespians.

A capacity audience two nights received the revue with enthusiastic praise. Ernie Waits, WCPO-TV emcee, who was in the audience the first night, invited six acts from the revue to appear on his Wednesday night "Ernie Waits Show", and invited Central State College to send other talent for an unlimited time. Wednesday, Jan. 30 at 11 p.m. other acts from the "Scarlet and Gold Revue" will appear.

The Choral Ensemble under the direction of Mrs. Beatrice O'Rourke is shown as they performed on the WCPO-TV program. Reading left to right in the first row are: Emma Alexander, Louisville, Ky.; Jerlene Henderson, Portsmouth, Va.; Maria Henderson, Newport News, Va.; Shirley Johnston, Steubenville, Ohio; Mary Black, Newark, O.; Second row L to R: Janice Murphy, Youngstown, O.; Leonard Gaskins, Falls Church, Va.; Jacque Snead, Indianapolis, Ind.; Thursdton Burstand, Marian, Ind.; Joseph Hicks, Sandusky, O.; Ever Nell Barrett, Houston, Tex.; Third row L to R: Harold Harps, Wilmington, N. C.; Robert Whithead, North Chicago, Ill.; John Underwood, Steubenville, O.; John Shannon ,Louisville, Ky.; Charles McDonald, Canton, O.; and Leroy Bolton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Claflin College Holds 'A' Rating

ORANGEBURG— The Committee on Evaluation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has an-



DR. SEABROOK, President

nounced that Claflin College met all the necessary requirement to retain its class "A" rating.

This year marks the first time that Negro and White colleges were rated on the same basis by one committee on evaluation.

Dean E. A. Finney stated, that Claflin, South Carolina's oldest Negro college, now holds rating of accreditation from the following:

State Department of Education of South Carolina; Veterans Administration; University Senate of the Methodist and the National Commission on Accrediting.

WHO'S WHO AT CLARK—Eleven Clark college students, nine seniors and two juniors, have been named to "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges," a directory of distinguished students enrolled in American colleges and universities. Students at Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., named to the publication are, left to right, seated: Avis Carver, Atlanta; Marie Copher, Atlanta; and Samuella Gray, Augusta. Standing, left to right: Marshall Smith, Gastonia, N. C.; William Reese, Atlanta; Harriet Junico, Waycross, Ga.; Edwin Pratt, Miami, Fla.; Vienna Thorn, Atlanta; Avery Burress, Wyoming, Ohio, and Harold Hamilton, Charleston, S. C. Not shown is Pauline Postwell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clark College Celebrates 83rd Founder's Day

Norfolk Va.
P. 2 14e(1)

ATLANTA, Ga. — More than ninety seniors donned caps and gown for the first time when Clark College celebrated the 83rd anniversary of its founding last week.

Participating on the program were Nathiel Thomas, president of the class of 1952; Professor Wiley S. Bolden, who represented the faculty; Mrs. Birdie Wallace, president of the Atlanta Clark Club; Thomas Fagan, vice-president of the National Alumni Association; the Rev. E. W. McMillian, representing the Atlanta Conference of the Methodist Church. The Rev. S. Marion Weeks, director of religious life at the college, gave the invocations.

Sat. 3-8-52

THE PRINCIPAL remarks made by President James P. Brawley emphasized the responsibilities of the candidates for graduation. He called attention to the heritage left by the founders and warned the graduates that it was their "sacred task and duty to make Clark College great."

The Clark College Philharmonic Society which appeared in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, 'Trial by Jury," directed by Dr. J. deKovan Killingsworth and accompanied by Mrs. Marian Sykes and Miss Laverne Gaither. The group is on tour in the Southwest and Midwest.

Afro American 14e(1) P. 19 Baltimore, Md. Sat 5-10-52

14e(1) 1952

Columbia University

Students End Studies At Columbia

Afro American
P. 5 Dat. 6-21-52
Baltimore

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Representatives of overseas nations stood high on the honor roll last week at Columbia University's 198th annual commencement.

Igwuagwu Amaefule, 26, graduate of the School of General Studies, a native of British Nigeria in Africa, completed his studies in economics. He intends to study law at Oriel college, Oxford, as preparation for government service in Nigeria.

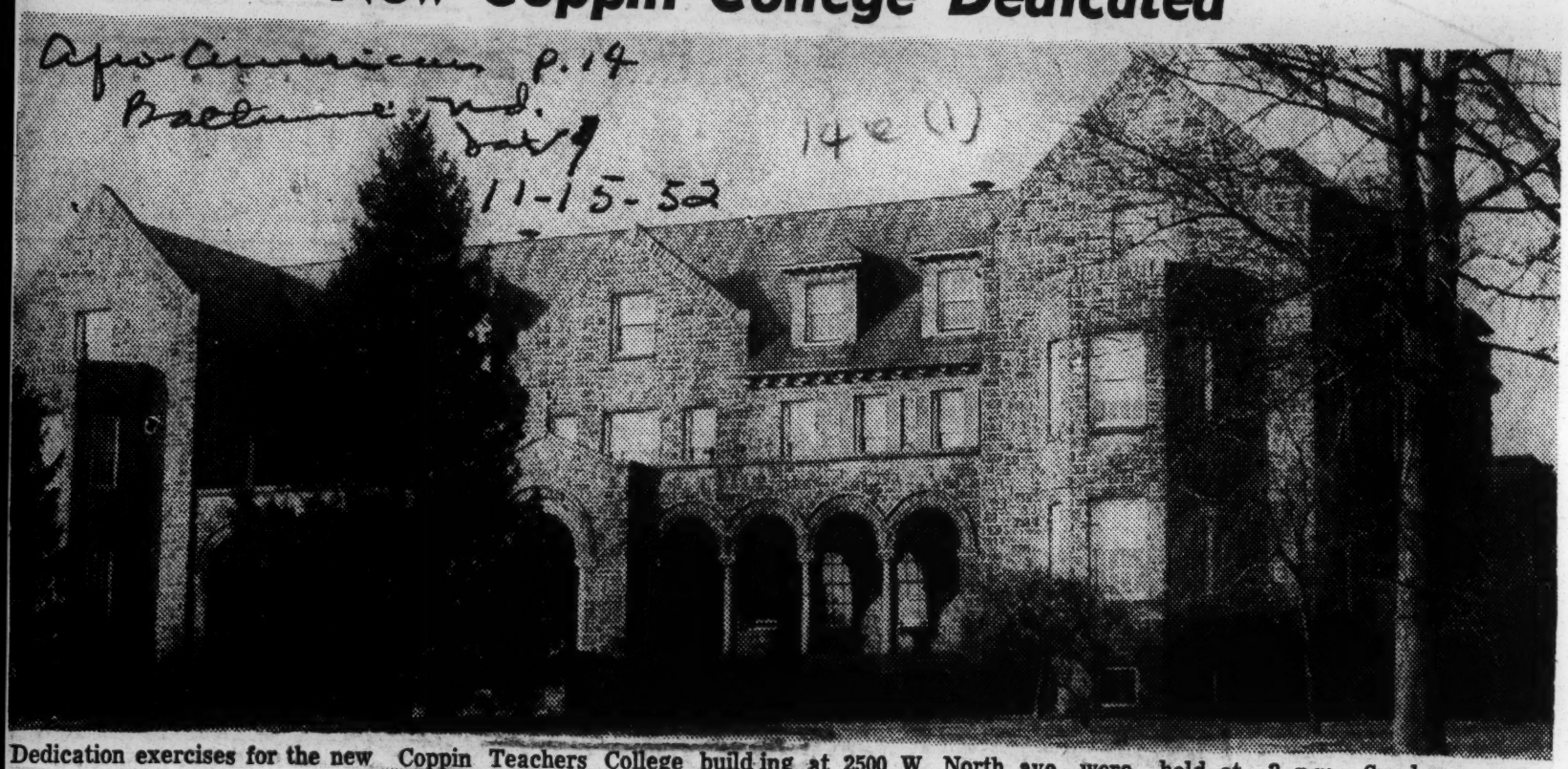
Travels 11,000 Miles

Another graduate was Christopher K. Chua, from Kuala Lumpur, in British Malaya. His mother, Mrs. B. G. Chua, traveled 11,000 miles to see her son get his degree.

Dean Carroll of Howard, and Olivia Stokes were among those noted in the section for doctoral candidates.

For the first time a colored marshal, Alva Martin, the only colored professor on Columbia's faculty, was noted.

New Coppin College Dedicated



Dedication exercises for the new Coppin Teachers College building at 2500 W. North ave. were held at 3 p.m., Sunday

New Coppin College Dedicated Sunday

BALTIMORE

Both Governor McKeldin and Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, State superintendent of schools made addresses for the new Coppin State Teachers College at 3 p.m., Sunday.

The new building, of which Dr. Miles W. Connor is president, is located at 2500 W. North ave.

During the ceremonies, the site was presented officially by Nathan A. Smith, director, Department of Public Improvements; and accepted by Wendell D. Allen, president, State Board of Education.

A series of dedication activities was held throughout the week, which is being observed as American Education Week.

History of the growth of Coppin College follows:

1900 —Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City organized in the high school a "training class," extending over one year for the professional preparation of teachers for elementary schools.

1902 — The period of training was extended to two years and the school was called "high and normal school."

1909 — The training department was detached from the high school, made a separate "normal school" with its own staff and was located in an elementary school building.

1926 — The board, upon request of citizens, named the school Coppin Normal School in honor of Fannie Jackson Coppin, a pioneer teacher and missionary.

1938 — The curriculum was lengthened to three years.

1948 — The curriculum was lengthened to four years and the school became Coppin Teachers College with the authority to grant the degree of Bachelor of Science in education.

1950 — At the request of Board of School Commissioners, the school was transferred to the Maryland State Department of Education and officially became Coppin State Teachers College.

1952 — State purchased site at 2500 W. North ave. and college was moved to this location.

Coppin College Gets New Site

$490,000 Property Held Satisfactory

BALTIMORE

State purchase this week of the Lutheran Deaconess Home in the 2500 block W. North Ave. for the new Coppin Teachers College meets with general approval among groups interested in the college.

Each group pointed out, however, that this approval is based on the expected erection of new buildings in addition to the renovations necessary for the new school to begin operation in September.

The new Coppin site cost the State $490,000. Some $500,000 for this purpose had been granted by the governor at the last session of the State Legislature.

Appraised at $750,000, the property includes eleven acres of land a massive stone building and four frame structures, one of which is a caretaker's cottage.

Of Primary Concern

A new site for Coppin has been of primary concern since September 1949, when the State took over its operation from the city administration which pointed out that the present facilities are needed for city elementary school pupils.

Since 1932, the teachers' college has had use of five general classrooms and an auditorium on the top floor of a three-story building at Mount St. and Riggs Ave. The remaining floors house an elementary school which serves as an observation and demonstration school.

Lack of adequate library and science facilities have long been cited by educational groups stersing the need for a new institution.

Several Suggestions

Since the moving of Coppin became a necessity, several proposals had been suggested: That its work be tansferred to Bowie State Teachers College, to Morgan College or to Towson College where white teachers are trained.

With the final decision that the institution remain independent on a new site within the city proper, Coppin was allowed to remain at its present location until another site was found.

With Dr. Miles Connor as president, the school now has 190 students and nine faculty members.

"We want to build up Coppin so it will have all of the advantages available at our other State Teachers colleges," said Dr. Thomas G. Pullen State superintendent of schools.

For 300 Students

He had been asked about renovations needed for the new school to begin operation this fall and about new buildings planned in the future. The institution will be adapted to handle an average of 300 students.

He made the following observations concerning the new building:

While the present library is inadequate, it is far superior to the one Coppin now uses.

The frame houses may be adaped as library facilities, music classes or student recreationa. Adequate room is provided for science classes.

The State will want to establish a small demonstration campus school such as the other teachers colleges have.

Renovations will include changmain building to classrooms since Coppin will have no dormitory students.

Gymnasium Needed

The State Legislature will be asked for money for additional buildings to include primarily a gymnasium-auditorium.

An emergency grant will be asked for the renovations to be made thissummer .

Morgan College, so that its student body will be limited to about 300 or just enough to meet the State teaching demands. This will guarantee jobs for all its graduates.

As president of the institution, Dr. Connor said:

"I feel quite exuberant about the new site. Our present limitations into the field as a fully accredited institution.

Regents Vote To Admit Negroes At Lamar Jr. College

CORPUS CHRISTI— The board of regents voted unanimously Monday night to admit any bona fide Negro resident of the Corpus Christi junior college district to Del Mar classes, beginning September 1. The decision settled an issue that has been building all summer, with the application of many Negroes to the college and their being turned down. It followed directly the report of the committee that had been sent out to investigate whether or not Coles Junior College, hastily set up in the local high school building for Negroes, was equal to Del Mar.

The committee reported to the board Monday night that the academic program and facilities, the plant, the courses, the library, and the schedules at Coles Junior College were far inferior to Del Mar College facilities, and many of them were inadequate for junior college work at all.

No regent expressed any reluctance about voting to let Negroes in. It was observed that it would take a minimum of $300,000 to bring Coles Junior College up to Del Mar, and the board of regents just did not have it. That gave them no alternative but to admit the Negro students of the Corpus Christi junior college area to Del Mar.

DR. HALL APPEARS

When Negro students had made application earlier in the summer to enter Del Mar and been refused on the ground that the segregation laws prevented it, Dr. H. Boyd Hall had asked to be permitted to come before the regents. After Dr. Hall presented facts and indicated that he was willing to go to court if necessary, the above mentioned committee was appointed to check on the matter with the results already mentioned.

PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC

President E. L. Harven was optimistic about the outcome, and said the students were not objecting and he did not anticipate any trouble at all.

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Daniel Payne College

Founders' Day Celebration Opens Today At Daniel Payne

Sixty-three-year old Daniel Payne College this morning at 9:30 o'clock began a two-day celebration of Founders' Day Festivities and Educational Ceremonies which will climax Wednesday with a speech by Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Tomorrow's program is scheduled for 9:45 a. m. in the college auditorium.

Eight speakers are listed for greetings, namely: A. E. Coleman representing the Mayor and City of Birmingham; E. R. Sims, executive secretary, Stockham Valves and Fitting Company; Dr. E. A Selby, secretary of the AME Sunday School Union; Earl W. Barker, executive secretary of the 18th Street Branch YMCA; W. D. Sulsby, manager, labor relations, Hayes Aircraft; Dr. I. F. Simmons, superintendent of the Jefferson County Public Schools; Dr. I. S. Ingram, president of West Georgia State College and chairman of the commission on accrediment of junior colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and C. W. Hayes, representing the Birmingham Board of Education.

Dr. J. C. Bonner, pastor of St. James AME Church, Avondale, will lead the singing of a hymn. Invocation by Bishop I. H. Bonner of the 15th and 17th episcopal district, hymn singing by Bishop W. R. Wilkes of the 12th episcopal district; scripture reading by Bishop W. R. Wilkes of the 12th Episcopal district; hymn singing by the Rev. W. H. Harris, pastor of Nichols Temple AME Church, Ensley; music by the Payne College Singers, acknowledgements by President J. King Chandler, III, and the prospectus by Bishop W. A. Fountain, Sr., of the ninth episcopal district will round out the program.

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Ten college presidents and three representatives of boards of education will take part in the academic procession.

College presidents listed are: Dr. Joseph F. Drake Alabama A and M College, Normal; Dr. John H. Lewis, Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Dr. Robert H. Alexander, Shorter College, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. Chandler, Payne College; Dr. H. P. Wilburn, Campbell College Jackson, Miss.; Dr. T. M. Patton, Lomax-Hannon College, Greenville; Dr. F. L. Peterson, Oakwood College, Huntsville; Dr. W. A. Bell, Miles College; Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Ruth Jackson Poro Beauty School and Dr. A. G. Gaston, Booker T. Washington Business College.

Representatives of boards of education are: Prof. Hayes, Birmingham Public Schools; Dr. I. F. Simmons, superintendent of Jefferson County Board of Education and the Rev. E. J. Lawler, SS. J., Josephite Fathers.

Worship services were set for 9:30 this morning which featured a sermon by Dr. E. C. Hatcher of Nashville, Tenn., editor of the Southern Christian Recorder. Hymn singing by Dr. R. L. Rhodes, presiding elder of the Ozark District; invocation by Dr. J. T. Lamar, presiding elder of the Selma district; scripture reading by Rev. G. W. Curry, presiding elder of the Prattville District; decalogue by Rev. J. C. Jarrett, presiding elder of the Dothan district; music by the Payne Singers and announcements by Bishop Fountain will round out the Tuesday morning worship services.

HISTORICAL PROGRAM 7 P. M.

Bishop Bonner is scheduled to deliver the headline speech at the historical program scheduled for 7 o'clock tonight. Devotions will be conducted by Drs. H. O. Swanson, L. Denis and L. A. Billups.

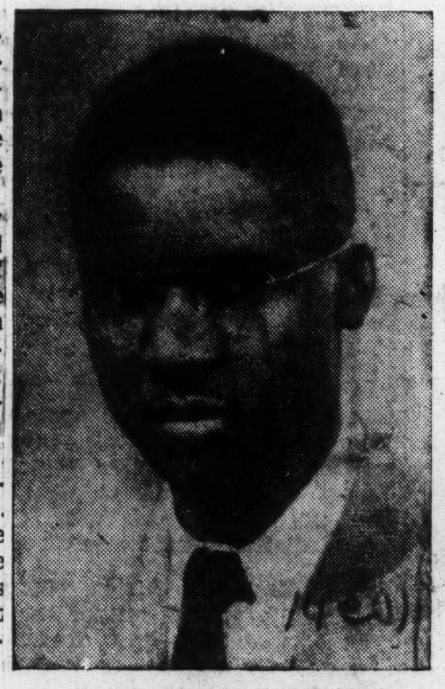
The historical resume of Payne College will be given by Dr. J. B. Carter; the contributions of the graduates by Dr. T. R. Newman; contributions of the theological seminary by Dr. S. M. Davis and music by church choirs will round out the program.

Dr. Ingram is scheduled to speak at a meeting of the executive board of trustees of the college at a special on accrediment. Bishop Fountain will give the response.

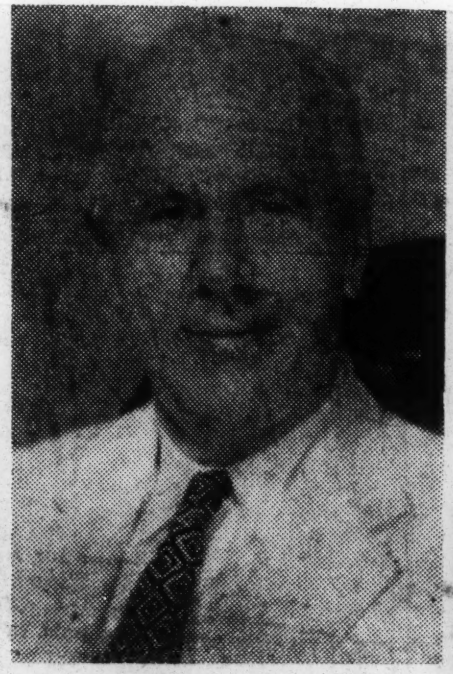
Some 24 presiding elders and 400 pastors of the AME Ninth Episcopal District together with over 2000 other supporters and friends of the college are expected to be attracted to the Founders' Day activities.

Bishop Fountain, chancellor of the college has launched a three-point program for the institution. He is sponsoring (1) a $150,000 building fund campaign to construct an educational building, dormitory and dining room; (2) working for accrediment of the college and (3) extending Christian service through Christian education.

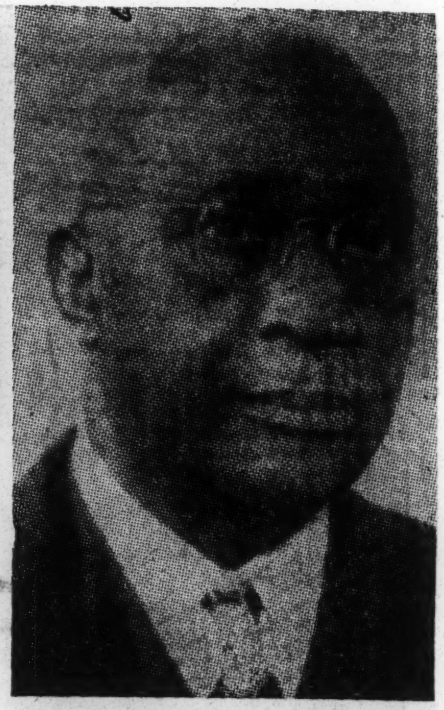
Slogan for the Founders' Day is, "Generous Investment in Liberal and Christian Education for the Enhancement of Personality and Society."



J. KING CHANDLER, III
President of Daniel Payne College



DR. JOHN M. GALLALEE
President, University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama



BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN
Chancellor of Daniel Payne College

The above three educational leaders in the Founders' Day program of 63-year-old Daniel Payne College at 9:45 a. m., March 12 in the college auditorium. This program will climax the two-day celebration of the founding of this famous college sponsored by the Ninth Episcopal District of the African Methodist Church.

Daniel Payne Seeks $100,000

May Affiliate AME Schools in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With $35,000 raised at its sixty-third Founders Day program, March 12, Daniel Payne College set a goal for $100,000 by commencement time, May 29.

University of Alabama President John M. Gallalee of Tuscaloosa made the feature Founders address on the subject, "The College and the World." He was introduced by Bishop William A. Fountain Sr., chancellor of the college.

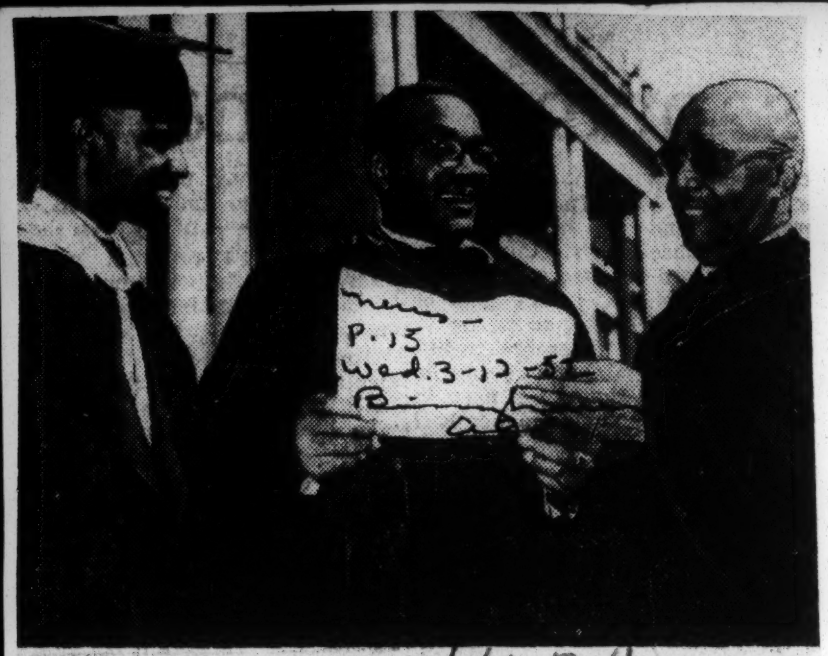
Bishop Fountain announced that Payne College and the Booker T. Washington Business College headed by A. G. Gaston had worked out an agreement for the affiliation of the two schools.

Students and faculty reported $2,200 of the money raised on Founders Day.

Bishops I. H. Bonner, John A. Clayborn and W. R. Wilkes participated on the program. Payne College President J. King Chandler III presided.

The colleges are sponsored by the Ninth Episcopal District of the AME consisting of twenty-four presiding elders, 400 pastors and 60,000 members, all in Alabama.

Dr. E. C. Hatcher, editor-manager of the Southern Christian Recorder of Nashville, Tenn., preached the Founders Day sermon, Tuesday, March 11, using the subject, "The Excellency of Mine."



Daniel Payne Founders Day leaders—Taking key roles in the 63rd anniversary celebrations a Daniel Payne College here today were, left to right; J. King Chandler III, president of the school; Bishop W. R. Wilkes of Oklahoma and Arkansas, and Bishop William A. Fountain Sr., of the Ninth Episcopal district of the African Methodist-Episcopal Church.

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DELMAR COLLEGE (TEXAS)

BLACK AND WHITE STUDENTS are going to school together in Delmar College, Corpus Christi without any repercussions or any strain of any kind. Teachers are taking the advent of Negroes in their stride, and so are the white students. For this information we are grateful to our friend, Dr. H. Boyd Hall, who sent us a clipping from the Corpus Christi Caller with a long story on the fact that there have been no incidents because of the Negroes' attendance, and with a picture showing Negroes and whites in the same biology class. Actually it is an old story, there just have not been any reactions anywhere that Negroes have been entered into white schools, and it disproves again the old bugaboo that has kept us apart so long and denied Negroes their rights.

Another Victory!

Third 'White' Junior College in Texas Votes Unanimously to Admit Negroes

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—The Del Mar Municipal Junior College Board of Regents of this city has voted unanimously to admit any qualified Negro resident of the city of Corpus Christi to all classes at the Del Mar Junior College. This is a complete reversal of the past practices of the institution, which up to now has been open to white applicants only.

The shift in policy came as a result of the efforts of Dr. H. Boyd Hall, executive secretary of the Corpus Christi Branch of NAACP and Dr. H. J. Williams, president of the branch, who on June 4, 1952, had several Negro graduates of the Corpus high school make applications for admission to the junior college.

WHEN THE applications of the students were filed with Del Mar Junior College, the board appointed a committee to study conditions at the Coles Junior College for Negroes, to determine whether the facilities provided there were equal to the facilities at the Del Mar Junior College for white students.

The committee made the investigation and reported that the facilities at the Coles Junior College were grossly inadequate due to the fact that classes at the Coles Junior College were held in the high school building which does not lend itself to junior college operations; that classes were taught at night and due to that the courses were not as broad and diverse as in day classes; that the library at the high school was essentially a high school library and not adequate for junior college purposes and that it would cost $300,000 to bring the Coles Junior College up to the standards of the Del Mar Junior College and the cost was prohibitive.

For these reasons the committee recommended that Negroes be admitted to the Del Mar Junior College.

President E. L. Harvin, of the Del Mar Junior College said: "I don't believe it will seriously affect our college operations. Very few of the students, if any, will object and I don't think our total enrollment will be affected at all, since the students themselves have voiced no objection to the procedure. I foresee no trouble in the admission of these new students."

* * *

THERE ARE thirty-three publicly supported junior colleges in Texas, of which three have voted to admit Negroes to date. They are the Amarillo Junior College at Amarillo; the Howard Junior College at Big Spring, and the Del Mar Junior College at Corpus Christi.

The Wichita Falls Branch of NAACP sponsored a suit against the Hardin Junior College at Wichita Falls in the fall of 1951, and secured a decree in the United States District Court admitting Negroes to the Hardin Junior College. That decision is now on appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals by the junior college. A case is now pending against the Texarkana Junior College at Texarkana, where nine Negro applicants have made application and been refused.

John Jay Jones of Texarkana, president of the Texas Conference of Branches of NAACP, said: "It is the aim of the Texas Conference of Branches of NAACP to completely break down all barriers to the admission of Negroes to all of the publicly supported junior colleges in Texas within the next year."

Texas College Quits Race Ban

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Another chink in the jim-crow armor of Dixie's bi-racial educational system appeared here last week when Negro freshmen began attending classes at Del Mar College.

Bobby Forbes, one of the new brown-skinned students, was elected as a representative to the Student Council by his classmates to highlight the integration move.

The action resulted from the unsuccessful efforts of several Negroes to enroll in summer classes at Del Mar. They were subsequently denied the right on the basis that Texas' segregation law prevented such action.

* * *

DR. H. BOYD HALL, NAACP local executive secretary, requested permission to go before the Del Mar Board to explain why he thought Negro students should be admitted. At that time he indicated that he was prepared to go to court on the issue if necessary.

As a result, the Del Mar Board named a three-man committee to make an on-the-spot survey of the Coles Junior High College (for Negroes) and see if its facilities were comparable to those of Del Mar.

The committee found that facilities were not equal for the following reasons:

1. Negro students were unable to attend classes in the daytime because the school was being used by high school students.
2. The school was not intended to house college-level courses.
3. Courses at Coles Junior College operated with a minimum of
4. The library at Coles High was intended to serve high-school equipment.

students and is not on the college level.

THE OFFICIALS appeared to have no objections toward admitting Negroes to Del Mar. In fact, at the time of the action, President E. L. Harvey asserted:

"I don't believe it will seriously affect our college operation. Very few, if any, of the students will object and I don't think our total enrollment will be affected at all. Since the students themselves have voiced no objection to the procedure, I foresee no trouble in the admission of these new students."

Dr. Hall called the move a "very significant gesture toward the elimination of segregation in a town in the Deep South.

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Dillard University

Luncheon Guest

Herrick B. Young, Executive Director of International House Association, Inc. who will meet with a sizable group of International House folks in and near New Orleans, at a luncheon meeting in the Dillard University Cafeteria at 12:30 p. m., Feb. 23rd.

International House Association, with headquarters at 500 Riverside Drive, New York, was incorporated in 1948, made up of former residents of the three International Houses in Berkeley, Calif., Chicago and New York.

Mr. Young recently visited all twenty of the Latin American republics as well as ten European countries, representing the I. H. A. and will show at the luncheon a film as well as tell about the new developments in the association.

Schlieder Foundation Gives $45,000 Grant To Dillard U.

The Edward G. Schlieder Educational Foundation through the will of the late Edward G. Schlieder, New Orleans businessman and philanthropist, has appropriated $45,000 to Dillard University for its educational programs in medicine, nursing and allied fields. The appropriation covers a three-year period.

This fund will be used for the educational programs at Flint-Goodridge Hospital which operates as a unit of Dillard University and for the nursing school conducted by the University. Flint-Goodridge is the only Negro hospital in Louisiana on the fully approved list of the American College of Surgeons and the approved for internship list of the American Medical Association.

Included in the hospital's program is the training of interns. Of the last 28 physicians to establish practice in New Orleans, 24 received all or a portion of their internship training in this hospital. The hospital conducts a post-graduate course each summer for physicians in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

A school for nurse-anesthetists, the only one in the South admitting Negroes, will also be supported by these funds.

The educational program at the hospital is directed by an advisory committee of which Dr. Urban Maes, retired Director of Surgery at the Louisiana State University Medical School, is chairman. Other members of the Board are Dr. Maxwell Lapham, Dean of the Tulane University School of Medicine, Dr. William W. Frye, Dean of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine, Dr. Rivers Frederick and Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, eminent dermatologist of Chicago, who is a trustee of Dillard University.

Dillard University conducts the only collegiate school of nursing for Negroes in this section of the country and a portion of the Schlieder funds will be used for nursing scholarships.

Dillard U. Prexy Gets Administrative Aide

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, announced last week the appointment of Alyn S. Bynum as administrative assistant to the president.

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Fayetteville State Teachers College

State Auditor Hits Colleges In North Carolina

RALEIGH — (UNP) — State auditor Henry Bridges reported this week that Fayetteville State Teachers college is the "real stinkeroo" in the use of state money for athletic scholarships.

The school which requires student work for scholarships amounting to over $20,000, gets only a $6,000 work value in return.

Bridges' report also was critical of Winston-Salem Teachers college, and he said that at Appalachian State Teachers college, a white school, the athletic association owes the college $26,292.01 for scholarships period.

ATHLETES MUST WORK

At North Carolina college Bridges' report stated, the scholarships are equivalent to room and board, but the athletes are required to work about 100 hours a month for them except during the athletic season.

Dr. Alfonso Elder said earlier this month, after Bridges and other state officials visited the college, that athletes at the school were given work scholarships.

Bridges said he planned to report his findings to the state budget bureau next week in the hope of working out a uniform state policy on assistance to athletics.

The state auditor said Winston Salem State Teachers college had granted free scholarships to 58 athletes amounting to $22,856 in the 1950 fiscal year.

The auditor's report list.

At both colleges, A. and T. and N. C. college, Bridges indicated that the amount of work required is very nearly commensureate with the aid the students received.

FAYETTEVILLE WORST OFFENDER

The auditor's report listed Fayetteville State Teachers college as the worst offender. There, said Bridges, is the "real stinkeroo."

"The larger colleges such as State college and the University obviously have much larger sums available for supporting their athletic teams from such sources as alumni donations and gate receipts," Bridges said.

The auditor said that at Appalachian College the conference next week will try to work-out "some general policy that will effect the overall athletic program."

"I'm very sympathetic with these teachers colleges which train students to coach as well as teach," Bridges said. "Some participation in intercollegiate athletics helps their students get jobs.

New Type Students—Among the students now enrolled at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., under the new "basic college" program are left to right: Rupert Branker, New York City; Jean Lightfoot, Baltimore; Ronald Tankard, Detroit; Christine Brown, Baltimore, and Otis Stanley, Detroit. The program is usually attractive to high school seniors and offers scholarships and shorter time in acquiring degrees.

Aids High School Seniors

New Type College Program at Fisk U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University has instituted a new student program which offers unique advantages and opportunities to high school seniors who are deemed "unusually capable." The program carries substantial scholarship aid and sets up what is known as a "basic college." Several students are already enrolled.

These students are members of the first basic college group to be granted scholarships in connection with the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education grant to Fisk University for the academic year of 1951-1952.

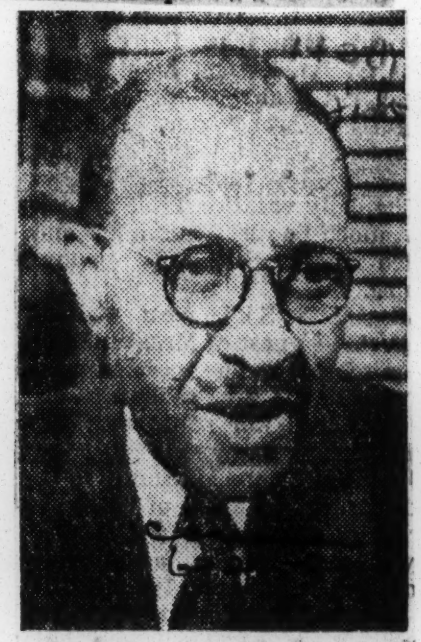
Twenty-five new scholarships, ranging in value from $325 to $800, will be awarded by Fisk University for the academic year of 1952-1953.

The Fisk program is planned for unusually capable students who can carry college work to a high standard and can profit by beginning their college work one or two years earlier than is possible in the conventional college.

THE BEST students will have an opportunity to advance to the bachelor's degree in five years, following the tenth grade, rather than six years.

The scholarship awards will be based on school records and character recommendations and on competitive examinations to be held in February, March and April in major cities where there is a sufficient number of well-qualified candidates. Present high school seniors who wish to enter the freshman class will take the same examinations in order to qualify for Fisk University freshman scholarships.

Inquiry may be made to the Dean of the Basic College, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn., concerning application for the the scholarship.



DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
. . . honored by the Scots

Glasgow Degree

Dr. Johnson Is Honored In Scotland

GLASGOW, Scotland — The University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon a distinguished American educator, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, in ceremonies held here Wednesday of this week.

The honor was bestowed upon Dr. Johnson as one of the highlights of Glasgow University's celebration of its 500th anniversary. Dr. Johnson, accompanied by his wife during his stay in the British Isles, will represent the Fulbright Board of Foreign Scholarships at the United Kingdom Institute of American Studies at Cambridge University, effective July 9.

He will serve for three weeks there before acting as a United States observer at the Conference of European Scholars, being held at the University of Oslo, Norway. This will follow his tour of four other countries under the Fulbright Board's auspices.

Fisk Becomes NCAA Member

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—H. A. Johnson, director of athletics at Fisk University, announced recently that Fisk has been admitted to active membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Fisk was elected to membership by the Third District of NCAA. Membership in this organization makes Fisk, by executive committee action, eligible for all 1952 NCAA meets and tournaments.

Fisk Announces Series Of Awards

Scholarship awards to 21 freshmen, 54 returning upperclass students, and 17 graduate students have been announced by Fisk University for 1951-53. The Gadriel Scholarships of $250 for highest rank in the freshmen class go to Harold Crosthwaite, Detroit, Michigan; Sally Duval, Gainesville, Fla.; Gloria Meade, Linstead, Jamaica, B.W.I.; and John Townsend, Oklahoma City.

The freshman winners were chosen from a group of more than five hundred honor students who took Fisk Scholarship Examinations in thirty-five cities from Boston and Miami and from Richmond to Los Angeles. Awards were made on the basis of school records, character recommendations, and aptitude and English test scores.

$ Half-Million Grant to Fisk U.

Supports General Program to Life Undergraduate Academic Standards

NASHVILLE — A grant of $500,000 to Fisk University from the General Education Board has been announced by President Charles S. Johnson. Of this sum, $300,000 will be for endowment, and $200,000 for strengthening, faculty, staff and program. The first amount will be matched on a two-for-one basis, and the second on a one-for-one basis.

The grant is in support of a general program designed to lift the board base of undergraduate academic standards and for maintaining the high level of Fisk's graduate work.

SINCE 1948 the budget of Fisk University has increased from $835,151 to $1,134,556, and the instructional budget from $220,495 to $351,346. In this deliberate elevation of academic standards, the securing and maintaining of highly qualified and competent faculty with adequate facilities for work have naturally increased in cost and made necessary additional supporting income.

Some of the areas of new development in program provided support by the General Education Board grant are:

1. **The basic college program, devoted primarily to general education, and the College of Higher Studies, which continues with the junior year to the first graduate degree.**
2. **The natural sciences, with an unusually active program of research, notably in infra-red spectroscopy.**
3. **The child life and development program in the field of education and psychology, with the cooperation of the U. S. Children's Bureau and the Field Foundation, is becoming an important medium for the training of teachers.**
4. **The basic research and community program of the Social Science Division which includes. among other programs, the housing surveys of substandard areas for the Nashville Housing Authority, and Planning Association's Committee for the South.**
5. **The expansion of the fine arts program through the acquisition of the famous Stieglitz Collection of Modern Art, the large loan collection from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the special libraries of music and art which are, respectively, the Gershwin Memorial Collection and the Florine Stettheimer Collection.**

Support of the basic college program was provided by a grant of $120,000 from the Ford Foundation last July for scholarships for exceptionl students completing the tenth grade of high school who qualify by examination for admission to college.

With this more substantial base both in academic program and in student selection, President Johnson said: "The preparation for advanced work, for teaching and for professional and other scientific and creative careers will be vastly improved."

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Fisk Univ. Awards $40,000 in Grants

NASHVILLE—The award of twenty-eight basic college scholarships carrying a total value of $40,000 for 1952-'53 and 1953-'54 has been announced by Fisk University.

Fourteen boys and fourteen girls chosen by competitive examinations from four hundred candidates will enter Fisk's experimental Basic College with the assistance of these awards, from $325 to $800, provided under the Pre-inductive Scholarship Program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

WINNERS OF the scholarships come from twenty-four cities, from New York to Jacksonville and Chicago to Houston.

They are students who have completed the tenth and eleventh grade at high school and have demonstrated to a high degree qualities of mind and character likely to bring distinguished success in a college program specially planned for superior students.

In the experimental program, some will be able to save a year in their progress toward the B. A. or M. A. degree.

Fisk participates with eleven other colleges in the Scholarship Program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

* * *

THE COLLEGES include the general college at the University of Chicago, Columbia College, Goucher, Lafayette, University of Louisville, Morehouse, Oberlin, Shimer, University of Utah, University of Wisconsin, and Yale.

The students who will enter the Basic College next fall, twenty-eight on special scholarships and all after competitive tests, are:

Marie Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vivian Beavers, Atlanta, Ga.; Johnetta Betsch, Jacksonville, Fla.; Arnold Bickham, New Orleans; Mary Buyck, Chicago, Ill.; Will Carter, Houston, Tex.; Nina Cooper, Tuskegee, Ala.; Ann Dickerson, Columbus, Ohio; Bobby English, Houston, Tex.; Schelysture Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Annie Greggs, Wilmington, Del.; Marnesba Hill, Atlanta, Ga.; Issac Hunt, Danville, Va.; William Jackson, Mobile, Ala.; Laverne Jordan, Bedford, Va.; Rachel Johns, Montgomery, Ala.

Jaretha Langley, Columbia, S. C.; David Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.; Orlando Lightfoot, Chicago, Ill.; Jean Morrow, Hackensack, N. J.; Louise Moss, Monroe, N. C.; Norman Norton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Quinn Shelton, Newport News, Va.; Fay Sims, Memphis, Tenn.; Elestine Simmons, New York City; Richard Thornell, Stuyvesant, N. Y.; Gerald Tisdale, Nashville, Tenn.; Emmie J. Turner, New York City; Clarence Tyler, Macon, Ga.; Joan Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Claude Watson, Marshall, Tex.

Fisk Prexy Named By Truman To National Health Agency

By Shirley Ann Morris

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, Nashville Tennessee, and sociologist of national note was recently named by President Truman to the President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation.

Dr. Johnson will work along with thirteen other members and Dr. Paul G. Magnuson, Chicago orthopedic surgeon, who was named chairman of the Commission. The major objectives of the Commission will be to make a critical study of our total health requirements, both immediate and long-term, and to make recommendations for the fulfillment of these needs. Immediate attention will be given to an evaluation of recent information on subjects currently pending before Congress which require consideration in the next session, such as aid to medical education and to public health units.

President of Fisk since 1947 and former Head of the University's Sociology Department, Johnson has written numerous volumes in the fields of education and sociology and was instrumental in the establishment of the Fisk Race Relations Institute.

Dr. Johnson holds degrees from Virginia Union University, the University of Chicago, Howard University Columbia University, and is a holder of the William E. Harmon Gold Medal for distinguished achievement among Negroes in the field of science. He was appointed Honorary Vice-President of the American Social Hygiene Association by a unanimous vote, last February.

Fisk U. Alumni Raises Funds For Jubilee Hall

By Shirley Ann Morris

Historical Jubilee Hall on the Campus of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, will be refurbished through finances raised in this year's Alumni Fund Drive which is to last through May 10. The campaign will be headed by Maceo Walker of Memphis, Tennessee, recently appointed chairman of the Drive.

Jubilee, the University's first Campus building, was established in 1863 through the concerted efforts of the original company of Fisk Jubilee Singers who sang throughout America and Europe following the Civil War to raise funds for their school. The building is named in their honor. Once the center of all activities, Jubilee is now used principally for housing freshman and sophomore women, and includes the University Dining Hall and the Faculty Dining Room.

Walker is secretary and vice president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, and his appointment to head the Alumni Drive for revamping Jubilee Hall came from the President of the General Alumni Association of Fisk, Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas who also appointed five other Fisk graduates to work along with Mr. Walker as Regional Directors during the Drive.

Ennis L. Powell of Philadelphia will hear the Eastern Region; Robert E. Lewis of Chicago, the Mid-Western Region: William S. Can-

SCHOLAR AND LEADER—Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, scholar, leader, and President of Fisk University, has been signally honored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which named him one of 110 corroborators of a six-volume extravaganza on mankind. Dr. Johnson, himself the author of several books on sociology, will meet with members of the editorial committee in Paris, France, Feb. 11-18 to map plans for the writing of the history.

Fisk Univ. Receives $500,000 Grant From Education Board

NASHVILLE—A grant of $500,000 to Fisk University from the General Education Board has been announced by President Charles S. Johnson. Of this sum, $300,000 will be for endowment, and $200,000 for strengthening faculty, staff and program. The first amount will be matched on a 2 for 1 basis, and the second on a 1 for 1 basis.

The grant is in support of a general program designed to lift the board base of undegraduate academic standards, and for maintaining the high level of Fisk's graduate work.

Since 1948, the budget of Fisk University has increased from $835,151 to $1,134,566 and the instructional budget from $220,495 to $351,346. In this deliberate elevation of academic standards, the securing and maintaining of highly qualified and competent faculty with adequate facilities for work, have naturally increased in cost and made necessary additional supporting income.

New Program To Be Developed From Large Gift

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A grant of $500,000 to Fisk university from the General Education board has been announced by President C. Johnson. Of this sum, $300,000 will be for endowment, and $200,000 for strengthening faculty, staff and program. The first amount will be matched on a 2 for 1 basis, and the second on a 1 for 1 basis.

The grant is in support of a general program designed to lift the board base of undergraduate academic standards, and for maintaining the high level of Fisk's graduate work.

Since 1948 the budget of Fisk university has increased from $835,151 to $1,134,556, and the instructional budget from $220,495 to $351,246. In this deliberate elevation of academic standards, the securing and maintaining of highly qualified and competent faculty with adequate facilities for work, have naturally increased in cost and made necessary additional supporting income.

Some of the areas of new development in program provided support by the General Education board grant are:

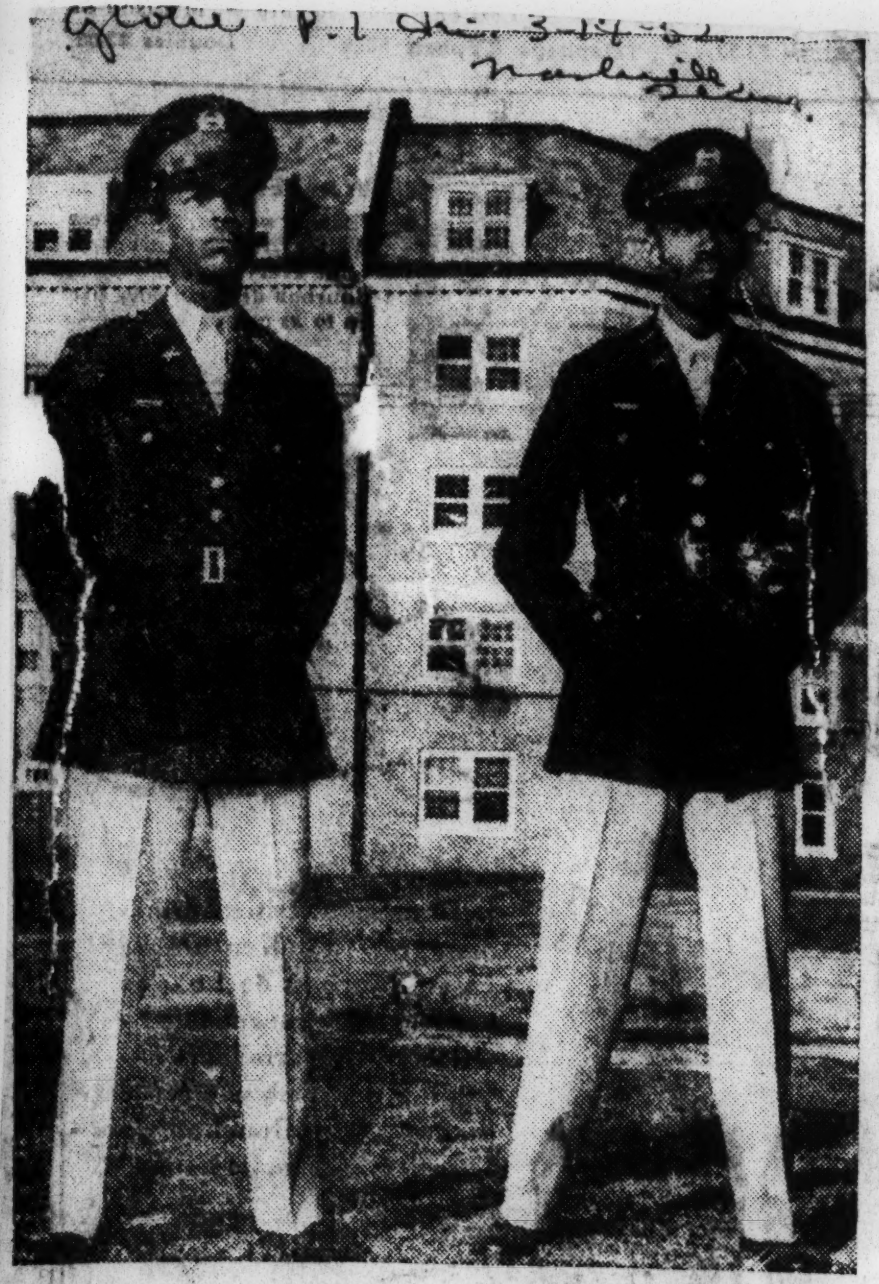
1. The basic college program devoted primarily to general education, and college of higher studies, which continues with the junior year to the first graduate degree.
2. The natural sciences, with an unusually active program of research, notably in infrared spectroscopy.
3. The child life and development program in the field of education and psychology, with the cooperation of the U. S. Children's bureau and the Field Foundation, is becoming an important medium for the training of teachers.
4. The basic research and community program of the social science division which include, among other programs, the housing surveys of substandard areas for the Nashville Housing Authority, and the studies for the National Planning Association's committee for the South.
5. The expansion of the fine arts program through the acquisition of the famous Stieglitz Collection of Modern Art, the large loan collection from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the special libraries of music and art which are, respectively, the Gershwin Memorial Collection and the Florine Stettheimer Collection.

Support of the Basic college program was provided by a grant of $120,000 from the Ford Foundation last July for scholarships for exceptional students completing the 10th grade of high school who qualify by examination for admission to college.

With this more substantial base both in academic program and in student selection, President Johnson said, "The preparation for advanced work, for teaching and for professional and other scientific and creative careers will be vastly improved."

FISK SCHOLARS — Enrolled at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., these students are members of the first Basic College group to be granted scholarships in connection with the Ford Foundation's fund for the Advancement of Education grant to Fisk in 1951-52. The Fisk program is planned for unusually capable students who can carry college work at a high standard and can profit by beginning their college work a year or two earlier than is possible in other cases. Left to right: Rupert Branker, New York; Joan Lightfoot, Baltimore, Md.; Ronald Tankard, Detroit, Mich.; Christine Brown, Baltimore, Md., and Otis Stanley, Detroit.

SHE'S "MISS FISK"—Lillian Jean Crowder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Crowder of Nashville, Tenn., is elected "Miss Fisk" for the school year 1952-53 by the student body. Event marked first time the dream girl role went to a local figure. The charming "Miss Fisk" is a junior with an art major.



Tallahassee—Cadets' Colonel Raymond Cutts, Jr., and Lt. Colonel Ulysses B. Carter, have been selected by the PMS&T to represent Florida A&M College at the West Point Sesquicentennial during the period of March 27 to March 30.

The two cadets, along with approximately 110 other ROTC visitors will be integrated into a corps of cadets during their stay at the "Fortress on the Hudson." This includes taking their meals in the cadet mess, attending classes, and sleeping in cadet rooms at night.

"All visitors will be expected to conform to the general rules governing the routine of cadets, and a cadet escort will be provided for each cadet so that they will obtain as intimate a view as possible of the methods of the military academy."

"Such an itinerary," remarked the two cadets, "promises to be both enjoyable and educational."

Both students are distinguished military students and both have been nominated by the President of the U. S. for regular Army commissions.

Food Editor Is Part Of Work Shop

TALLAHASSEE — Freda DeKnight, home service director, Ebony Magazine; and P. L. Prattis, associate editor, The Courier, are two of the consultants for the Second Annual Florida A and M College Interscholastic Press Workshop that will be held here this week-end. Some 80 high school journalists from Alabama, Georgia, and Florida are expected to attend the two-day affair which begins Friday morning and closes Saturday afternoon, according to Charles J. Smith, III, workshop director.

In addition to Miss DeKnight and Mr. Prattis, other persons, who will serve as consultants include James Russell, Tallahassee bureau, United Press; Malcolm Johnson, chief, Tallahassee Associated Press bureau; Lemoyne Cash, staff writer, Jacksonville Times-Union, Tallahassee; Steve Yates, managing editor, Fred Pettijohn, sports editor, Carl Stauffer, reporter, all of the Tallahassee Democrat; Al Block, president, Rose Printing Co., Inc.; Cullen McCoy, editor and publisher, The Record Dispatch, Tallahassee; James Baylor, acting head, printing department, S. Randolph Edmonds, director, division of humanities, and Oswald Lampkins, instructor in English, A and M College and A. L. Schleuning, Dixie Engraving Co., Savannah.

Dr. L. A. Campbell, director of the Florida State University School of Journalism heads the list of journalist-educators from the Tallahassee institution that will appear on program.

The opening session will feature a panel discussion, "Journalism as a Vocation" with Miss DeKnight, Mr. Prattis and Mr. McCoy as participants. Prior to this, college officials including President Gore and Dean M. C. Rhaney will extend greetings. Registration is slated to take place Friday morning between eight and ten o'clock. The Famcean, student newspaper, will be host at a special mixer Thursday evening, January 17.

More Than 100 Young Journalists Trained In Workshop At Florida A&M

Tallahassee—More than 120 journalists from 13 high schools and two junior colleges from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, received training at the second annual Florida A. and M. College Interscholastic Press Workshop held here Jan. 18 to 19. In two years attendance has increased from 65 to the present figure.

During their stay at A. and M., the fledging fourth estaters heard Freda C. DeKnight, home service director, Johnson Publications, Chicago; Mayo T. Forniss, editor, Glare, Birmingham; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, the Courier, Pittsburgs, and Cullen McCoy, editor and publisher, the Record Dispatch, Tallahassee, tell them that there are opportunities in the field of journalism but that it is up to them to make their own way n present day and future fields in the media of mass communications.

The four made the assertion at the opening panel, "Journalism as a Vocation" which was chaired by workshop director, Charles J. Smith, III. Earlier Dean M. C. Rhaney and S. Randolph Edmonds, director of the division of humanities extended greetings on behalf of the college.

The panel was but one phase of the workshop. Afterwards the student journalists attended group discussions, selecting the topic which was of particular interest to them. Topics ranging from "Characteristics of a Good Reporter" to "Organizing for Staff Responsibility." An innovation this year was the inclusion of the yearbook as a major publishing assignment. In addition three movies were shown, "The Story of Printing," "Hometown Paper," and Police Reporter."

Consultants included A. H. Schleuning, Dixie Engraving Company, Savannah, Ga.; Steve Yates, managing editor, Carl Stauffer, staff writer Fred P. Pettijohn, sports editor, The Tallahassee Democrat; Malcolm Johnson, staff writer, the Associated Press; Lemoyne Cash, staff writer, The Jacksonville Times Union; James Russell, staff writer, United Press; A. B. Block, president, Rose Printing Company, Inc.; Dr. L. R. Campbell, William Ross Slaughter, R. E. Schaefer, Zell Mabee, Paul Scalera, Dr. Sidney Kobre, all of the Florida State University journalism faculty; Clarence Givens, James Baylor, Samuel Russell, A. and M. Printing department; Oswald Lampkins, Famcee English department; Ernest Givens, editor and James Waters, business manager, The Rattler, were chairmen of the yearbook section.

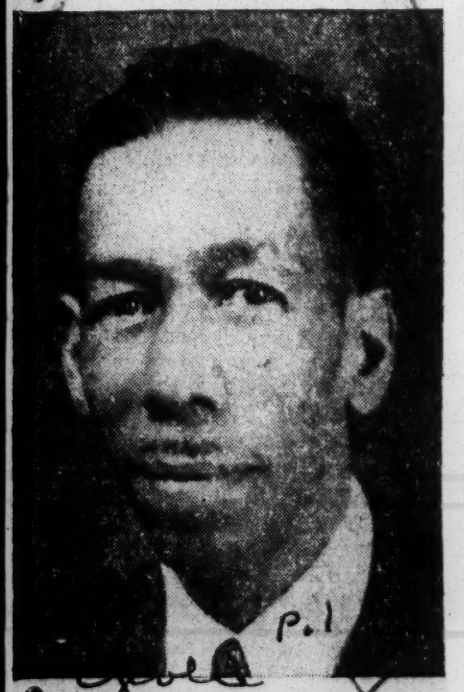
Each discussion group was led by a member of the Famcean (college newspaper) staff, and they were Walter Lang, Jr., editor-in-chief; Billie Morris, III, Ebenezer Edwards, associate editor; Rupert Seals, managing editor; Dorothy Perthone, society editor, James D. Marshall, Jr., and James Wyatt, associate sports editors.

All was not work for the participants. They were entertained by the Famcean staff at a social mixer on the evening prior to the opening of the workshop, and at an informal reception given by President and Mrs. George W. Gore, Jr., at Sunshine Manor Friday evening. They were the guests of the Freshman Men's Council at an informal dance given in the college gymnaisium Saturday evening.

Schools represented at the workshop were Shadeville, Wakulla, Fla.; Central, Mobile, Ala.; Lincoln Park, Ft. Pierce; Carver, Atlanta; Booker T. Washington, Miami; Famcee, Griffin, Lincoln, Tallahassee; Hungerford, Eatonville, Fla.; Douglas, Thomasville, Ga.; Dillard, Ft. Lauderdale; Peck, Fernandina; Washington Junior College, Pensacola; Edward Waters Jnuior College, Jacksonville. Douglas High led in representation with 50 representatives.

Tallahassee.—Dr. George W. Gore Jr., President of Florida A&M College, will serve as a member of the Resolution Committee at the annual meeting of the American Council on Education in Chicago, May 2-3. He will represent Florida A&M College which holds membership in the council. The council is composed of leading American colleges and universities, national educational agencies and foundations. Sessions will be held at the Palmer House.

Honored Again



Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., added to the many honors that have been conferred upon him as an educator, Vice President of the National Education Association last week. He is the first colored educator thus honored by the largest educational association in the world. Dr. Gore, former Dean of A & I, is now president of Florida A & M College, Tallahassee, Florida.

FAMCEE's Little Theatre Triumphs

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Famcee Children's Creative Dance group won plaudits when presented here under auspices of the Florida A. and M. College Education Children's Theater as a part of the Arts Institute program.

The youngsters, ranging in age from three to 16, were directed by Henriette Edmonds who also did the choreography.

Miss Edmonds is the daughter of the S. Randolph Edmondses, he playwright and director of the Famcee division of humanites, and Mrs. Edmonds is director of the Theater.

The program provided a variations from a "Children's Prayer" ballet from Humperdinck's opera, "Hansel and Gretel." which featured Joyce Cobb as soloist, to

FAM Nursing School Accepted

TALLAHASSEE — The division of nursing education at Florida A. and M. College has been accepted for membership in the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, according to Mrs. M. E. L. Carnegie, director.

Membership in the organization is limited to accredited schools of nursing. The Famcee division of nursing education is the only accredited school of nursing in Florida, having been accredited by the Collegiate Board of Review, National Nursing Accrediting Service effective January 12 of this year.

Mrs. Carnegie also announced that the college has also been invited to establish a chapter of Sigma Theta Tau, national honorary nursing society.

Florida Normal Receives Rating

Notification of the approval o Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College, St. Augustine Florida by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has been received by it head, President R. W. Puryear. This gaining of approval by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will enable the graduates of the institution to secure valid teaching certificates from the State Department of Education at Tallahassee, Florida. Also, approval has induced an expression of intent by the college's constituent church leaders and pastors to give immediate and increased financial support.

Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial college, which will celebrate its sixtieth year during Founders' Week in April, is a four year church related college, offering a two year program of General Education and further specialization in the areas of Elementary Education for Teachers and Religious Education for ministers and laymen. In addition, the college maintains a trade school offering training in Automotive Electricity, Auto-Mechanics, Carpentry, Cabinet-Making, Brick-Masonry, Electricity, Printing, Radio, Shoe Repairing and Tailoring.

As a church related college, the institution receives support from three Nego Baptist Conventions, namely: The General Baptist Covnention of Florida, The Progressive Baptist Convention, and the Missionary and Educational Baptist Convention. Support is also received from the following: The Florida Baptist Convention, The Southern Baptist and the American Baptist Conventions, the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated, The Baptist Associations and Churches, Alumni, and from a host of friends of both races. The college not having membership in the National Negro College Fund nor possessing an endowment must appeal for greater support from the Baptist of Florida.

30,000 Foreign Students Here

NEW YORK—(ANP)—According to a report issued last week by the Institute of International Education, there is a record breaking foreign student population in United States colleges and universities.

The current census conducted by the Institute showed that well over 30,000 students from foreign lands are being trained in U.S schools. Top countries with the largest enrollments are China Canada and Germany.

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Fort Valley State College

MOM AND DAUGHTER GRADUATE. — Mrs. Minnie L. Thomas and her daughter, Ethel L. Thomas are graduated from Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., during recent commencement exercises. Event marked first time in history of 13-year-old institution that a mother and daughter graduated together.

Gammon Announces Special New Course For Ministers

A new course will be featured at Gammon Seminary this year when school opens next Tuesday, September 23. It is a seminar in "Techniques of Leadership."

The course will be given to advanced students, but according to an announcement by Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of the Seminary, it is also open to ministers of Atlanta and vicinity who may wish to enroll either for credit or as visitors.

"Many a pastor fails and many a church is paralyzed because pastors and church leaders know little or nothing about leading people. In ministerial training, we seem to learn everything but this," he said.

The Seminar will meet on Tuesday afternoons from two to four. It will run throughout the year. The first semester will be devoted to a study of the leader's personality: the personal qualities needed for effective leadership, and methods of developing leadership abilities. The second half of the course will deal with practical methods of handling groups of people.

President Richardson will be joined in teaching the course by Prof. James S. Thomas, head of the Division of Practical Studies at Gammon. Prof. Thomas has just returned from two years of study at Cornell University in the field of social psychology.

Gammon holds a leading place among American seminaries in the emphasis on leadership training. This is due to President Richardson's pioneering interest in this area. For several years he has devoted much time to it, and in the past two years he has been invited to lecture on the subject to a number of theological schools and groups of ministers.

"Applying leadership techniques to the ministry is a vital and rapidly developing part of theological education," Dr. Richardson said. Theological Schools have always been centers of historical and philosophical study. We need to spend more time, however, studying the causes and the controls of human conduct." It is his hope that he may give increasing time to study and research in this field.

In inviting ministers to enroll, President Richardson said that studying modern methods of leadership is one of the most useful things a pastor can do. "We will organize an evening session of the Seminar for pastors who cannot come in the afternoons, if it is necessary," he said.

RICHARDSONS FETED BY GAMMON STAFF

President and Mrs. Harry V. Richardson returned to Gammon last Friday after spending two months in Europe. They were welcomed by the Gammon faculty and staff in an informal reception at the home of Prof. and Mrs. James S. Thomas.

President Richardson illustrated his talk with beautiful color slides taken in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and England.

Mrs. Richardson told of their visits to schools and universities in Europe.

Miss Mattie N. Davis was chairman of the committee for the reception. She was assisted by Mesdames Rosa L. Craig, Roger S. Guptill, Herthal R. Davis, Ruth W. Thomas, and Prof. James S. Thomas.

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Georgetown University Law School

Five 'Firsts' At Georgetown

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WASHINGTON

Five colored aspirants in the legal profession will be among the first of their race to graduate from Georgetown University's Law School next Monday evening.

Among this list is Elmer Henderson, director of the America Council on Human Rights, who passed the District bar during December examinations.

The others slated to receive legal bachelor's degree are: William D. Martin, Winston Douglas, Latrelle F. Parker and Harry Alexander.

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GEORGIA

Educators Boost Spending for Negroes

The University System of Georgia, now facing a segregation test suit in federal court, jumped its per capita spending on Negro students at Savannah State College during the past fiscal year from $585.03 to $886.45.

This was shown in an audit made public Monday by State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. Most of the increased spending on the Negro college was in improving buildings—a total of $14,722.78 being spent for that purpose.

Operating costs for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1952, totalled $826,626.63, as compared with $657,925.94 the previous year.

Enrollment at the school dropped from 1,067 to 899.

In another audit released for publication Monday, the per capita cost of the education of white girls at the Georgia State College for Women increased from $1,357.30 to $1,490.98.

Cost of operating this non-coeducational college dropped from $1,008,511.23 to $976,547.51, but the enrollment fell by a slightly greater percentage. Enrollment was 642 as compared with 770 a year ago, and 830 in 1950.

The college employed 121, as compared with 112 in 1951 and 140 in 1950.

Operating costs of the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton rose from $384,832.79 to $418,934.21 during the year, another audit showed. There were 42 employees both years.

$51 Million For Equalization Of State's Schools

ATLANTA—(INS)— The Georgia School Building Authority Thursday executed formal leases for 29 buildings programs in the state — and started the largest individual financial transaction ever undertaken by a state unit.

With formal approval of applications from eight more county systems, total commitments of the state for the $100-million equalization program reached $51,743,747. This will provide buildings for 40.7 per cent of Georgia school children.

On Sept. 8 the authority will sell first bonds of $32,097,000—subject to formality of superior court validation. This will be the biggest financial undertaking by an individual state unit.

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Atlanta, Ga.
Date 6-15-52
P. 8 F

EQUIPMENT AND FOOD PRICES REFLECT EDUCATION COSTS
C. O. Emmerich Ponders High Costs of Items Emory Uses

HIGH COSTS HIT GEORGIA COLLEGES

the University System has dropped from a peak of 27,000 in 1948 to a little more than 20,000 this year.

Average enrollment at the University of Georgia alone has declined from 6,442 in 1948-49 to 4,135 this year, and Georgia Tech's students have decreased from nearly 4,000 in 1948-49 to 3,188 this year and an estimated 2,274 next year. During the same period enrollment of Georgia State College for Women has dropped from 771 to 535.

A spot check of private institutions in the state shows enrollment sharply down at Emory University from a postwar peak of 5,159 in 1948-49 to about 3,200 this year. Brenau, famed girls' school at Gainesville, has seen its student decrease from 450 in 1947 to 257 this year.

Negro Enrollment Down

Among private Negro institutions the Atlanta University system of Spelman, Morehouse, Clark and Morris Brown Colleges, Gammon Theological Seminary and Atlanta University itself has watched its total enrollment drop from 3,695 in 1947 to 2,883.

Morehouse, strictly a men's college, has been hard hit, dropping from a peak of 909 down to 490.

Not all private institutions have been so adversely affected, however. Mercer University, which had only 600 students 10 years ago, hit a postwar peak of 1,400 students and now has 1,150. This is a relatively slight decrease.

Wesleyan College at Macon had 619 young women enrolled five years ago, and now has 551. Agnes Scott at Decatur, highly selective in its students, has maintained an even keel through the years and actually is showing an enrollment increase, with 360 girls accepted for next year.

Oglethorpe University had an enrollment five years ago of 339, including 125 veterans. Total enrollment is down to 259 now, with only 19 veterans. Thus, Oglethorpe's non-GI enrollment has increased.

Very few educators seem to think increased tuition fees and room and board charges is preventing many worthy young men and women from getting an education. They point to the fact that few students are taking advantage of available loan funds.

Scholarship Aid

Most of the schools, however, are increasing their scholarship aid and other student-aid programs to enable worthy boys and girls to get an education they otherwise might not be able to afford.

Costs to students have risen considerably in 10 years along with the cost of everything else, even in the state institutions. In the past decade tuition at the University of Georgia has gone from $120 to $150, health and student activity fees from $22.50 to $30, and room and board from $270 to $465.

No school can educate a student for what he pays in tuition and other charges, however. The difference must be made up by tax support in state schools and endowments and gifts in private schools.

Georgia taxpayers in effect subsidize students in the public institutions. The allotment of state funds per student at the University of Georgia has increased from $270 a year in 1950-51 to $378 this year and an estimated $428 next year.

Georgia Tech students will get an average allocation of state funds of $495 next year, compared to $389 this year. The allotment per student at Georgia State College for Women was $1,729 this year and will be about $1,825 next year.

Increased Appropriations

The taxpayers of Georgia, recognizing the value and need of education, have increased appropriations to the University System from $1,743,443 in 1940-41 to $12,633,000 this year.

Thus the state schools are now being placed in a competitive position with the private colleges and universities, a position state institutions did not enjoy for many years.

As the state schools provide better instruction and facilities, the youth of Georgia turns more and more from private to state campuses.

The private schools are forced to increase their tuition and room and board charges but have just about reached the maximum in that respect without pricing themselves out of the education market.

Emory, for instance, has had to hike its tuition from $250 a year in 1940-41 to $375 in 1946 and $525 this year. Room and board charges have risen even more sharply. Brenau's total charges to students have gone from $680 seven years ago to $920. Wesleyan's costs to the student has risen from $600 ten years ago to $925 five years ago and $1,150 this year.

Mercer's costs to the student have gone from $600 to $750 in 10 years, and Agnes Scott's from $900 to $1,200. The same pattern holds true for most other schools.

Faculty Salaries Up

Meanwhile, faculty salaries have increased anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent in 10 years and practically everything colleges have to buy has gone up correspondingly. The price rises have particularly hit such schools as Emory in equipment needed for highly specialized graduate work, such as professional medical and scientific training.

As far back as 1949, Charles W. Hayes, director of purchases at Emory, pointed out that a 100-pound sack of flour that cost $3.60 in 1941 had risen to $6.11. Microscopes had increased in cost from $255 to $485. A case of sponges had jumped from $9.60 to $21.95. And prices have risen since then.

The state sales tax is something else private schools have to pay that state institutions are not required to pay. For instance, when Brenau bought 100 new beds recently for $8,000, it had to pay $240 in sales taxes. Thus, in effect, private schools are helping to support state institutions in competition with them.

Private schools have to depend largely upon endowments and gifts to survive. And the income from endowments has dwindled in purchasing power. One official put it this way: an endowment that was worth $20,000,000 ten years ago is now worth only about $10,000,000 in buying power because of inflation. Furthermore, the cost of more and better educational facilities has greatly increased, and the return on investments has declined so that the endowment worth $20,000,000 in 1940 is worth little more than $5,000,000 today in terms of what it will buy.

Not Too Worried

Officials at Agnes Scott, Wesleyan, Oglethorpe and Mercer do not seem to be greatly worried. Although their brows are sometimes furrowed, they seem to believe their schools are in relatively good financial condition and will weather the storm. A Morehouse dean said he believed efficient management would weather the crisis.

Most all of the schools are faced with the necessity of increasing their endowments, however, and especially their annual contributions.

Boisfeuillet Jones, dean of administration at Emory, says the inflationary squeeze is "causing terrific concern among private educational institutions."

With endowment income down so low, Jones sees private gifts to education as the last major resource for private colleges. Gifts from businesses and corporations may be the only answer, because, as Jones points out, individuals can no longer accumulate huge fortunes they can share with colleges.

High Costs, Lower Income Plague Georgia's Colleges

By ALBERT RILEY

If you are a merchant or industrialist and are finding it tough to balance your sales income with rising costs of labor and material, consider the plight of Georgia's independent colleges and universities.

You then probably will thank your lucky stars you don't have to operate an educational institution.

Most businesses have prospered during the present era of inflation because sales, prices and the demand for goods have largely kept pace with rising production costs.

Costs Constantly Rising

Not so with the colleges and universities. Their costs are constantly rising but their student enrollments and income from tuition and fees are declining. They are caught in a squeeze.

State educational institutions are having a hard enough time making ends meet, but they have the advantage of increased tax support.

If private schools weather the storm, however, it will be because of a combination of financial tight-rope walking and good fortune in the form of increased gifts—such as endowments and contributions.

Wealthy individuals and corporations may have to come to the rescue of many colleges and universities lest some of these institutions be forced either to close down or drasticaly curtail their instructional programs.

College enrollment is down sharply at most Georgia schools, and this trend in a time of prosperity may puzzle the man-in-the-street. The reasons are not solely economic; however, but are peculiar to education. These factors are:

1. A sharp decline in GI enrollment. Colleges hit an enrollment peak for a few years after the war when returning service men headed to the campuses to get education deferred by four years of war. Because of GI benefits many veterans who otherwise would not have gone to college did so. By now these GIs have completed their education.

2. Many high school graduates who normally would be going to college are now going into military service instead, at least for a year or two.

3. The impact of the low birth rate during the depression years is just now being felt at the college-age level.

4. Georgia's transition from an 11-year to a 12-year high school program resulted in fewer high school graduates ready for college last year and this year.

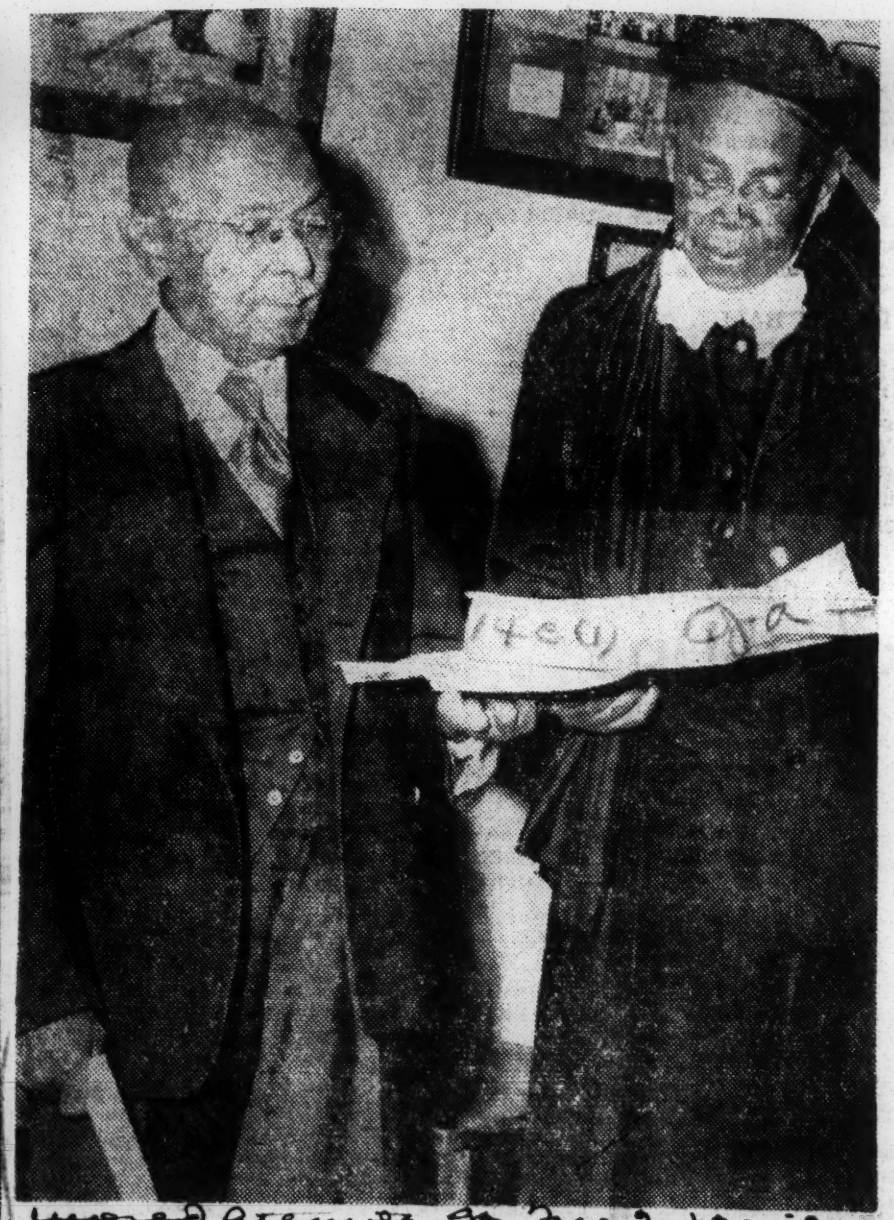
5. Higher wages are now enticing some high school graduates into jobs rather than college. This is offset to some extent, however, by the fact that more parents now are financially able to send their children to college.

Girls' Schools Hit

Many girls schools are feeling a drop in enrollment for a sixth reason—the trend toward co-education.

Student enrollment nearly everywhere is far greater than it was 10 years ago, however, despite the current decline. And educators believe enrollment will swing upward again in three or four years and then rise steeply as a result of the higher birth rate during the war years.

COLLEGE DAYS AGAIN — J. Rosemond Cook, quadruple amputee and former football star at Morehouse college in 1924, returned to his native city to join in the "Good Old College Days" festivities. Leroy Burse, Sr., a Clark alumnus of 1923, assists Cook. — (Adair's Photo)



COLLEGE DAYS RELIVED — Dr. James R. Porter, 92, Atlanta dentist and graduate of Atlanta University's class of 1886, joins Miss Anna Hall, a Clark University graduate of 1892, in looking over a momento of their school days. The two "youthful" collegians participated recently in a "Good Old College Days" program under the sponsorship of Chief Librarian L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University. Spelman, Morehouse, Clark, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morris Brown and Atlanta University were represented (Adair's Photo)

U.S. OKs $500,000 Grambling Place

GRAMBLING, La.—Permission has been received from the Federal Security Agency in Washington to begin work on the new physical education and health building at Grambling College President R. W. E. Jones announced last week.

Work on the new building, which will cost more than $500,000, will begin immediately and require about 16 months, according to President Jones. Its erection will give Grambling one of the largest and most modern physical education plants located on a college campus in the South.

In addition to classrooms, dressing rooms and lockers for 300 men and 300 women the two-story building will have two basketball courts, office space for health and athletic officials, an apartment for the caretaker, a trainer's room, lounge, trophy room and concession stands.

Negro Schools Get More Money In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., July 8—A startling denunciation of Louisiana's apparent disregard for the education of its Negro population was made in the house last week representatives voted $1,800,000 for improvements at Southern University and Grambling College. The huge sum was by far the largest appropriation in recent years.

Assailing his colleagues Rep. Edward Bubuison complained:

"I am alarmed at the apparent lack of interest by responsible authorities concerning Negro education in Louisiana."

Rep. L. D. Napper, Ruston, told the House that the U. S. courts have held that in order for southern states to maintain racial segregation, equal educational facilities must be provided.

The Ruston solon styled Grambling's president, Ralph Jones, "one of the greatest racial relations experts in the South. He said:

"He tells his Negro students they should refrain from making applications to white schools, that the state of Louisiana will take care of them. I think we should back this man."

Rep. Dubuison, Opelousas, said: "That is one of the most deserving bills before the house this session.

"We might as well recognize we will have to spend millions and millions of dollars for equal facilities.

"I haven's seen any high state officials showing any particular interest in the problem. The people of Louisiana apparently are unaware of federal court rulings.

Founder's Day Will Be Held At Hampton Feb. 3

HAMPTON, Va. — Founder's Day exercises at Hampton Institute on Sunday, Feb. 3, celebrating the birthday of Samuel Chapman Armstrong, will be climaxed with an address by Dr. Henry Pitney Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Opening the day of exercises, which Dr. Van Dusen will close at the evening vesper period in Ogden Hall, will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, of the U. S. Office of Education, former president of Talladega College. Dr. Gallagher's 11 a. m. sermon, "Hope and History," will be delivered in the campus Memorial Church.

The Hampton Institute Choir, directed by Dr. Henry N. Switten, will appear on the evening program with Dr. Van Dusen.

* * *

DR. VAN DUSEN, who began as an instructor at the Seminary in 1926 had risen to the position of president of the faculty by 1945. His elevation to the presidency came recently. An ordained Presbyterian minister, he is the author of "The Plain Man Seeks for God," 1933; "Reality and Religion," 1940; and other books. A Princeton graduate, he holds a Ph. D. degree from the University of Edinborough, Scotland.

Dr. Gallagher, like Dr. Van Dusen a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, is assistant commissioner for program development and coordination in the Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education. Until he came to the FSA in 1949, he was for six years professor of Christian Ethics in the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif. He headed Talladega College from 1933 to 1943.

Hampton To Build $800,000 Dorm

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A long-term, low-interest loan of $775,000 for the construction of dormitory facilities at Hampton institute was recently approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, according to Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

The dormitory designed to accommodate 251 students will be built at an estimated cost of $809,100.

The college is located in an area of national defense activities and is available to provide special training in many activities of the defense department.

Foley pointed out that Hampton's ROTC enrollment has almost doubled to 371 students during the last three years, with 400 expected to be under junior officer training during the coming school year. Some ROTC students are now reported as living four to a room in buildings built 70 years ago.

Hamptonians Honored At ROTC Inspection

Cadet Colonel Jasper C. Horne, second from right, Regimental Commander of the Hampton ROTC, received congratulations from Dr. Stephen J. Wright, second from left, Dean of Faculty at Hampton, after having received the Distinguished Military Student medal.

Also receiving a medal as a Distinguished Military Student at the recent inspection was Lt. Colonel Norman G. Tarleton, right. Partially visible at the left is Col. DeMaurice Moses, Hampton professor of military science and tactics, who awarded the medals.

Hampton Institute Cadets To Make Trip To West Point

HAMPTON, Va. — Two Hampton Institute cadet officers, Cadet Col. Jasper C. Horne of Nashville, Tennessee and Cadet Lt. Col. George E. Simms of Baltimore, Md., will visit the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. from February 28 through March 2, as a part of the Army's "overall indoctrination program."

Cadet Col. Horne is the Hampton Cadet Corps' regimental commander and Cadet Lt. Col. Simms is First Battalion commander. The two seniors, both distinguished Military Students, are among five Hampton students selected for appointment as second lieutenants of Artillery, Regular Army, effective June 15. They will join 112 ROTC students from other colleges at West Point, all of whom are making the trip to become familiar with the life and training of a cadet at the Military Academy. Future Army and Air Force officers will exchange a variety of information.

While at West Point Horne and Simms will live as cadets. Each will have a cadet escort who will take him to classes and meals. They will live in cadet barracks during their stay at the Academy. Also scheduled are military demonstrations by the 1802nd Special Regiment, a tour of the Post, and entertainment in the form of movies, athletic events, and a "hop."

Over four week ends, some 444 senior ROTC students will go to West Point as part of the indoctrination program. The visits will add further emphasis to the Sesquicentennial Observance at the Military Academy, and promote mutual understanding of civilian and regular officers' training program.

HAMPTON CADETS VISIT WEST POINT

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 25—Two Hampton Institute Cadet officers, Cadet Col. Jasper C. Horne of Nashville, Tenn., and Cadet Lt. Col. George E. Simms of Baltimore, Md., will visit the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from February 28 through March 2, as a part of the Army's "overall indoctrination program."

Cadet Col. Horne, is the Hampton Cadet Corps' regimental commander and Cadet Lt. Col. Simms, is First Battalion commander. The two seniors, both distinguished military Students, are among five Hampton students selected for appointment as second lieutenants of Artillery, Regular Army, effective June 15. They will join 112 ROTC students from other colleges at West Point, all of whom are making the trip to become familiar with the life and training of a cadet at the Military Academy. Future Army and Air Force officers will exchange a variety of information.

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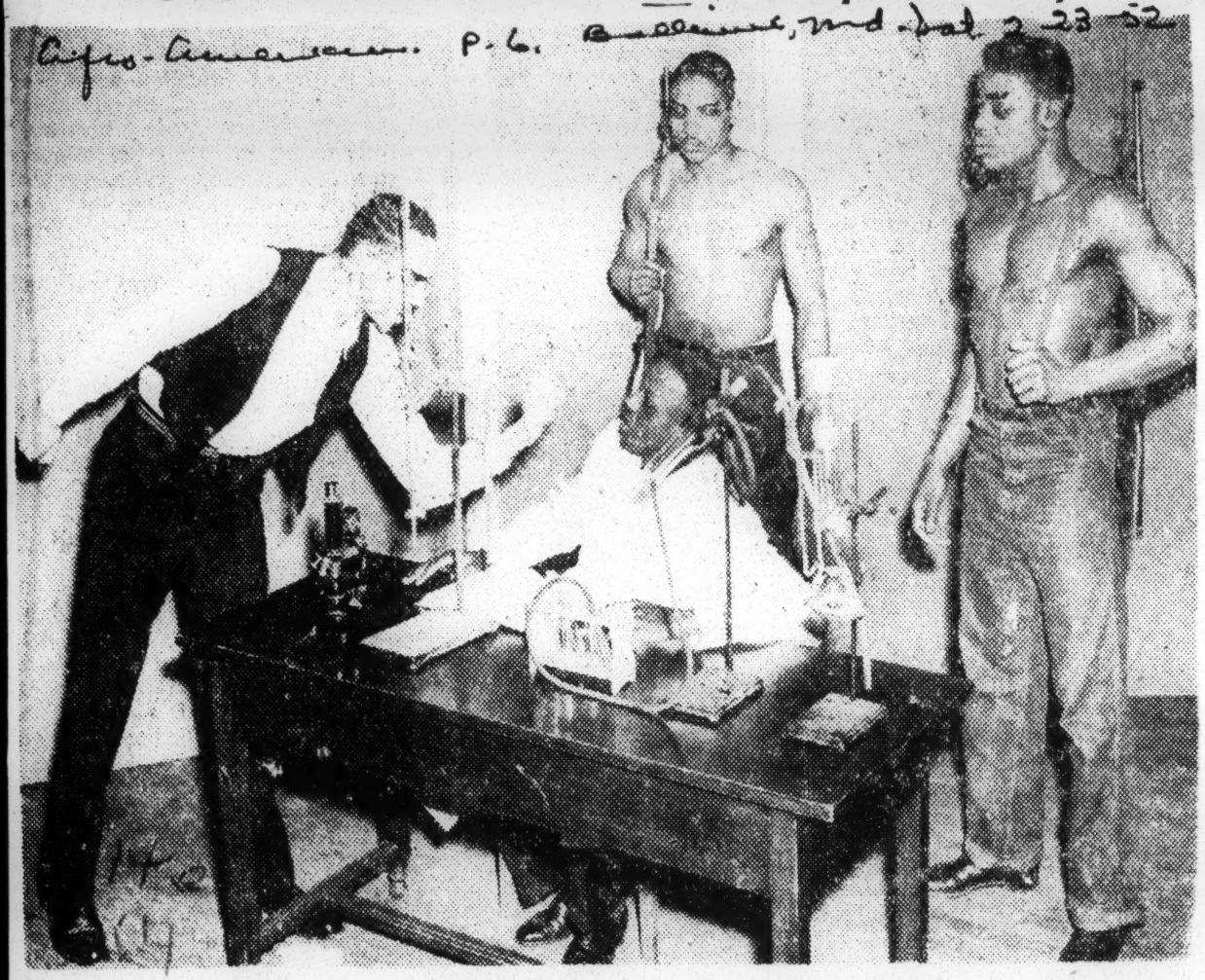
Robot Hurls Threats In Hampton Play



Karel Capek's "R. U. R." enacted recently at Hampton by the Hampton Institute players, shows Radius, leader of the robot army, as he threatens the lone scientist who is the only human left on earth following the overthrow of the world of man. The actors are, left to right Onslow Burns, Atlanta, Ga., the leader; Jimmy Bailey, Thomasville, Ga., Alquist, the scientist; Wyatt Collins, Alexandria, Va., robot soldier and Willie Saulters, Tusla, Okla

Virginian Exchange Student At Grinnell

GRINNELL, Ia. — Bessie Williams, Route 1, Appomattox, Va., began a semester's study at Grinnell College Feb. 5. She is one of two students of Hampton Institute participating in an annual exchange student program held by the two schools.

Miss Williams, a 1950 graduate of Carver high school, was active in the Student Christian association, the Ivy Leaf club, the Dramatic club, the women's tutorial staff and the staff of the Hampton Script at Hampton.

She is a former president of the Virginia association of the New Homemakers of America and a former vice president of the national association of the WHA. In 1950, she was awarded a Virginia Science scholarship.

Hampton And Yale Students In Week-End Exchange

HAMPTON, Va.—The Yale University Campus is an intimate and friendly place to live or to visit despite the size of the University, Hampton Institute students agreed following a weekend as guests of the Yale Sunday Evening Club.

Individual members of the Congregational Young People's group, whose sponsor is John Burleson, acted as hosts to five Hampton students who accompanied their Dean of Men, Thomas E. Hawkins, on the Yale trip February 21-25.

Next month, some or all of the same Yale students will visit their previous guests during the annual Men's Council celebration of Men's Day on the Hampton campus.

The Hamptonians making the trip were Alfred C. Bailey, senior in Building Construction from Middlesboro, Ky.; Herbert A. Coombs, junior in General Studies from Portsmouth, Va.; Raymond A. LaCour, junior in Business from Tulsa, Okla.; W. Vincent Payne, senior in Trade Education from Bardstown, Ky.; and Joseph E. Tazewell, junior in General Studies from Portsmouth, Va. Their respective individual hosts were Dick Wild, John Willoughby, Jerry, Ralph, Frank Olson, and Russ Morgan—hailing from such widely separated places as the states of Connecticut and Washington.

Work Starts On Building In 60 Days

HHFA Approves Loan Of $775,000 For New Dormitory

HAMPTON, Va. — Contracts for Hampton Institute's $875,000.00 men's dormitory, to house 257 persons, are due to be let this week, Business Manager Don A. Davis has revealed. Construction, he revealed, will begin in 60 days if present plans work out, with a view to completion by January 1, 1953.

The announcement followed word from Washington last week that the Housing and House Finance Agency had approved a $775,000.00 loan for erection of the modern, inexpensively styled four-story structure. Application for the loan was made in August, 1951.

THE ADDITIONAL $100,000 to be used for furnishings, will be taken from unrestricted capital funds of the college, said Davis. All bids for the construction, he added, are in.

Designed by Hilyard Robinson, nationally known Washington, D. C. architect, the dormitory recently received space in "The Year's Best College Buildings," a feature article in Architectural Forum, the Magazine of Buildings. The magazine emphasized the dormitory's common sense building, matching easy construction with easy maintenance."

THE INEXPENSIVELY constructed but highly modern building will have a brick exterior and a cinder-block interior, with almost no inside plastering; low cost, consinuous slag blocks for interior partitions; tight consolidation of wires, pipes, and ducts, etc., for the sake of economy; radiant heating, through the floor; and built-in lamps, desks and wardrobes for inexpensive maintenance. Tile and concrete floors will be easy to wash and will eliminate the waxing and other special care.

Community facilities will include lounges, club and activities rooms, and two roof terraces. Rooms are designed for "economy and simplicity."

To make room for the new dormitory on the south end of the campus, Huntington Hall already has been taken down and bids are being accepted for the purchase and removal of Marquand College a three-story frame residence for men.

Supervising architect will be William H. Mones, chairman of the Department of Architecture and Engineering at Hampton Institute.

THE APPROVAL of long-term, low-interest rate loans to both Hampton Institute and Drake University (Iowa) for construction of student dormitories was announced last week by Raymond H. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The loan to Drake will be used in the construction of three dormitory buildings for 585 students which will cost an estimated $1,648,000.

* * *

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, it was pointed out, is located in an area of national defense activities and is available to provide special training in many activities of the Defense Department. Its ROTC enrollment has almost doubled to 371 students during the last three years, with 400 expected to be under unior officer training during the coming school year. Some ROTC students are now living four to a room in buildings built 70 years ago.

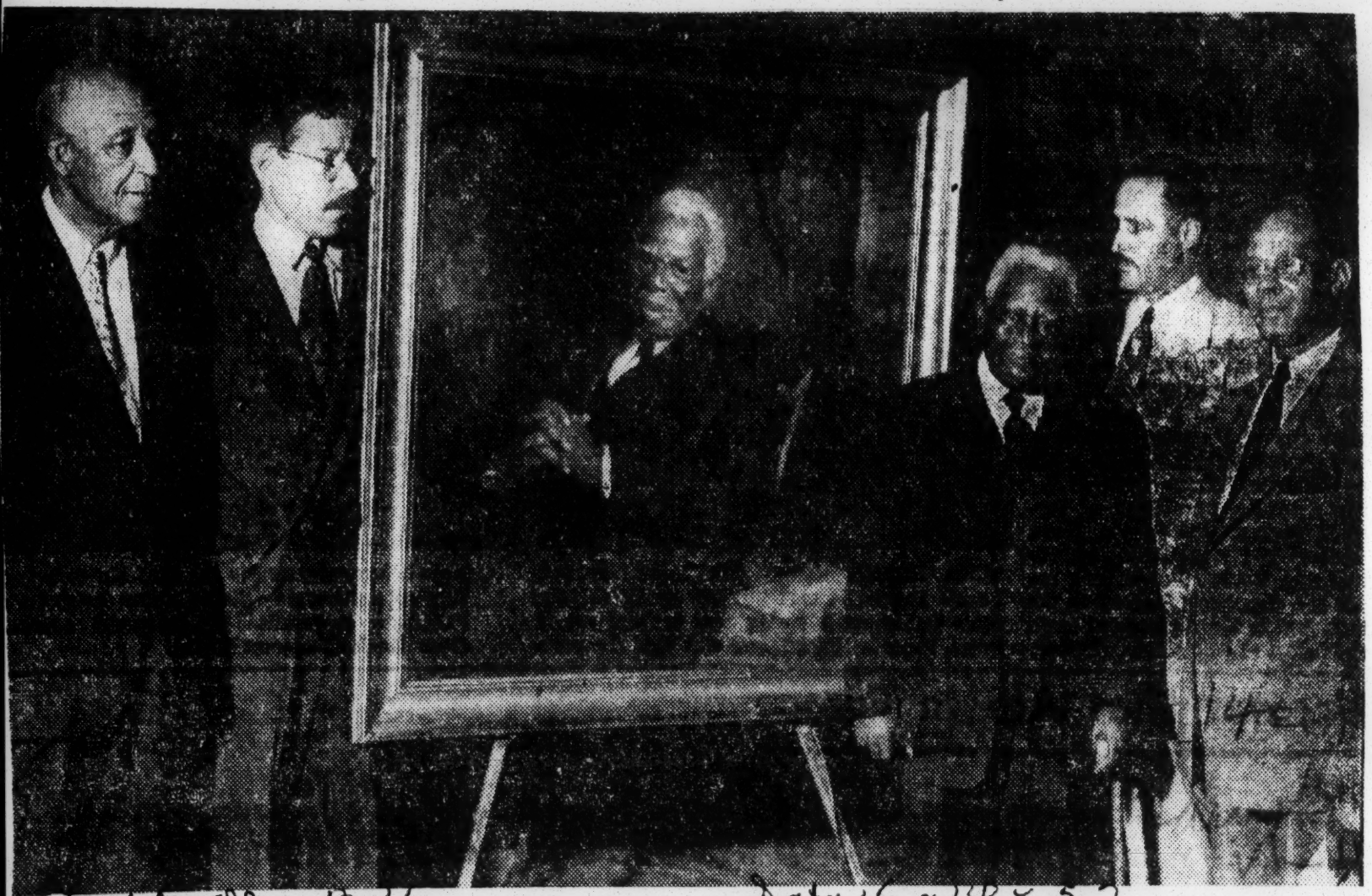
Approval of these college housing projects brings to $16,895,000 the total loans approved under Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950. In January 1951 President Truman released $40,000,000 of the $300,000,000 originally authorized by Congress for college housing directly related to the defense effort. The loans can be made for 40 years at 2¾ per cent interest when private financing is not available on comparable terms.

* * *

A NUMBER OF other projects from both public and private institutions are under review in HHFA's Community Facilities Service, which administers the program, according to Commissioner Pere F. Seward.

"For each approved loan," he said, "the applicant must show that the housing is needed because of a definitely programmed expansion of the institution's defense activities, or that the defense effort will be impaired or delayed without the provision of the facilities. The U. S. Office of Education, which advises us on the defense and educational aspects of the program has been very helpful."

Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 is intended to help in meeting an acute shortage of college housing which was intensified when educational institutions found that high construction costs, high interest rates and short term amortization periods made it impossible for them to construct self-liquidating dormitories without imposing very high rentals on the students.



WALKER PORTRAIT TO HAMPTON. — Dr. J. M. Ellison (right) president of Virginia Union university, presents portrait of Atty. T. C. Walker, Gloucester County, to President Alonzo G. Moron (2nd from right) for Hampton Institute during commencement program in Ogden Hall. Atty. Walker (3rd from right) is an alumnus of the class of '83 and one of the school's staunch supporters. At left are Major W. R. Brown of the Institute staff, and the portrait artist, David Silvette of Richmond. Burrell photo.

Hampton's New $80,000 Launary

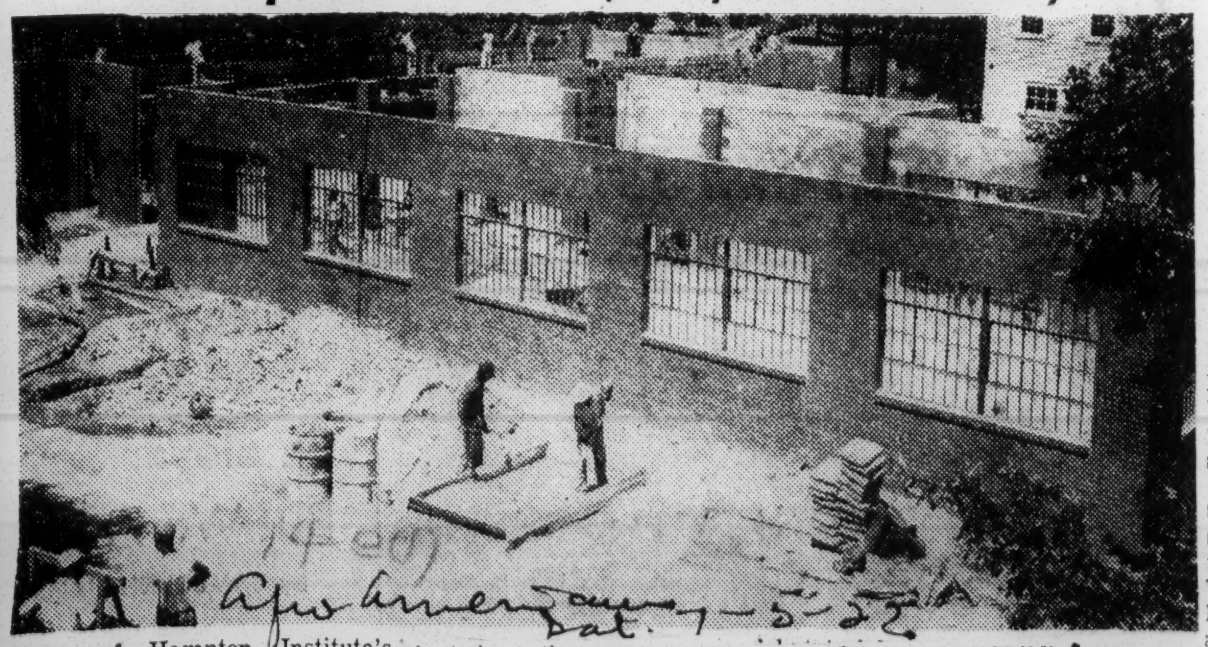


Photo of Hampton Institute's new laundry and drycleaning plant shows the construction well on the way to completion. Work on the one-story building, which will be completed in the fall began June 3. Featuring the latest in modern construction materials, the building will serve the faculty and student body only. R. V. Burrell (Photo)

Two Hampton Institute Cadets To Visit West Point

HAMPTON, Va. (ANP)—Two Hampton Institute cadet officers, Cadet Col. Jasper C. Horne of Nashville, Tenn., and Cadet Lt. Col. George E. Simms of Baltimore, Md., will visit the U. S. Military Academy at West Point N. Y., from Feb. 28 through Mar. 2, as a part of the Army's "overall indoctrination program."

Cadet Col. Horne is the Hampton Cadet Corps' regimental commander and Cadet Lt. Col. Simms is First Battalion commander. The two seniors, are among five Hampton students selected for appointment as second lieutenants of Artillery, Regular Army, effective June 15.

Hampton Joins Exchange System

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute and Williamantic (Connecticut) State Teachers college, which have exchanged students for one-semester periods in 1949 and 1952, this fall, are exchanging teachers. Dr. Edward Nelson Palmer, professor of Social Sciences here, will exchange teaching duties and residence with Dr. C. Francis Willey, associate professor of history at the Connecticut college.

Dr. Palmer, a graduate of Talladega college who received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Michigan, taught at North Carolina A & T college, Fisk university, and Howard university before coming to Hampton in 1948. He was a research staff member for the Gunnar Myrdal study of the Negro in America and has been a visiting lecturer in sociology at the University of Michigan. He has written articles for the American Sociological Review, the American Journal of Sociology, and other professional publications on such subjects as population growth and culture contact, personality development, urban employment problems, and sects and churches among Negroes.

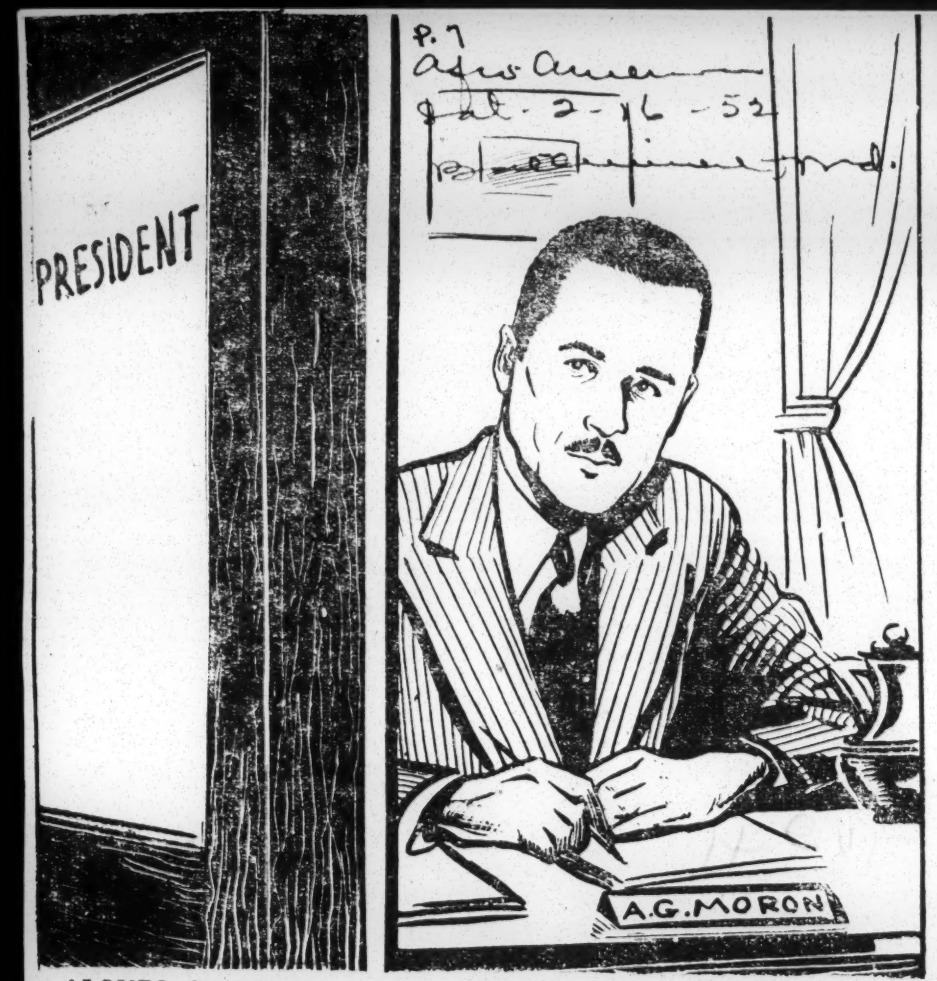
He is a Rosenwald fellow.

Dr. Willey won Phi Beta Kappa honors at Boston university before receiving the Ph.D. degree in history at Yale. Known as a state leader in problems of intergroup education and in study of the United Nations, he also has pioneered in regional studies, taking classes of students to visit the middle Atlanta and Southeastern states.

Dr. Willey taught at Hampton Institute in the summer of 1947, several months before Willimantic and Hampton participated in a single-student exchange and Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, head of Hampton's Communications Center (Department of Language and Literature) lectured at Willimantic.

The second semester of 1951-52 saw the two schools join in a double exchange of students, again on a one-semester basis.

Dr. Willey will teach courses in sociology, cultural anthropology, and contemporary problems at Hampton, while Dr. Palmer's classes at Willimantic will be in the field of sociology and history.



ALONZO G. MORON, formerly the Commissioner of Public Welfare of the Virgin Islands, he is the first Hampton Institute alumnus to head the 81-year-old institution.

President A.G. Moron Returns To Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. — Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, returned to the campus here Thursday, after an absence of almost a year and received a royal welcome from staff and students at a special assembly just preceding the Easter holidays.

For the time being, President Moron is returning not to his duties as president but simply to his home on the campus.

This was explained in a statement from Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of trustees, which was read by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty.

Gained 20 Pounds

President Moron acknowledged what was clearly evident—namely, that he gained 20 pounds during his convalescence. He thanked staff and students for their many letters and messages, as well as for their forbearance in not raising questions pertaining to his administrative duties.

Acting president Purves, in welcoming President Moron on behalf of the faculty and the administration, said he had been deeply impressed by the president's "courage and cheerfulness" in his visits to him during his convalescence.

Other program participants included Dr. Edward R. Miller, chaplain; James S. Barnes, organist; Alfred F. Brown, president of the Student Council; the Hampton Choir and Miss Faye Robinson, who presented a boupuet to Mr. Moron.

Hampton Singers In New Air Series

HAMPTON, Va.—The Hampton Crusaders, a 45-voice male chorus of Hampton Institute will be presented by NBC in a new series of weekly musical programs, scheduled to start Sunday, Sept. 21.

The broadcasts, presented in cooperation with the United College Fund, will originate in New York will be heard over many stations of the network.

Workingmen's Choir

Known throughout the Virginia Peninsula as the "workingmen's choir," the Crusaders are sponsored by Hampton Institute, one of the 32 private colleges aided by the Fund.

Charles H. Flax of Hampton's music department, formerly director of the widely publicized U.S. Navy Glee Club during World War II, directs the Crusaders as a college-community service.

They Sing For Pleasure

Organized in 1939 by 12 men who wanted to sing just for the pleasure of singing the Crusaders' present interracial membership includes white collar workers and professional men, the majority laborers from the shipyards of Norfolk and Newport News.

The Crusaders give frequent concerts for the benefit of local church and civic fund-raising projects, and have toured as far as Washington, D.C., where last year they sang before the Supreme Court Justices at the annual party given in their honor by the barristers of that city.

Lists Varied Program

In August of this year they sang at the National Bible Institute in Masseneta Springs, Va., following in the wake of the Westminster Choir, the Princeton Glee Club and the St. James Choir of New York who appeared in previous years.

George Voutsas of the NBC staff directed the new series by the Crusaders, and the programs to be heard will include American work songs as well as the classic choral works of the masters, and spirituals.

Hampton Given 2 Art Works Of Charles White

HAMPTON, Va. — Two works by Charles White—"John Brown," a lithograph, and "Harriett Tubman," a linoleum cut—have been added to the art collection of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library here at Hampton Institute. They are the gift of the Childe Hassam Fund, administered by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, in New York City.

A mural by the same artist, "The Negro's contribution to Democracy," adorns the assembly room of Clarke Hall, headquarters for the Student Christian Association and other student activities.

THIS IS THE SECOND time Hampton has benefited from the Childe Hassam Fund, the school having been recipient of a John Heliker drawing donated by the Fund in 1946.

Hassam bequeathed to the American Academy of Arts and Letters a large collection of his paintings, water-colors, pastels, and etchings, with the request that the works be sold to purchase pictures by contemporary American and Canadian artists for presentation to museums in the U. S and Canada.

14e(1) 1952

Hampton Institute

Dr. Kittrell To Speak At Hampton's Women's Day

Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of the Department of Home Economics at Howard University and Hampton Institute trustee, will speak at the formal banquet highlighting Women's Day activities at Hampton Institute on Saturday, May 10.

P. 1 *0 *

MAIN EVENTS of the day will be the crowning of the May Queens, at 1:30 p. m. in Ogden Hall; the banquet, at 5:30 p. m. in Cleveland Hall Dining Room, with dormitory song prizes and athletic awards to be presented; and Waltz Time, a formal dance following the banquet, at 8:30 p. m.

The next day being Mothers' Day, the sophomore women will according to their custom, be host to their mothers and any other mothers who may be visiting the campus that Sunday. Activities will include a special Vespers program Sunday night.

Norfolk Va.

DR KITTRELL, a Hampton graduate and former dean of women at Hampton, was for more than ten years dean of students at Bennett College. Her foreign travels and experience have included a nutrition survey of Liberia for the U.S. State Department; attendance at international conferences, including the 1949 Congress of Home Economics in Stockholm; and her recent Fulbright professorship at Baroda University in India, where she taught a course in Human Nutrition and organized a College of Home Economics, from August, 1950 to September, 1951.

Winner of Rosenwald, General Education Board, and Cornell Scholarships, Dr. Kittrell received both the M. S. and the Ph. D. degrees from Cornell, where she was graduate assistant in home economics. The most recent of her volumes and articles in her field is "Evaluating Programs in Home Economics," Baroda University Press, India, 1951.

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of Home Economics Department at Howard University, will be the banquet speaker during Women's Day activities at Hampton Institute, May 10

Numerous Job Offerings For Hampton 1952 Grads

Journal and Guide P. 3

Sat. 5-10-52

HAMPTON, Va. — It's "placement time" for college seniors—and at Hampton Institute, reports Placement Secretary Miss Marion C. Deane, there's a flurry of requests for Hamptonians that might even exceed last year's total of 804 for 259 grads.

Norfolk, Va.

All but one of last year's class is now accounted for, "jobwise." About 90 per cent are gainfully employed, seven percent are doing further study, and three per cent are listed as home-makers, some of whom also work part-time.

LOOKING OVER that record, this year's graduates can feel pretty confident of getting a job in their particular field in a short time. The majority, of course, have sure or likely jobs before them as they reach their final month of school.

In some fields — elementary and secondary education, music teaching, trade teaching and trade practice, for instance— there are anywhere from two to ten times as many requests for employees as there are members of the graduating group.

As against 99 graduates in education last year, Miss Deane had 100 requests for elementary teachers, 194 for secondary and college teachers, and 72 for music teachers and bandsmen. A similar situation looms this year.

* * *

FIFTY-THREE per cent of those who were placed from last year's class are teaching. But to show just how "miscellaneous" requests can be, Miss Deane supplies the following list: cottage master, deans of men, dean of women, salesman, Jeanes worker for Africa, chemistry laboratory specialist, child welfare worker, summer camp dance counselor, houseman and chauffeur, college housekeeper, college publicity man, doctors and nurses, dean of faculty, religious education fellowship, science specialist for Naval Officers Training School. . .and so it goes.

Those doing advanced study are at Howard Medical and Denta. School, N.Y.U., Syracuse University, University of Denver, Pennsylvania State College, Atlanta School of Social Work, C. C. N.Y, Sarah Lawrence, Michigan, Indiana, Louisville, and in hospital courses.

GRADUATES HAVE been placed in Africa, Alaska, the Armed Services, Turkey, California and Colorado, Texas and New York, Washington (D. C.) and Rhode Island, Oklahoma and Mississippi—not to mention, of course, the 8[illegible] who work in Virginia and the 2[illegible] who found jobs in North Carolina. Requests also came from such places as Portuguese West Africa, Liberia, and the Virgin Islands. Altogether, there were requests from 40 states, territories, or countries.

Dr. Moron Back at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, returned to the campus here Thursday, after an absence of almost a year, and received a royal welcome from staff and students at a special assembly just preceding the beginning of the Easter holidays.

For the time being, President Moron is returning not to his duties as president, but simply to his home on the campus. This was explained in a statement from Dr. Channing H. Tobias chairman of the board of trustees.

Dr. Tobias's letter announced that the president had been discharged after almost a year of treatment and rest at a sanitorium in New York State, and added:

"The medical staff . . . have not only reported to me regarding the excellent progress back to health which Dr. Moron has made to date, but have also indicated that he will shortly be able to assume the responsibilities of his office. That moment, however, has not arrived, and it is therefore incumbent upon all of us . . . to see to it that Dr. Moron shall continue to be relieved of any and all responsibilities, cares or anxieties in order that his continuing progress shall be rapid and shall be furthered in every possible way.

"Because of these circumstances and until the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, there will be no change from the plan of operation governing the affairs of Hampton which has been in effect during the past twelve months."

President Moron gained twenty pounds during his convalescence.

DR. ALONZO G. MORON

Schools Praised In Hastie Speech

Hails Scholarship Revival At Hampton AKMU Program

HAMPTON, Va.—Federal Judge William H. Hastie on Thursday, told a Hampton Scholarship Night audience that education in colored schools is now returning to the goal of "the very best in scholarship" which was set up by their founders.

"I think history adequately shows," explained the Hampton trustee and former governor of the Virgin Islands, "that founders of colored schools after the Civil War were convinced of two things. First, the intellectual ability of the colored man is not essentially different from that of other people, and second the colored person's role in a single, unified society

But, pointed out the visiting speaker—only person to have received an honorary degree from Hampton—something happened to this idea of his place in the community and there was a "long detour" from the early approach, which in turn led to lowered standards of scholarship in his colleges.

Moves Into Mainstream

Now, indicated Judge Hastie, the situation in society at large is changing. "The dominant movement in America today," he elaborated, "is the movement of colored people back into the mainstream of American life."

In another highlight of the Alpha Kappa Mu sponsored program, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty, presented the 235 first-semester honor roll students to president Alonzo G. Moron.

Miss Gladys Bernice Meade, of Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, was announced as the winner of the Phyllis Wheatley Society Scholarship Cup.

Alphas Win Award

Gamma Theta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, represented by Miss Lorriane M. Pettie of Philadelphia as basileus, was presented with the Delta Sigma Theta Scholarship Cup, for the Greek-letter chapter with the highest overall average.

Miss Audrey L. McCray, Roanoke, Va., was named as the only new member of the Kappa Delta Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

Alimany R. Wurie, of Sierra Leone, British West Africa and Newport News, Va. received first prize in an essay contest on General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Hampton's founder. Second and third prize winners were Alfred F. Brown, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, and Jodie Harvey, Sand Springs, Okla.

Scholarships Presented

Scholarships were announced or presented as follows:

The AKA scholarship, to Miss Mary E. Carter, Richmond, Va.; Alpha Phi Alpha scholarships to Irving King, Ashland, Va. and Lawrence Cross, Hampton, Va.; Delta Sigma Theta scholarship, to Miss Ella Mae Simmons, Ahoskie, N.C.; Kappa Alpha Psi scholarship, to William H. Lundy, McKenney, Va.; Omega Psi Phi scholarship, to Roosevelt E. Darden, Bridgehampton, N.Y.

Jsoeph Tazewell, Portsmouth, Va., and Miss Elizabeth Allen, Fort Pierce, Fla., received citations for the men's and women's volunteer tutorial staffs, which they head. Other program participants included Stephen Bostic, St. Croix, V.I.; Miss Ruth Butler, Fayetteville, N.C.; Albert Holder, Muskogee, Okla.; and Solomon Arrington, Paterson, N.J., all of whom made musical con-

Hampton To Continue Undergrad Summer Session

HAMPTON, Va. — Summer Session studies at Hampton Institute, the Administration has announced, will be continued after 1952 — on the undergraduate level — as the result of action by the Board of Trustees at its April 25 meeting in New York City.

The undergraduate work is being continued "to meet the requirements of students of the winter session and of teachers in service who need to renew certificates or to complete work for undergraduate degrees."

While the Board modified its December, 1949 decision to discontinue all Summer Session work after this year, it held to its original decision not to continue graduate work "as now offered in the Summer Session."

These conclusions, revealed Robert Ogden Purves, Board vice-chairman and acting president of the college, represent the unanimous decision of all trustees in attendance at the April meeting. He said that the Summer Session question received "a great deal of careful, objective study and analysis" by a special Board subcommittee which made a report at the meeting.

The 1949 decision, he pointed out, was made "on the basis of circumstances existing at that time which are judged to have been ample justification for the action then taken." While the Board feels the situation regarding graduate work is still essentially the same, he explained, it thinks the undergraduate work situation is different at least partly because "some changes in management have been accomplished during the past two years."

14e(1) 1952

Harper Baptist Seminary

Courier P. 19
Jct. 3-22-52 Pittsburgh, Miss.

STAFF AND SPEAKERS—The administrative staff and 1952 commencement speakers at Harper Baptist Seminary, Magnolia, Miss., are shown above. Left to right: The Rev. E. G. McEwen, business manager; the Rev. H. B. Moore, chairman of the board of trustees; the Rev. S. Varnado, seminary dean; Dr. R. W. Woullard, speaker; Dr. Herbert L. Lang, president; Mrs. Lillian Smith Moore, commencement speaker; Mrs. Bessie Varnado, director of music and missions; the Rev. W. H. Tobias, vice chairman, board of trustees, and the Rev. J. L. Pittman, treasurer.

FEATURED — Dr. Ralph W. Woullard, minister of the Antioch Baptist Church, Hattiesburg, Miss., was 1952 baccalaureate speaker at the Harper Baptist Seminary, Magnolia, Miss.

Harper Seminary Is Evidence of 'Holy Sanction'

Courier P. 19
Pittsburgh, Pa

By HERBERT L. LANG

JACKSON, Miss.—On the northwest fringe of the little, sleepy county seat of Piken County, and nestled on the "red hills" of the central southwest part of Mississippi, you will find a beautiful five-acre campus of Harper Baptist Seminary.

The buildings include a chapel with seating capacity of 200, four standard classrooms, two halls, two offices, and a basement.

This plant represents the first material evidence of the Holy Spirit's sanction of the "Mississippi Mission Trail" and the first child of the "Great Adventure."

If the writer were an advocate of "reincarnation," he would say that Harper Baptist Seminary is a "reincarnation" of the Harper Baptist College. Dr. Herbert L. Lang, co-founder and first and present president often affectionately refers to it as his "first and oldest child."

Jct. 3-22-52

THE SEMINARY operates sixteen weeks or one semester each school year and ten days during the summer, offering standard courses in theology, missions, religious education, and sacred music. It has an interracial faculty and serves approximately 200 students coming from the rural areas of southwest Mississippi, many of whom commute as far as twenty-five miles each way daily.

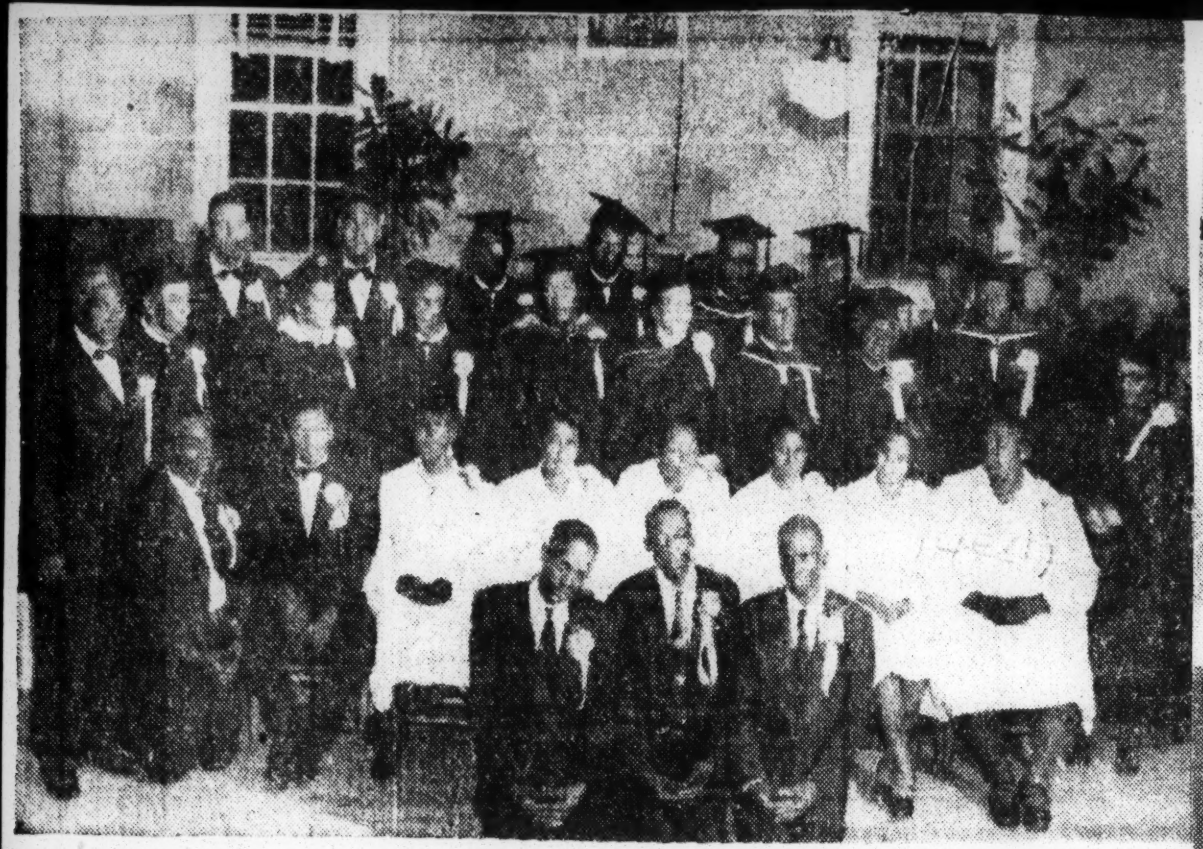
The Harper Baptist Seminary is owned and supported by the South Mississippi and East Louisiana Baptist District Convention (organized in 1880 by the late Rev. Simon Harper).

This convention is composed of four district associations and their auxiliaries, which are designated as follows: Mississippi Colored Baptist Association, The Amite River Association, Pearl River Association, and Homochitto Association.

The seminary is directed by a ten-man board of trustees who are elected by the convention. The following personnel comprise the board: the Rev. H. B. Moore, president; M. M. Coney, secretary; the Rev. J. L. Pittman, treasurer; A. D. Huff, the Rev. William Tobias, the Rev. E. G. McEwen, T. M. Moman, A. Marks, Jake Magee and W. L. Magee.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE staff is comprised of: Dr. Herbert L. Lang, president; the Rev. S. Varnado, dean; Mrs. Cleo Allen, secretary; the Rev. J. L. Pittman, treasurer; Mrs. Bessie Varnado, head of Divisions of Sacred Music and Missions-Religious Education; the Rev. Eugene G. McEwen, business manager.

Harper Seminary has operated since 1942 and was finally incorporated and so organized as Harper Baptist Seminary in 1945. The institution operates each year debt free.



GRADUATE CLASS — The 1952 graduating class of the Harper Baptist Seminary of Magnolia, Miss., is shown above. Front row, left to right: The Rev. John Thompson, Willie Maxwell, Roosevelt McGhee. Second row: The Rev. Marion Tobias, Cisro Holmes, Mmes. Alice Ramsey, Amelia Spears, Ollie Bell McGhee, Lucile Maxwell, Marie White, Jane Henretta. Third row: The Rev. Tebo Wilson, the Rev. Benjamin Brown, Mrs. Minnie Holden, the Rev. Luke White, the Rev. Willie Lewis Lumzy, Mrs. Fannye Viola Bates, the Rev. Luther E. M. McEwen, Mrs. Josephine Zackery and Mrs. Lillie Rose. Fourth row: The Revs. Huston McEwen, James Edward Robinson, Thomas Nathaniel Phillips, Allen Grosen, Alford Holmes, Harvey Allen, Walter Martin and Beford Robinson.

DR. HERBERT L. LANG

14e(1) 1952 Howard University

Text of Address by the President on Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Following is the text of a Commencement Day address by President Truman today at Howard University:

I am happy to be here at this Howard University commencement.

Dr. Johnson has asked me to come to your commencement several times and I am glad that I was able to do it before the end of my term in office.

You who are graduating here today can always be proud of this university. This institution was founded in 1867 to give meaning to the principles of freedom, and to make them work.

The founders of this university had a great vision. They knew that the slaves who had been set free needed a center of learning and higher education. They could foresee that many of the freedmen, if they were given the chance, would take their places among the most gifted and honored American citizens. And that is what has happened. The long list of distinguished Howard alumni proves that the vision of those who established this university was profoundly true.

This university has been a true institution of higher learning which has helped to enrich American life with the talents of a gifted people.

For example, every soldier and every civilian who receives the life-saving gift of a transfusion from a blood bank can be grateful to this university. For it was the work of a distinguished Howard University professor, the late Dr. Charles Drew, that made possible the very first blood bank in the whole world.

This is a practical illustration of the fact that talent and genius have no boundaries of race, or nationality, or creed. The United States needs the imagination, the energy and the skills of every one of our citizens.

Howard University has recognized this from the beginning. It has accepted among its students, faculty and trustees, representatives of every race, every creed and every nationality.

I wish I could say to you who are graduating today that no opportunity to use your skills and knowledge would ever be denied you. I can say this: I know what it means not to have opportunity. I wasn't able to go to college at all. I had to stay at home and work my family's farm.

Without Discrimination

You have been able to get the college education that is so important to everyone in this country. Some of us are denied opportunity for economic reasons. Others are denied opportunity because of racial prejudice and discrimination. I want to see things worked out so that everyone who is capable of it receives a good education. And I want to see everyone have a chance to put his education to good use, without unfair discrimination.

Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that they should be equal before the law. They should enjoy equal political rights. And they should have equal opportunities for education, employment, and decent living conditions.

This is our belief, and we know it is right. We know it is morally right. And we have proved, by experience, that the more we practice that belief, the stronger, more vigorous, and happier our national becomes.

That is why, six years ago, I created the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Nearly five years have passed since this committee made its report to me and to the whole American people. Today, I want to talk about some of the progress that has been made in those five years.

Back in 1947, a good many people advised me not to raise this whole question of civil rights. They said it would only make things worse. But you can't cure a moral problem, or a social problem, by ignoring it.

It is no service to the country to turn away from the hard problems—to ignore injustice and human suffering. It is simply not the American way of doing things. Of course, there are always a lot of people whose motto is "Don't rock the boat." They are so afraid of rocking the boat, that they stop rowing. We can never get ahead that way.

"If something is wrong, the thing to do is to dig it out, find out why it is wrong, and take sensible steps to put it right. We are all Americans together, and we can solve our hard problems together, including the problem of race relations.

The experience of the last five years demonstrates clearly that this is true. Instead of making things worse, our efforts in the field of civil rights have made things better—better in all aspects of our national life, and in all parts of our country. One of my Southern friends said the other day, "The last five years are the best years in race relations this country has ever had." And the record proves it.

Of course, the forward movement did not begin with the civil rights report. It was already in motion. It had been started in the Nineteen Thirties, and had gained momentum during World War II.

Postwar Problem Cited

It looked for a while in 1946 and 1947 as if this progress would come to an end. You remember that, after the first World War, a wave of hate and violence and Ku Kluxism swept over the country. The problem we faced after the second World War was this: Would we have to go through another experience such as that, or could we hold fast to the gains that had been made?

We did neither. Instead, we went forward. In many lines, we have made gains for human freedom and equality of opportunity that go far beyond anything accomplished during the war. And most of these gains have been permanent. They have been written quietly, but firmly, into our basic laws and our institutions. They will never be undone.

These things have been accomplished without dividing our people. None of the talk about the country being torn apart has come to pass. These things were done because people wanted them to be done. There has been a great working of the American conscience. All over the land there has been a growing recognition that injustice must go, and that the way of equal opportunity is better for all of us.

The civil rights report and the civil rights program give voice and expression to this great change of sentiment. They are the necessary instrument of progress. They are the trumpet blast outside the Walls of Jericho—the crumbling walls of prejudice.

And their work is not yet done. We still have a long way to go.

I should like to turn to the record now, and speak of the progress that has been made, and the tasks that still await us.

First, in the field of political rights. In the last five years, two more states, Tennessee and South Carolina, have abolished the poll tax. Now there are only five poll-tax states, where there were eleven, not long ago.

Opportunities for all our citizens to participate in our political life have increased steadily and rapidly. Court decisions have given protection to the right of equal participation in primary elections.

These are notable advances. But there is still a lot to do. The poll tax and other discriminatory restrictions on voting should be removed in all the states.

Second, let's take the field of education.

I am glad to say that the principle of no discrimination — the principle that has always been followed here at Howard University—is the law of this country today in institutions of higher learning supported by public funds.

Since the court decisions outlawing discrimination, more than a thousand Negro graduate and professional students have been accepted by ten state universities that were closed to Negroes before. In the last five years, legislation has been passed in ten other states to abolish segregation or discrimination in schools and colleges.

Prophecies Held Unfulfilled

And the gloomy prophecies of the opponents of civil rights have not been fulfilled. The universities have not been deserted. On the contrary, the faculties and students of the universities which are now open to all have welcomed and accepted the new students on their merits as individuals.

This is only one instance of the way educational opportunities have been opening up to Negroes in recent years. Since 1930, the enrollment of Negro college students has gone up eight times. Just stop and think what that means. For every 100 Negro college students enrolled in 1930 there are 800 today.

In the field of housing, we have also been making progress. The congested, segregated areas in our great cities are breeding grounds of poverty, delinquency, and poor health. We have been trying to improve conditions in these areas. A major step was taken in this direction when the Supreme Court outlawed the enforcement of restrictive covenants, which so often make bad housing conditions worse.

We have begun to make progress in public housing also. In 1950, 177 local public housing projects were freely open to families of all races and creeds. This is an eightfold increase in eight years. And in the last few years, nine states and eight cities have forbidden discrimination or segregation in public housing.

Another problem is that of protecting the right to safety and security of the person. There is no more important duty of government. We must protect our citizens from mob violence. And here again we have been moving forward.

In the last five years, two states have enacted anti-lynching laws, and four states and six cities have passed laws against wearing masks in public. The civil rights section of the Department of Justice and the F. B. I. have used their powers to reinforce the state and local law enforcement agencies.

The latest instance was in Illinois, where the state Governor stopped an outbreak of mob violence and the Federal authorities brought to justice the local law enforcement officers who abetted the mob.

This kind of action hasn't interfered with States Rights or upset our system of government. Most of our citizens, wherever they live, have welcomed it. They want to be helped in suppressing lynching. And they would be helped by Federal legislation to safeguard the rights of individuals when local law enforcement officers fail in their duty. Such legislation ought to be on the books.

Anti-Bias Board Set Up

Now I would like to speak of something that gives me considerable pride. That is the progress in fair employment in Federal service.

If there is any place where fair employment practices ought to prevail, it is the Federal Government. But experience shows that the departments and agencies of the Federal Government, no less than other organizations, need to be helped and encouraged. Sometimes they need to be compelled. In 1948, I set up a fair employment board in the Civil Service Commission. This board has gone about its task quietly and effectively, and has done a great deal to insure the success of our nondiscrimination policy.

The Federal Government makes billions of dollars worth of contracts every year to buy the things it needs. The money to pay for these contracts comes from all the people, without discrimination. It should be spent in the same way—without discrimination. For over ten years we have had a policy that every Government contract must contain a clause binding the contractor and his subcontractors to practice nondiscrimination.

But it is not always easy to be sure that such a clause is being followed in practice. To meet that situation, I set up a committee on Government contract compliance last year. It is the duty of that committee to work with the contracting agencies and to help them get better compliance with the rule of nondiscrimination.

States and cities have also been going ahead to see that fair employment practices are followed in their jurisdictions. In the last few years, eleven states and twenty municipalities have adopted fair employment laws. Unions and employers in many places have voluntarily done away with the color bar. And the results have been peaceful and beneficial. None of the disorder that was so freely predicted has taken place.

Some of the greatest progress of all has been made in the armed services. Service in the armed forces of our country is both a duty and a right of citizenship. Every man or woman who enters one of our services is certainly entitled to equal treatment and equal opportunity.

There has been a great deal of talk about the need for segregation in the armed services. Some of our greatest generals have said that our forces had to have segregated units. But our experience has proved that this was nonsense.

Quite some time ago, the Navy and the Air Force eliminated all racial distinctions, and the Army has been moving step by step toward this goal. For over two years, every soldier coming into a training unit has been assigned on a basis of individual merit without racial distinction.

In the Far East, when General Ridgway took command, he ordered the progressive integration of all the troops in his command, and you have seen the results in the wonderful performance of our troops in Korea. Only recently, a similar order was issued by the European Command at the direction of the Secretary of the army. From Tokyo and Heidelberg these orders have gone out that will make our fighting forces a more perfect instrument of democratic defense.

All these matters have been taken care of in a quiet and orderly way. The prophets of doom have been proved wrong. The civil rights program has not weakened our country — it has made our country stronger. It has not made us less united — it has made us more united.

Much Remains to Be Done

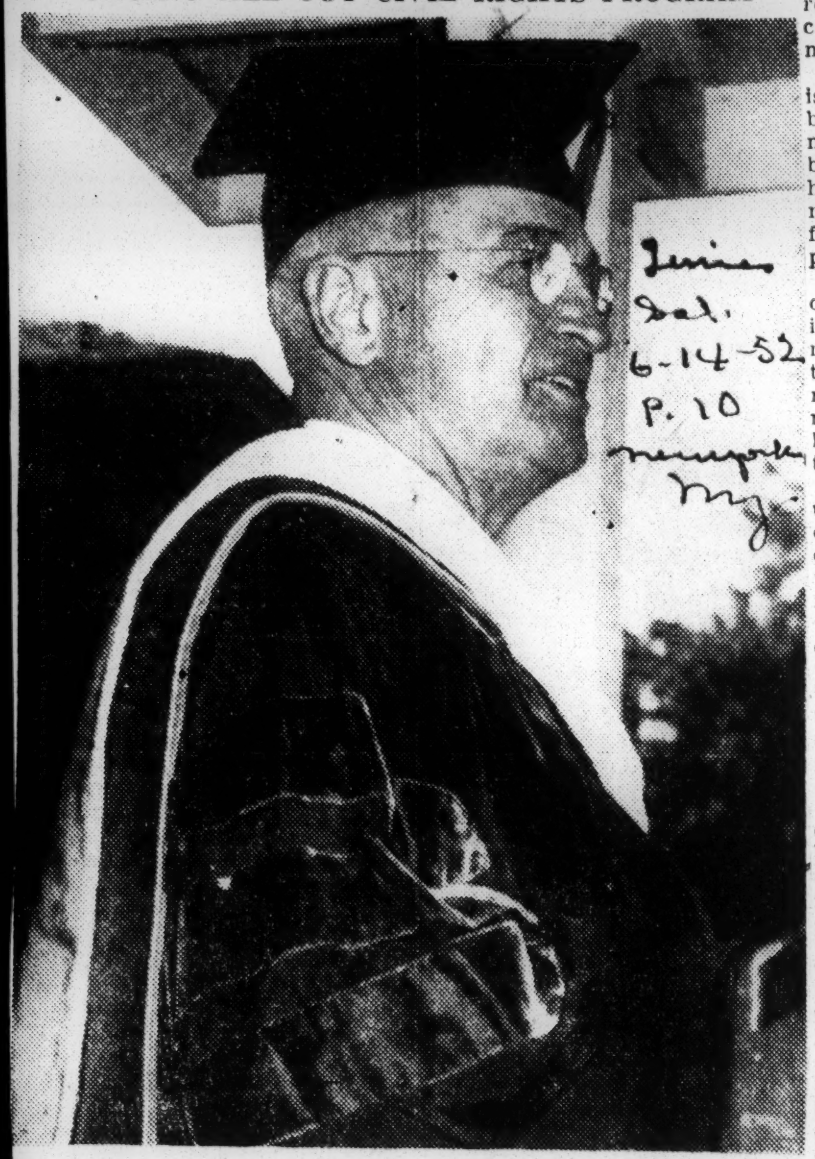
The progress we have made so far is a source of deep satisfaction to all of us. But that does not mean we have reached the goal or that we can stop working. Much remains to be done.

Voluntary action can carry us a long way, and we must encourage it. State and local legislation is a necessity, and we must have it.

But let us remember this: The President's Committee on Civil Rights led the way. The debate over the civil rights program has stimulated much of the progress of the last five years. We still need the legislation I recommended to the Congress in 1948. Only two of the recommendations I made in my civil rights program have been adopted so far. I shall continue, in office and out, to urge the Congress to adopt the remainder.

I am not one of those who feel that we can leave these matters up to the state alone, or that we can rely solely on the efforts of

URGING ALL OUT CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM



Associated Press Wirephoto

President Truman speaking at Howard University commencement in Washington yesterday.

men of good will. Our Federal Government must live up to the ideals professed in our Declaration of Independence and the duties imposed upon it by our Constitution. The full force and power of the Federal Government must stand behind the protection of rights guaranteed by our Federal Constitution.

In this country of ours that we all love so much, we have built a way of life that has brought more satisfaction to more people than any other that has ever been devised. Our American way of life is the envy and the admiration of people everywhere in the world. But this fact should not make up proud and arrogant. It places a heavy—a critical responsibility upon us.

The technical skills and knowledge that have been brought to such perfection in our country depend upon scientific discoveries that have come to us from all over the world. We have used this knowledge to build for ourselves a prosperous and happy country, but we know that we hold these skills in trust for all mankind. It is not our way to use the power that has come to us to oppress or victimize others. Our way is to use the power that has come to us to lift up the weak and the downtrodden.

In many countries of the world, misery, poverty and poor health are widespread. Some of these countries were formerly possessions or colonies. Their people are now determined to improve their welfare and to preserve national independence.

And we can help those new countries reach their goals.

Tells of Point-Four Aid

One of the means to do this is our Point-Four program, through which we are helping to bring better health, more education, more and better food to millions of people. Graduates of this university are working on Point-Four teams in many countries throughout the world.

Negro professional workers from this and other universities are helping to cure sickness in Burma and Lebanon, to increase farm output in Liberia, to improve education in Ethiopia and Iran. They are working in India, and Thailand, and Indo-China. In these and other countries, Americans are working together, regardless of race, creed, or ancestry, to help the progress of mankind.

This American nation of ours is great because of its diversity—because it is a people drawn from many lands and many cultures, bound together by the ideals of human brotherhood. We must remember these things as we go forward in our efforts for world peace.

We should realize that much of the trouble in the world today is the result of false ideas of racial superiority. In the past, the conduct of the democratic nations has too often been marred by a racial pride that has left its scars on the relations between East and West.

Today, as we reach a fuller understanding of the brotherhood of man, we are laying aside these old prejudices. We are working with the new nations of Asia and Africa as equals. Anything less would be a betrayal of the democratic ideals we profess. Better than any other country, the United States can reach out, through our diversity of races and origins, and deal as man to man with the different peoples of the globe.

In this way—in this spirit—we can help other peoples to build better lives for themselves. We can show that free peoples working together can change misery to happiness.

There are those who have said that this is America's century, but we want it to be more than that. We want it to be humanity's century.

If all the people of the world, including the people of the Soviet Union, could know and appreciate this fact, lasting peace and universal justice would not be a dream. They would be a reality. With courage, with vision, and with God's help, we will yet make these ideals a reality around the world.

Howard On 2-Term Plan

University Ends Speed-Up Program

WASHINGTON — After 10 years of the quarter system of instruction, Howard University will return to the semester system when classes begin in September, university officials announced this week.

The accelerated quarter system, which was introduced at Howard in 1942 to meet the critical war time and post-war era's need for qualified man and women, made it possible for the university to graduate 5658 students during the past decade.

2 Basic Changes

Under the new system two basic changes will come about. They are:

(1) the school year will comprise two 18-week sessions instead of the three 12-week sessions of the quarter system, and (2) full-time students will carry five three-hour courses rather than three five-hour courses.

No changes in total fees will be necessitated by the change; however, the yearly tuition will be paid in two installments (at the beginning of each semester) instead of three, as was the custom under the old system.

The yearly tuition rates for the various schools and colleges remain as follows: liberal arts, graduate, law, engineering and architecture, pharmacy, social work, all $213; religion, $60; medicine, $450, music, $252; music (junior) $90 dentistry, $300 and dental hygiene, $150.

16 New Profs Join Howard U. Faculty

30 Teachers Take Study Leaves, 15 Return To Posts

WASHINGTON Sept. 22, Otto McClarrin, director of public relations, announced today.

Sixteen new fulltime teachers will be among the 455 faculty members at Howard University when classes begin in most of the 10 schools and colleges Monday.

In addition to the new teachers, 15 faculty members will return to Howard after leaves of absence for a year or more. Some 30 others begin similar leaves for the 1952-53 school year.

New professors include Dr. David Wilke, assistant professor of art; Dr. Robert T. Amos, assistant professor of education; John M. Wack, assistant professor of mechanical engineering; Ruth Outlaw, instructor in home economics; and Cornell Johnson, instructor in zoology.

8 Join Dentistry Staff

Majors John J. Suggs and Eugene F. Tyree have been added to the staff as professors of air science and tactics and Dr. Edward H. Hale has been appointed consultant to the health service at the college of medicine.

Eight instructors join the college of dentistry staff. They are Dr. Geraldo King and Eugene A. Sills, prosthodentia; Dr. Wilmore B. Leonard, oral medicine; Dr Bertha M. Martin, pedodontics; Dr. Walter T. Davidson, orthodontics; and Drs. James T. Smith, Eddie P. Lee, and Crawford T. Nixon, operative dentistry.

Returning from leaves of absence on Fulbright fellowships are Drs. Anne Cooke, W. Mercer Cooke, and Rayford L. Logan. Dr. W. Kermit McAllister, returns after a year's absence as a Ford Foundation Fellow. Assistant professor of Business Administration H. Naylor Fitzhugh and instructor of English, Edith Menard Jr. also return following work toward their doctorate degrees at Columbia University.

Returns From Israel

Dr. Anthony Reyner, professor of geography who was with UNESCO, and Dr. J. L. Shereshefsky, professor of chemistry, who served on the faculty at the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Israel, return to their positions at Howard.

Also returning are Rosa L. Burge, Richard Keith and Sterling Thomas, all of the school of music; Drs. Coleman L. Tuckson, Garrett V. Ridgley, and Joseph L. Henry of the college of dentistry; and Warren K. Sherman, associate professor of electrical engineering.

Dr. Franklin On Leave

Granted leaves of absence from the college of liberal arts were Drs. John H. Franklin, Margaret Brainard, Vincent Browne, E. Franklin Frazier, Ellis O. Knox, Lawrence B. Robinson, W. S. Seiberth, Marie C. Taylor, and Moddie Taylor; and Mrs. Lydia J. Rogers, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Reeves, and Herman Tyrance.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school, has been granted leave to complete a book. Drs. Leon E. Wright, William A. Banner, and Frank D. Dorey of the school of religion will be furthering their education at other institutions.

Others on leave during the coming school year are: Ira L. Gibsons, Doris V. Evans, Dr. Edward S. Hope, Robert P. Madison, Joel C. Smith, Frank B. Johnson, and Israel E. Eliott of the College of medicine have been granted indefinite leaves to serve in the armed forces.

New Ph.D's

Three faculty members who earned Ph.D degrees during the past year, bringing the total number of faculty members holding such degrees to 102 are:

Associate professor Joseph L. Henry, Harold O. Lewis and G. Franklin Edwards.

Carroll L. Miller, assistant to the dean of the college of liberal arts, received his doctorate in education from Teachers College, bringing the number of Ed.D's on the faculty to an even half-dozen.

University Head Attacks Segregation In Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Segregation in schools is a far greater threat to the American way of life than the "enemy which is confronting us from the outside," Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University declared Monday.

President Johnson made this statement in an address during exercises commemorating the 85th anniversary of the university's founding. Some 600 faculty members, students and guests of the university were present at the observance in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the campus.

"WE ARE HERE celebrating something that is far more important to this country than an additional appropriation to the Army," Dr. Johnson said, "namely, a heroic example of the truly great American democratic spirit establishing non-segregated education in the Nation's Capital.

"The greatest enemy to our system of democratic life is not the enemy which is confronting us from the outside, but that enemy which is corroding democracy from within — namely, the extent to which segregation has enfeebled our faith in and our loyalty to our democratic institutions."

* * *

DR. EDWARD J. SPARLING, president of Roosevelt College in Chicago, was principal speaker at the exercises. He founded the college in 1945 "with racial and religious equality as a cornerstone of the school's policy."

Dr. Sparling, who started this liberal quota-less college with a $10 bill and an intense spirit for responsible education, gave a step-by-step story of the development of the school and stated that "people are 98 percent the same the world over."

"It is artificial differences and environment that stand in the way of the brotherhood of man," he declared.

* * *

DR. SPARLING told of a series of incidents leading to his resignation, in April, 1945, as president of Chicago's Central YMCA College. The board of trustees he recalled, refused to face the issue of integration, and when he objected, he was informed his "qualifications were not compatible with the job."

With $10, Dr. Sparling said, he secured a charter from the State of Illinois and got busy setting up tentative plans for a new college and selecting a board of trustees.

SUPPORT CAME from all quarters, he said. Marshall Field contributed $75,000, the Rosenwald Fund gave $75,000, and numerous others donated generously. Six months later, Roosevelt College opened with 62 members of the Central YMCA College faculty and more than 1,000 of its students. Since then, the school has grown rapidly.

"Knowledge and education are inherently the most democratic of all mankind's achievement," said Dr. Sparling. "It is the purpose of Roosevelt College to make its facilities available to all who would seek self-improvement through education."

* * *

ANNUAL ALUMNI awards were given to two Howard graduates. They are Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, dentist from Denver, who received an award for distinguished achievement in civic life, and Dr. Thomas W. Turner, of Hampton, Va., who received an award for distinguished achievement in education.

In his citation to Dr. Holmes, President Johnson stated, in part: ". . . from the beginning of your professional work (32 years ago) until this day you have accepted the full responsibility of citizenship in Denver and have increasingly become an outstanding and inspiring leader in her civic life."

In his citation to Dr. Thomas W. Turner, President Johnson stated in part:

"It has been 51 years since you graduated from the College of Howard University with the degree of bachelor of arts. You are among the first of our sons to follow his scholarship aspirations to the achievement of the degree of doctor of philosophy. These scholarly aspirations have never ceased to be your guide, and your Alma Mater is proud that the literature of the biological sciences and agriculture bears such ample witness to your repeated publications both original and creative."

Howard U. Chapter Day Ceremonies Honor Two Alumni

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Two Howard university graduates last week received awards for outstanding post-graduate achievements at the 85th annual Charter Day ceremonies here. They were Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, a dentist of Denver, Colo., and Dr. Thomas W. Turner, a retired educator of Hampton, Va.

Dr. Holmes was cited for some 32 years of civic work in Denver where he organized the first local chapter of the NAACP and served on many race relations committees.

Dr. Turner was cited for his organization of Howard's early athletics and physical education program and for his pioneering among Negro Catholics to improve educational opportunities.

Principal speaker for the occasion was Dr. Edward J. Sparling, founder and president of Roosevelt college in Chicago. Dr. Sparling outlined steps taken in the development of Roosevelt from its beginning in 1945 as a liberal, quota-less metropolitan college to its present status.

Dr. Sparling told of a series of incidents which led to his resignation as president of Chicago's Central YMCA college. Among these incidents was a refusal of the board of trustees, he recalled, to face the issue of integration, and when he objected, he was informed "his qualifications were not compatible with the job."

With $10, Dr. Sparling said, he secured a charter from the state of Illinois and got busy setting up tentative plans for a new college and selecting a board of trustees.

Support soon came from Marshall Field who gave $75,000; the Rosenwald Fund which gave $75,000, and numerous others. Six months later, Roosevelt college opened with 62 members of the Central YMCA faculty and more than 1,000 of its students. Since then, Roosevelt has grown rapidly, Dr. Sparling said.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, introduced the speaker. A banquet honored the two recipients of the awards.

14 H.U. Students Visit Cornell U.

WASHINGTON

Fourteen Howard University students recently returned from Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., where they attended the Student Exchange Weekend on April 3-6.

Visitors from Arkansas A.M. and N. College, Bennett College, Lincoln University, Morgan State College, North Carolina College, and Virginia Union University also were present for the weekend.

A program was planned by the Student Council of Cornell University to show the representatives a little about the University. The guests, most of whom arrived on the evening of April 3, were housed in the fraternity and sorority residences. Meals were served at the respective living units.

Friday morning, students attended classes with the residents of their living units. A campus-wide tea was held in the afternoon, and a public symposium in the evening completed the planned activities for the day.

Dr. Bond Speaks

The speakers for the symposium were Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University; Dr. Robert Cushman and Dr. Milton Konvitz of Cornell University. The role of colored universities and colleges in the U.S. and the part education and legislation play in breaking down prejudices were among the topics which were stressed. A question and answer period terminated the meeting.

Students again attended classes on Saturday morning, after which they were introduced to the president of Cornell University. An outing and campus tours were held in the afternoon.

The agenda for the evening included a banquet in honor of the visiting students and professors and parties for the visiting faculty and students. Speaker for the banquet was T. P. Wright, vice-president of Cornell. The student party, which was held at the Pi Lambda Phi fraternity house, was attended by all visiting students who escorted or were escorted by Cornell students.

Those attending the exchange from Howard University were Geraldyne Baker, Lois Baskerville, Eula Faye Davis, Cecile Myers, Joan Phipps, Betty Paige, Helen Rutherford, Elaine Taylor, Robert Gaskill, David Eaton, Alfred Hill, George Hill, Charles Johnson, and Harold Pettaway.

House Committee Cuts H. U. Budget For Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- The House Appropriations Committee cut $414,000 from the request for appropriations for Howard University for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the committee's report revealed last Thursday.

The committee recommended a total of $4,047,000 for the university, which is $19,700 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase is for the construction and equipment of buildings already authorized.

The reduction of $250,000 in the request for construction funds represents a postponement until 1954 of the expenses of liquidating that amount of contract authority. The report said the committee is advised that this action will not interfere with the orderly progress of this work.

The reduction of $134,000 in salaries and expenses, the committee reported, is made on the basis of the reduction in enrollment testified to by the school's officials.

The 1953 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation bill, as reported by the committee, carries for the university $2,675,000 for salaries and expenses, $30,000 for plans and specifications for new construction, and $653,160 for construction and equipment of a dental school building at a cost not to exceed $2,565,221.

The bill also carries $41,340 for obligations incurred under authorization to enter into contracts for the construction of an engineering building, and $647,500 for payment of similar obligations on contracts for the construction of a biology-greenhouse building.

The appropriations committee also reduced the budget estimates for Freedmen's Hospital by $58,500, recommending an appropriation of $2,831,500 for the cost of operating the hospital in the next fiscal year. This represents an increase of $6,200 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

As the result of the committee's recommendations in last year's report, the hospital officials investigated the possibility of securing reimbursement for indigent patients from Virginia and Maryland on a basis similar to that for indigent patients from the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia pays Freedmen's $9 a day for its indigent patients.

The committee said it is satisfied that progress has been made but noted "with regret" that one nearby county (Prince Georges County, Maryland) that has many of its indigent residents cared for at Freedmen's is reported to have refused the cooperation extended by all other nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia.

Howard University Gets Valuable Collection

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va
Sat. 2-9-52.

Dr Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, center, president of Howard University, is shown receiving the Charlotte Forten Grimke Materials which were presented to the University by Dr. Anna J. Cooper, president of the Freling-Huysen University, Washington, D. C. Attorney Louis Rothschild, extreme right, made the presentation on behalf of Dr. Cooper.

The Charlotte Forten Grimke Materials include several valuable manuscripts, a hundred-year-old diary and a copy of "The Life and Works of the Grimke Family," the latter written by Dr. Anna J. Cooper.

Those attending the presentation ceremony included: left to right, Joseph H. Reason, university librarian; Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, supervisor of the Negro collection, founders library; Dr. Johnson, Dr. Eugene A. Clark, president, Miner Teachers College, and Attorney Rothschild.

Howard U. Opens Its Heart To Assist Blind Student

Post

Professors and students of Howard University banded together seven months ago to provide volunteer readers for a 23-year-old blind coed.

The coed, Miss Geneva Harrison, hopes to graduate next month and return to Miami, Fla., her hometown, as a teacher of blind children. 3-20-52

Last fall, she penned notes to her professors appealing for volunteer readers of class textbooks to aid her studying. Her funds had been slashed, she wrote, and she didn't have enough money to hire readers as she had done in previous years.

More volunteers reported than she could use, including some profesors. Any time she stepped out of Crandall Hall, a coed was waiting to guide her across the street. Teachers kept an eye on her lessons and even arranged additional conferences.

The response was gratifying for the blind coed and she became more determined to graduate from college just as she had planned before she became blind during her senior year at high school.

When she first came to Howard in 1947, two years after becoming blind, Miss Harrison recalled, she needed a constant companion and seemed to be lost in a world of darkness. Her parents spent "hundreds" of dollars in an unsuccessful effort to restore her eyesight.

The coed refused the use of a seeing eye dog and rejected a cane. She began to explore the campus, finding her way slowly but by herself. "Today, I can visualize the campus" she said, feeling the marks on her braille wrist watch, "and I can see the faces of the students and teachers."

Only in crossing the streets does she await assistance and she is off again—hastening to class or a meeting of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She swims, dances, and goes to the movies.

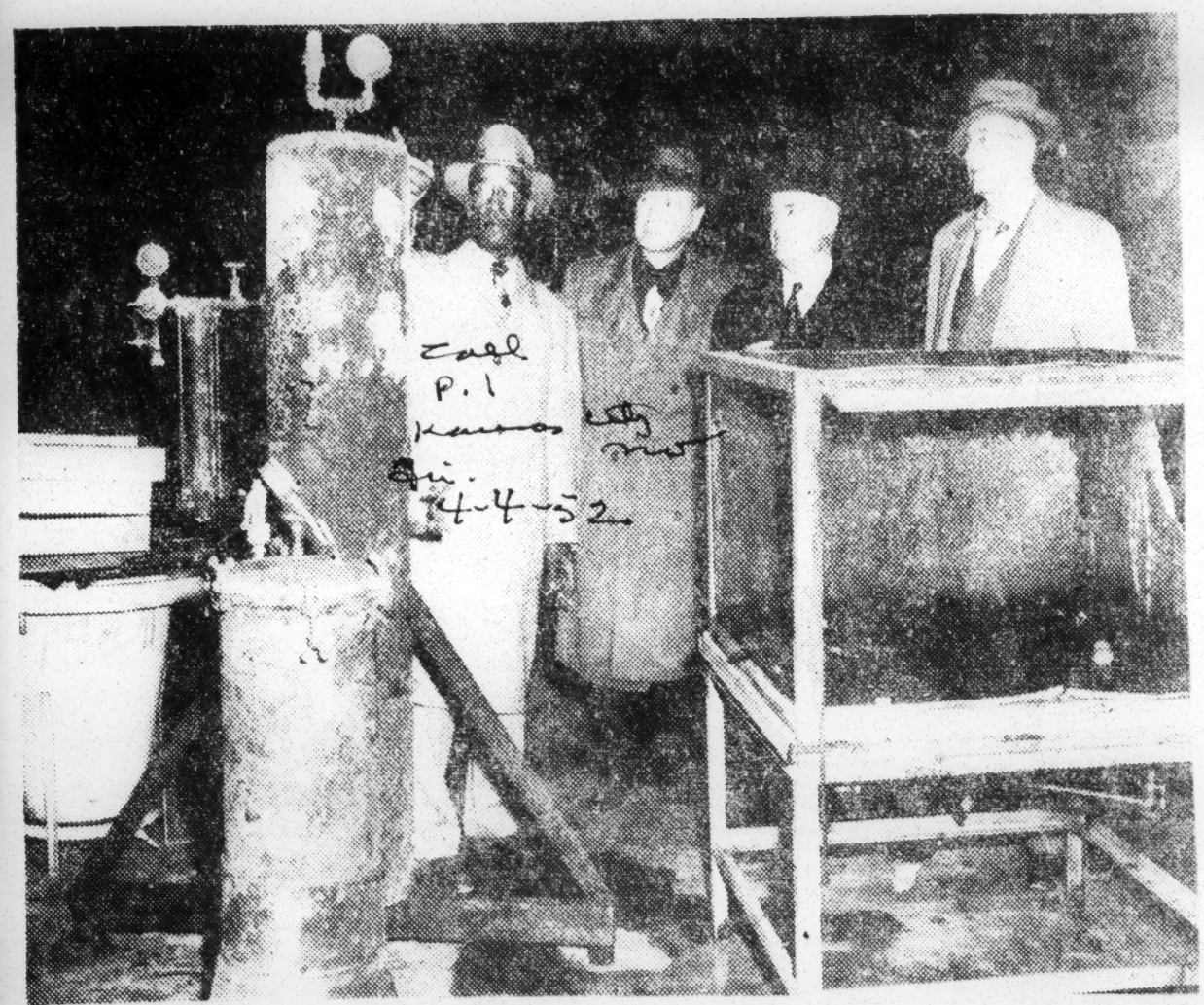
A psychology major, Miss Harrison takes notes in braille and transcribes them in her notebooks. When she has class papers to turn in or letters to write, she uses a standard typewriter, having mastered typing in high school.

Her biggest dream is to inspire the blind in Miami, to "forget" and live normal lives. Her own experience, she said, has convinced her that blind people can also live full lives.

The Washington Post

GENEVA HARRISON

. . volunteers help blind coed



INSPECT STOREROOM WHERE FIRE EXPLOSION TOOK FOUR LIVES AT HOWARD U.—R. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry Howard university, left, shows federal vestigators where an explosion in the chemtry building at Howard occurred last Thursday, taking the lives of four workmen. Left to right, Prof. Barnes, Ralph Gilchrist, National Bureau of Standards; Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security administrator, and John W. Bunham, of the Federal Fire council.

Howard U. Offers 4-Year Housing Course

National Real Estate Group Backs Training Of Specialists

CLEVELAND, O. — (ANP) — Howard University in Washington will become the first institution to offer a complete four-year course in housing, according to information received by the National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

The university's housing curriculum will be under the direction of Gustav Auzenne Jr., professor of business administration, Walter H. 'Chief' Aiken, Atlanta builder and president of the national realty group, made the annnouncement last week during addresses before the Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati affiliates of the NAREB.

Aiken visited the four Ohio groups while laying plans for the NAREB national convention to be held in Cleveland, Oct. 15-17. The NAREB is the only country-wide organization of colored realty men and women.

Winter Confab Result

Last Feb., the association made "housing education for colored students" a major campaign during its mid-winter conference in Cincinnati. The NAREB housing education committee, headed by J. B. Murchison, Washington, D.C. broker, made plans to buttonhole the country's leading colored colleges in an effort to "prepare young colored specialists to meet the greatest economic and social crisis facing one-tenth of a nation."

Other members of the committee are Ripley Meade, Jr., Chicago; J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta; Mrs. Lelia Francis, Dayton, Ohio; Davis Morales, Philadelphia; Henry V. Morrison, Detroit; M. H. Bonner, and L. I. Alexander, both of Jacksonville, Fla.

Meanwhile, the committee reports that initial contact has been made with several other top Southern colleges, with Atlanta University expected to be the next to offer specialized training.

Works Of Composers W. C. Hardy And Andy Razaf Presented To Howard University's Moorland Foundation Of Negro Life And History

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The works of W. C. Handy and Andy Razaf, two of America's foremost composers of popular music, have been presented to Howard University's Moorland Foundation of Negro Life and History. University officials announced this week.

These gifts will be a part of the University's collection of Negro music which is curently being compiled. When completed, the collection will include photographs, souvenir programs, circulars, articles, clippings, biographical notes, and ephemeral material relating to Negro music and musicians of historical significance.

Included in the contribution of Mr. Handy, who composed the St. Louis Blues and has since become known as "The Father of the Blues," were a collection of his original compositions and those published by the Handy Music Corporation. Mr. Razaf, composer of such songs as 'Ain't Misbehavin', 12th Street Rag, and Honeysuckle Rose, presented two leather-bound volumes of his songs, pictures, programs, letters, lectures, and clippings to the University.

Others who have contributed to the University's collection include James Rosamond Johnson, Eubie Blake, Louis Armstrong, Idella Kohke, Hazel Scott, Lester A. Walton, Etta Moten, Muriel Smith, Nat "King" Cole, and veteran stage and screen actor and Howard alumnus Leigh Whipper.

Howard Univ. $2,000,000 Engineering Bldg. Finished

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — With the completion of a $2,000,000 modern engineering building at Howard university, Lewis King Downing, dean of the university's School of Engineering and Architecture realized a dream of some 23 years.

During that period he conducted a one-man campaign to encourage high school and college students to enroll in his school—and enter a field wide open for trained specialists.

This fall, Dean Downing moves his 315 students from classes in a worn out building to the brand-new four-story U-shaped structure designed by two former Howard men.

The architects, Hilyard Robinson, former head of the architecture department, and Paul R. Williams, a frequent lecturer at the university planned a "no-frills building school ing" short on luxury but long on the latest facilities.

Artistically decorated in light and gay pastels, the building, besides 20 engineering laboratories and 13 classrooms, has recreation rooms for both faculty and students, exhibit halls, and a spacious library.

Engineering students can get "live training" in architecture from equipment installed in the auditorium.

The present student enrollment and physical facilities at Howard are a far cry from the day when Dean Downing took over in 1929. At that time there were only 29 students, little equipment, and no organized curriculum. He has increased the enrollment until at one time some were turned away. The school also gained full accreditation under him.

During World War II, more than 2,500 students were trained in the school as draftsmen and technicians. The school has graduated one third of the Negroes in the engineering and architectural professions, Dean Downing revealed.

A graduate of Johnson C. Smith University, he holds civil engineering degrees from Howard and the University of Michigan and Institute of Technolog . He is married the father of two daughters.

Fired Howard U. Coach Opens War on Johnson

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

WASHINGTON—President Mordeccai Johnson of Howard University said Saturday night he will call a meeting of the board of trustees later this month for a hearing of fired Coach Edward L. Jackson's case.

WASHINGTON—Volcanic forces of explosion, a simmering, threatening element in the brilliant twenty-six-year-old administration of Howard University's president, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, threaten to come to life again.

The spark which promises to set off the chain of detonations was provided by Dr. Johnson himself when, last week, he announced that due to "moral delinquency," football Coach Edward L. Jackson had been fired.

* * *

PROMISE OF a powder keg reaction was seen in Mr. Jackson's immediate selection of a battery of lawyers, either to force the administration to restore him to his post or to drag Dr. Johnson into a court of law for what Mr. Jackson's counsel described as being ". . . "the fundamental right to a fair hearing, impartially administered."

The Howard situation poses in all its starkness—the question of whether an institution of higher learning shall emphasize "simon-pure" athletics as against cultivation of the intellect, or the development of top-flight athletic teams and splendid intellects at the same time.

Lawyers engaged by the deposed coach said they were preparing to take the matter to court, and "all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary."

* * *

WHILE THE FACTS are not entirely clear, it appears that Mr. Jackson may be the first dismissed Howard professor to seek relief from Dr. Johnson's alleged dictatorial policies by legal means. In previous severances, the President's recommendations have stood, without formal court challenges being made to prove whether or not the rights of his accused subordinates were invaded.

In the case of Mr. Jackson, counsel complains that Dr. Johnson has " . . . let the coach's blood run in the streets on charges yet unsubstantiated in any hearing before the public."

Counsel takes great exception to the alleged dictatorial language employed by the president in removing the coach from the faculty: " . . . the board of trustees reserves the right of summary dismissal regardless of tenure, in cases of moral delinquency, or other personal conduct incompatible with the welfare of the university, and where the facts are admitted, or not open to serious dispute."

* * *

COUNSEL FOR THE coach claims that no one knows that the board of trustees actually met, and that Dean J. Saint Clair Price, the coach's immediate superior, did not apparently know of such a convention of the board until Dec. 1. This was fully thirty-four days after Dr. Johnson declared he had been authorized by the body to dismiss Coach Jackson.

The history of the case goes back to 1930, when Dr. Johnson first questioned reports that Coach Jackson had been engaged " . . . in soliciting, receiving and disbursing funds for athletic purposes." At that time, the president had demanded a recommendation as to " . . . what shall be done." Dean Price is reported to have advised caution in the matter, at that time.

On Sept. 9, 1952, Dr. Johnson reopened the matter and demanded a new suggestion from Dean Price about what to do. At that time, he advised the dean: " . . . Your recommendation dated Oct. 11, 1950, was made in the light of limited knowledge available at that time. The knowledge now available is far more extensive, as the above will indicate."

By "the above," Dr. Johnson had reference to seven counts made against the coach. Harry Wender, chief counsel for Coach Jackson, describes these seven counts as being the most skillful linguistic demonstration of saying the same thing seven times he had ever seen. He described it as being like "seven angels dancing on a pinpoint."

* * *

COACH JACKSON, defended by both the H Club of Washington, an aggregate of graduate athletes from the "Bisons" of all the decades of this century, and the Student Council have sided with Coach Jackson in his request for an open and informal hearing "before the Standing Faculty Committee on Petitions and Dismissals in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Board of Trustees of Howard University on Oct. 28, 1941."

Howard University alumni in a public statement on Dec. 5, said:

"The public is confused, the students are confused, and the alumni of the university are confused as to what is going on at the university regarding Mr. Jackson's cold, sudden and inhuman dismissal. We, therefore, request all loyal Howardites everywhere, the interested public, and the press, in this great democratic society of ours, to demand the facts from the university authorities and that justice in the form of an immediate, fair and just hearing be given to Mr. Jackson by the board of trustees and the president of the university.

"Mr. Jackson, to date, has had no hearing before any official or administrative body of the university nor has he in any way been given the opportunity to appear in person and present his side of the story."

In the final summation of his cause, Coach Jackson observed, " . . . it would therefore appear that I am entitled to an equitable hearing on the charges which served as a basis for the board's summary action."

He contends that the matter does not fall in the category of "serious cases involving moral turpitude or other acts requiring immediate action." The claim is made on the basis that the above action had been pending for more than two years "and it cannot be reasonably suggested that my case comes within the purview of such exception."

* * *

COACH JACKSON, one of the most able of modern CIAA coaches, came to Howard University as a prospective assistant coach to the late Louis Watson, Howard coaching immortal of the 'twenties, who became ill and declined the head coaching assignment. Taking over in 1945, fresh from a terrific career in both basketball and football at Johnson C. Smith University, Coach Jackson gave the Bison eight consecutive winning seasons.

In 1952, for example, his team had a 5-2-1 CIAA record, and brought to a total of 41 the number of victories achieved under his leadership since 1945; a total of two victories more than both Virginia State and Morgan State, tied for second place with 39 victories apiece.

Coach Jackson particularly dominated such arch rivals as Hampton (6-2-0) and Lincoln (4-3-1) during his term. Two victories over Morgan, 14-6 in 1947, and 12-7, in 1952, featured his work.

In 1946, lasting through 1950, the Howard University basketball teams were powers in the CIAA, hall which made Howard a peer. The 1947 team, winning 16 and losing 4, tied the record made by the most celebrated Bison team of all time, the 1934 quintet led by Willie Wynn.

Dr. Johnson has insisted on "simon-pue" amateurism in college sports ever since he became president in 1926. He severely criticied the "Hessianized" foot- ministration were marked with struggling and misunderstanding as between his ideals and those of a football conscious alumni

Occurs At Chemistry Building

Victims Tried To Move Chemicals; Several Injured

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Friction sparks from the rolling wheels of a hand-truck janitors were using are believed by firemen to have caused the chemical blast which killed four custodial employees of Howard university last Thursday.

The janitors were moving a stockpile of potassium and sodium chlorate which the university had had since 1929.

A combined group from the Federal Security Agency, under whose supervision Howard comes because of federal appropriations, and from the university last Friday surveyed the scene of the explosion and fire on the ground floor basement of the west side of the chemistry building and searched the entire area.

They visited the dead storage room, where the potassium and sodium chlorate, which look like large crystals of common salt, were stored. They also went through all of the hallways, surveyed all of the damage, went into the vault where TNT, a high explosive, is stored, and examined the TNT.

After making their investigation, Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security administrator, who headed the group, said:

"On first impression, it appears that they (the workmen) have taken every precaution that they could in handling this material and used foresight."

Walton C. Clarke, secretary of the Federal Fire Council, who was a member of the investigating group accompanying Mr. Ewing, stated that reports that there was a large quantity of TNT stored "is without foundation." He said "It is less than five pounds for experimental purposes."

He added that the TNT was located in the special vault constructed for the purpose of housing explosives and is not "anywhere adjacent to the damaged areas."

Mr. Clarke made his statement relative to the TNT because a daily newspaper had quoted Raymond C. Roberts, the District of Columbia fire marshal, as saying there was enough TNT in the building to blow it up.

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, acting head of the chemistry department, said that about 1929 a large amount of surplus chemicals had been given to the chemistry department and these chemicals had been stored in old Science hall.

When the new chemistry building was completed and after the chemistry department moved in in 1936, these chemicals were transferred to the new building, Dr. Barnes said. This transfer was made under the supervision of Eugene H. Gough, 65, chief custodian, who was in charge of the removal of the chemicals last Thursday.

"Some of this sodium chlorate had been used in the general chemistry laboratories," Dr. Barnes said. "The remaining portion of about 420 pounds, because of the condition of the packaging, was considered no longer suitable for use and was stored properly in the dead storage room for disposal.

"There is nothing inherent in the nature of sodium chlorate which would tend to make it explode. It is not known to explode under ordinary circumstances. It will not burn. It can be heated safely to high temperatures. Hence, we are at a loss for an explanation of the disaster."

The opinion of Dr. Barnes was concurred in by Raleigh Gilchrist, chief of the inorganic chemistry division of the Bureau of Standards, one of the investigators.

Dr. Barnes also said that because "sodium chlorate is oxygen rich, careful and proper instructions were given by Mr. William H. Mayo Jr., curator of the department of chemistry, to the person in charge of disposal."

The theory of firemen that the blast was touched off by sparks from the rolling wheels of a hand-truck the janitors were using was admitted to be a possibility.

The fire and explosion ripped through the ground-floor basement of the west side of the chemistry building.

In addition to the four janitors who were killed, a fifth worker was blown through the door leading from the basement hallway to the outside of the building but was not injured.

Three students and a 3-year old boy were overcome by fumes and narrowly escaped death. More than a dozen graduate students and teachers were rescued by ladder as chemical fumes spread rapidly through the upper floors of the building. A dozen firemen were given oxygen at the scene after they also were affected by the fumes.

Two hundred students, due in chemistry classes at 1:30 p.m., missed being trapped in the building by fifteen minutes. The explosion, fire and fumes burst out at 1:15 p.m.

The dead were identified as Mr. Gough, who had been a deacon in the curch pastored by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, in Charleston, W. Va. and had come here in 1928 shortly after Dr. Johnson was elected president; Clinton Irvine, 32, a janitor; James Clinton, 54, another janitor, and Alphonse M. Smith, 47, a skilled laborer.

Mr. Gough's widow, Mrs. Sadie Gough, is household manager of Cook hall, a university dormitory, where the couple lived.

Hospitalized and later released were Alton (Tony) Duncanson, 3, son of Mrs. Dorothy Duncanson; Eva Donaldson, 25, a student; Robert H. Green, 50, senior dispensing clerk in the chemistry building, and J. W. Anderson, believed to be a student at Howard.

A five-man working crew, consisting of the four dead men and the crew's sole survivor, James K. Williams, janitor, were moving 400 pounds of sodium shlorate, heavily wrapped in metal containers, from the basement when it exploded, according to Otto McClarrin, publicity director at the university.

Police and firemen were unable to reach the bodies for forty-five minutes because of the deadly fumes. Dr. Paul C. Cornely, director of Freedmen's hospital, said a Catnolic priest went into the basement with the firemen to administer last rites.

Mr. Ewing made his appearance on the university campus last Friday unannounced. With him were three members of the Federal Fire Council—Mr. Clarke, R. L. Hunt, and John W. Dunham, and Mr. Gilchrist.

This investigating group was accompanied on its tour of the scene by a committee of officials of the university, including Dr. Johnson, James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of the university; Mr. McClarrin, James B. Clarke, treasurer; G. L. Washington, business manager; G. Frederick Stanton, administrative assist. to Dr. Johnson; Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the university, and Dr. Barnes.

The four victims were in the windowless dead storage room. Deputy Coroner Richard M. Rosenberg said they apparently died of a combination of smoke inhalation, burns and concussions.

Two fire alarms were turned in—the first at 1:20 p.m., by James Gray, a storekeeper at Freedmen's hospital, and Nathaniel W. Myers, in charge of the hospital's procurement and supply office. They had been watching the loading operation but had gone to lunch and were just returning to the building when they heard the explosion and saw the smoke. The second alarm was turned in at 1.27 p.m. About 1,000 persons were drawn to the scene and watched the rescues.

Immediately after the explosion, smoke that looked like soot poured out the windows. It swept through the halls. Within five minutes it seeped through upstairs windows

Howard U. Students, Faculty Help Blind Co-Ed Graduate

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Because professors and students at Howard University here came to her aid seven months ago, a 23-year-old blind coed will be graduated next month, and be able to return to her hometown as a teacher of blind children.

The coed, Miss Geneva Harrison, appealed for volunteer readers of class textbooks to aid her studying after her funds for such readers had been exhausted.

Her appeal was written to professors who in turn called on students to volunteer to aid her. More volunteers reported than she could use, including some professors.

Anytime she stepped out of Crandall Hall, a coed was waiting to guide her across the street. Teachers kept an eye on her lessons and even arranged additional conferences.

The all-out effort on the part of students and faculty has stimulated Miss Harrison's desire to be graduated this spring, and thus be able to return to Miami, Fla., her hometown, and teach blind children.

The spunky coed lost her eyesight in 1945, just two years before coming to Howard. She had refused the use of a seeing eye dog and rejected a cane, he began to explore the campus finding her way slowly but by herself.

"Today, I can visualize the campus," she said, "feeling the marks on my braille wrist watch, and I can see the faces of the students and teachers."

A great advocate of a full life for the blind, Miss Harrison is active in her sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha, she swims, dances, and goes to the movies.

The biggest dream of the blind psychology major is to inspire the blind in Miami to "forget" and live normal lives. Her own experience, she said, has convinced her that blind people can also live full lives.

Howard to Mark 85th 'Birthday'

By Simeon Booker
Post Reporter

A TALL, dignified educator will occupy the center of the stage tomorow during the celebration of Howard University's eighty-fifth charter day.

He is Howard's thirteenth president, 62-year-old Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, now serving his twenty-sixth year in office.

Annually, university officials take time out to observe the anniversary of the signing of a bill in 1867 by President Andrew Jackson, making Howard the only national university supported directly by congressional funds.

Tomorrow, the traditional ceremony will be held at 10:30 a. m. in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel and a banquet will be held at 8:30 p. m. in Baldwin Hall on the campus. At the banquet, however, Dr. Johnson will hear "some nice things."

Since his fifteenth anniversary in office, Dr. Johnson has coldwatered any suggestion of testimonials and banquets in his honor, pointing instead, to other distinguished Howard men. His twenty-fifth anniversary last year went by quietly.

But this will not be a quiet year for the man who built the institution into an educational center for Negroes, recognized the country over as a sanctuary for scholars.

IN 1926, when Dr. Johnson, a Baptist minister of Charleston, W. Va., assumed the presidency, the university had a shaky foundation.

None of the eight departments was recognized as first rate. Half of the faculty were part-time teachers. Congressional appropriations amounted to a lean $218,00 a year. The physical plant was valued at just over 2 million dollars. Only 2268 students were in attendance.

Under Dr. Johnson's guidance, the university has grown. Today the 10 schools of the university are recognized. The trebled faculty is sprinkled with leading scholars in every field. Federal grants have zoomed to a figure above two and a half million dollars a year. The physical plant is worth more than 14 million dollars with a building program to cost an additional 17 million dollars now in progress. The enrollment has grown to 5181 students from 42 States and 24 foreign countries.

HOWARD'S teachers and students have forged ahead in national and international affairs. Former professors include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, now senior director, United Nations Trusteeship Council, and Percy Julian, now director of research for the Glidden Co. of Chicago. Federal Circuit Judge William H. Hastie was formerly the dean of law at Howard.

A 20-year educational plan, put in motion during the first year of Dr. Johnson's administration, set the school on the road to recognition, but not without protest. His first official act, the abolishing of athletic handouts, set off a storm that almost swept him out of office.

"I had to go before the student body and tell them of my desire to develop a school fit for their children, a school dedicated to learning and not professional athletics," Dr. Johnson recalls. "The opposition subsided somewhat but still has been reheard, off and on, through the years."

Thus, Howard has had no athletic scandals, and likewise, no string of bigtime varsity teams.

HIS EDUCATIONAL views Dr. Johnson gained partly from experience as an undergraduate at Morehouse College and as a graduate student at the University of Chicago and Harvard, and partly from his own soul-searching into the destiny of his people in America.

After training Howard students to the highest level of competence, he urges them to go down among the masses and spend themselves, thus lifting their people. He has a distate for special, social elite classes.

Many of Howard's professional graduates, the doctors, the dentists, the lawyers, the ministers, are heeding his advice—going into the rural areas of the South.

Dr. Johnson believes rigidly in academic freedom for both professors and students. His professors are free to follow their ideas and register their opinions. If need be, he will defend them.

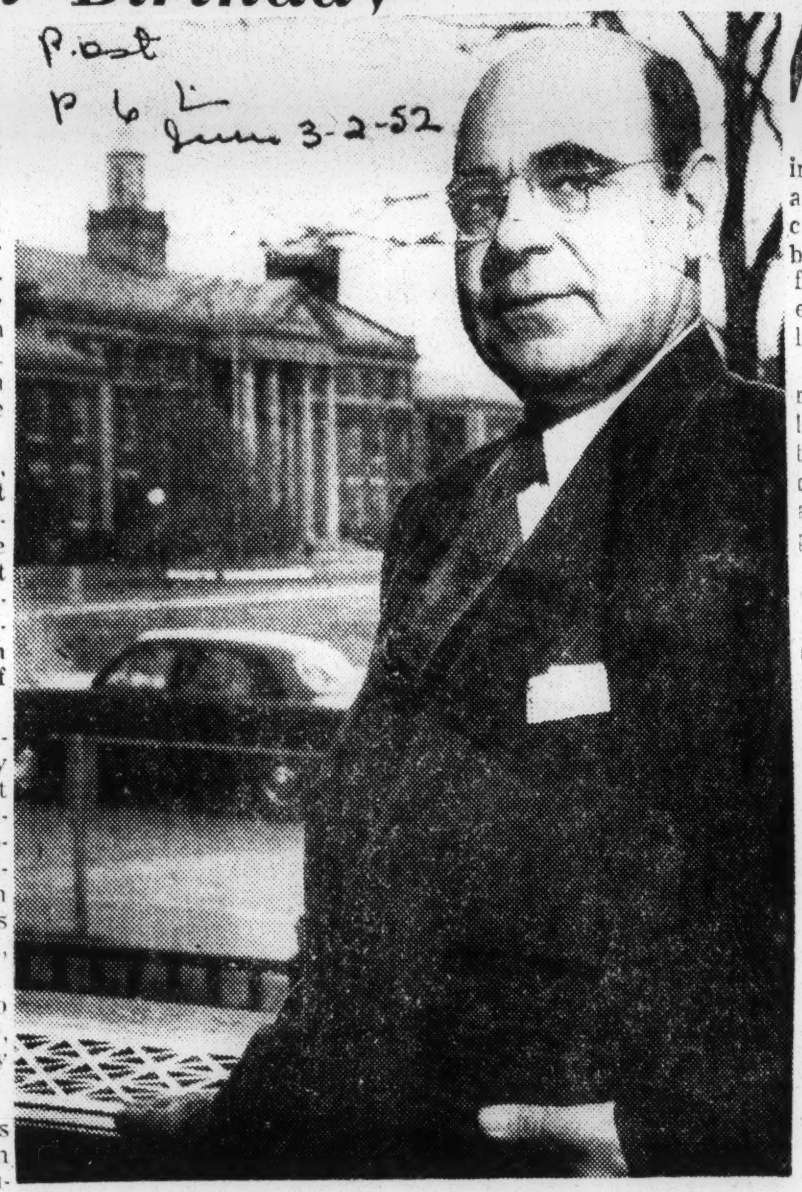
He also believes that students should be exposed to views of all kinds, conservative and radical, and should be able to criticise openly the administration from top to bottom.

His convictions, at times, have landed him in hot water in trustee board meetings and even in congressional committee hearings, but fearlessly he has held his ground.

BURDENED with problems of the university, Dr. Johnson, nevertheless, finds time to be a high-powered orator with an annual schedule of 25 speeches from coast to coast, a family man, and a gentleman farmer.

He is the father of five children, including a son, Capt. Mordecai, jr., in Germany with the Army Dental Corps, and a daughter, Anna Faith, a student at Wellesley College. He and his wife, Ethelyn, married for 36 years, live in a "hilltop home" on the campus.

In 1955, he reaches the age for automatic retirement. "There'll be no revisions of the retirement plan," he says. "I'll step down for a younger man. Howard will steadily continue to climb as a university for students of all races, from all parts of the world."



By Arthur Ellis-The Washington Post

Dr. Mordecai Johnson will celebrate his twenty-sixth anniversary as president of Howard University, March 3, Founders' Day. Douglas Hall looms in the background.

Out Of Town Women Must Live On Campus

WASHINGTON D. C.,—Following two sensational deaths of Howard university coeds, school officials, this week, announced that beginning in September, male freshmen and undergraduate women students will be required to live in the school's dormitories.

Only students exempt from this rule will be those whose parents live in the Washington area and those who, because of unusual circumstances, have made special arrangements to reside off campus.

Newspapers across the nation headlined in December the abortion death of Mary J. Cooper, 20 niece of Charles D. B. King, Liberian ambassador to the United States.

TWO IMPLICATED

Miss Cooper died in a Washington hotel room. Implicated in her death were Clifford J. Andrews 24, a pre-medical student, and a medical doctor, T. B. Spriggs.

Less than two monthe later another Howard coed, Janet Eller King, 19, was found dead in a Washington street. She had been criminally attacked, choked and shot three times.

Late last month, Donald Nathan Tyler, 22, a pharmacy student pleaded guilty of second degree murder and rape in the case.

The university maintains 10 resident halls, four for men and six for women. These facilities can accommodate about 1,500 men and women or one-third of this year's anticipated enrollment at the university.

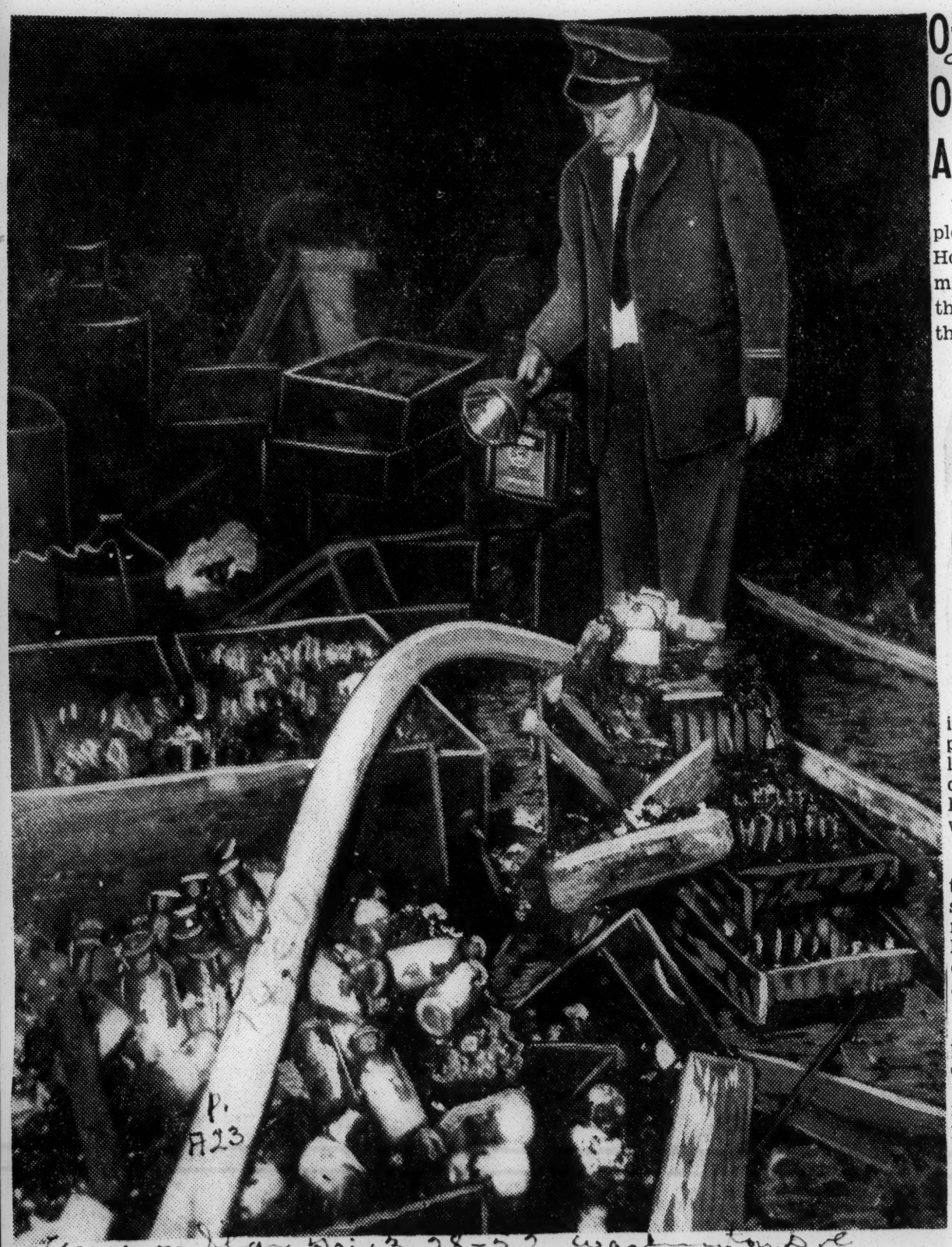
Howard University Tightens Regulations On All Students

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Beginning in September, male freshmen and undergraduate women students at Howard university, whose parents do not reside in the Washington area, will be required to live in the school's dormitories.

The announcement was made this week by university officials and followed closely the announcement of the university's change to the semester system of instruction.

These new measures follow a series of scandals at the school involving wild charges and one murder.

The change of policy in residence requirements, which is expected to provide more adequate supervision and guidance to young men and women students, will apply to all students except those who, because of unusual circumstances, have made special arrangements with university officials for residence elsewhere.



EXPLOSION SCENE—Fire Department Inspector Ernest Bales probes through the seared wreckage left in a basement room of Howard University's chemical laboratory after the blast which killed four employes.

Officials Seek Cause Of Blast Fatal to Four At Howard University

Exact cause of a chemical explosion which killed four men at Howard University yesterday remained a mystery today as authorities awaited a report from the school's chemical department.

The victims, all custodial employes, died instantly when the searing basement blast rocked the five-story laboratory building. Their bodies, horribly burned, were still only tentatively identified at the morgue.

Mr. Gough.

Six persons, including a fifth member of the work crew, were injured, none seriously. The explosion survivor, James K. Williams, of 1100 S street N.W., lived only because he had gone down a hallway to open a door for better ventilation.

Students Trapped.

Dense, acrid smoke and fumes trapped a number of graduate students on upper floors and firemen took them out with high ladders. Ten firemen were overcome, but were treated on the scene and returned to duty.

The dead, all colored, are:

Eugene H. Gough, 65, chief custodian of the University, who lived on the campus.

James Clinton, 54, a janitor who formerly lived at 614 Princeton place N.W.

Clinton Irvine, 32, of 1728 U street N.W., also a janitor.

Alphonso Smith, 47, of 4715 Foote street N.E., a laborer.

The five-man crew had been moving a large quantity of sodium chlorate from a basement room to make additional storage space and to dispose of the chemical because of its age. University officials said it was World War I surplus and had been used in laboratory experiments.

Cans Began to "Sizzle."

Mr. Williams, the survivor, said that after some of the cans had been loaded on a small frieight truck, it "began sizzling" and emitting fumes. It was for this reason that he went to open a door.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the university, and school chemists conferred with Fire Department officials, the homicide squad and other authorities immediately following the blast, but the conference reached no conclusions on the actual cause of the tragedy.

Dr. Johnson said today that "there is nothing in the nature of sodium chlorate which would lead one to expect it to explode under normal conditions. It has been known to explode," he said, "but under very exceptional circumstances."

Warned of Danger.

The workmen, he said, had been told of danger and had been instructed on handling of the material by William H. Mayo, curator of the chemistry department.

The conference yesterday produced one theory that some organic reaction, due possibly to the age of the material, had touched off the explosion. Another guess was that a spark from a metal wheel of the truck on the concrete floor might have caused it.

The chemical, which comes in powder and crystalline form, is one of the ingredients of gunpowder and sometimes is used in the manufacture of matches chemists said.

Truman Howard Speaker

WASHINGTON—The President of the United States will deliver the commencement address at Howard University, Friday, June 13, at 5:30 P. M., it was announced this week by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university.

President Truman, in accepting the university's invitation to speak at commencement exercises, stated, "I am thinking of the hundreds of graduates and thousands of Howard alumni who are devoting their lives to the betterment of a whole people. I feel they are entitled to some recognition and thanks by the President of the United States, who represents all the people of the United States.

HONORARY DEGREES will be awarded to Paul Revere Williams, outstanding architect, educator and author of Los Angeles, who will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture, and Judge Julius Waties Waring, of South Carolina, who will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

President Johnson will deliver the annual baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, June 8.

Four Story Chemistry Lab Is Center Of Explosion

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A triple blast at Howard University's Chemistry building Thursday killed four persons and injured eight others. The explosion rocked the four-story brick building narrowly missed setting off large stocks of T. N. T. and nitroglycerin.

FIREMEN INJURED

The injured included four firemen who were overcome by smoke while battling to keep the flames which broke out following the triple blast from spreading thruout the building.

Firemen said enough high explosives to "blow up this side of town" were stored in a room a few feet from the explosion and that the door to the storeroom was blistered.

Police said the explosion apparently was caused by the "accidental combination" of potassium chlorate and sulphur.

The University's custodians were moving the chemicals in jars in the basement of the chemistry building when the blast occurred.

THE DEAD

The dead were identified as Eugene M. Gough, custodian, and three of his helpers, Clinton Irvine, Alfonso Smith and James Clinton.

One man who survived the blast said that a basement door was "blown right out of my hands."

Among the injured was a ten-year-old boy and a student at the University, Eva Donaldson.

Firemen carried many occupants of the chemistry building down ladders during a 40-minute fight to overcome the blaze.

Probe Sought In Howard U. Blast

WASHINGTON, D.C — Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, following an investigation of a blast in the Chemistry Building at Howard University which killed four men on Thursday, March 27, stated today, "On first impression it appears that they had taken every precaution in handling this material, and used foresight."

Mr. Ewing was referring to approximately 420 pounds of sodium chlorate which the men were moving from a ground floor basement storage room when the explosion occurred.

The Federal Security Administrator visited Howard University on Friday, March 28, with three members of the Fire Council of the Federal Government and a top chemist from the Bureau of Standards who held an investigation to determine the cause of the blast. Mr. Ewing's statement was the result of testimony by members of his committee and Howard officials.

The four custodial employees of the University who were killed were:

ugh, who lived on the campus. the University was chief custodian.

Clinton Irvine, 32, of 1351 Park Place, N. W., a janitor at the University since 1948.

James Clinton, 54, of 614 Princeton Place, N. W., a janitor there since 1947.

Alphonso M. Smith, 47, of 4715 Foote Street, N.C., skilled laborer, employed at the University since 1950.

A fifth worker, James K. Williams, of 100 S. street, N.W., stated that he was blown through the door leading from the basement hallway to outside of the building, but was not injured. He said he had started to push a hand truck loaded with chemicals from the storage room to the hall way when he noticed a small fire along the bottom of the truck.

He smelled strong smoke coming from the truck and ran about 10 feet down the hallway to open the door. As he placed his hand on the knob, he heard an explosion and "the door was swept open and I went through," he said.

Four other persons were treated for smoke inhalation at Freedmen's hospital and released immediately.

Dr. R. Percy Barners, professor of chemistry and acting head of the Department of Chemistry, in discussing the explosion, stated:

"About 1929, a large amount of surplus chemicals was given to the Chemistry Department by the Federal Government. These chemicals were stored in Science Hall, and they were transferred to the new building when we moved in 1936.

"This transfer was made under the supervision of the same person who was in charge of the disposal today (Eugene H. Gough). Among this surplus stock was a large amount of sodium chlorate. Some of this sodium chlorate had been used in general chemistry laboratories. The remaining portion of about 420 pounds, because of the condition of the packaging, was considered no longer suitable for use, and was stored properly in the dead storage room for disposal."

Dr. Barnes stated further:

"There is nothing inherent in the nature of sodium chlorate itself which would tend to make it explode. It is not known to explode under ordinary conditions. It will not burn. It can be heated safely to high temperatures. Hence, we are at a loss for an explanation of the disaster.

"But because sodium chlorate is oxygen rich, careful and proper instructions were given by William H. Mayo, Jr., curator of the Department of Chemistry, to the person in charge of the disposal.

Members of the Federal Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing's investigating committee, were Dr. Raleigh Gilchrist, of the Division of Chemistry, Bureau of Standards; and the following three members of the Fire Council of the Federal Government:

Walton C. Clarke, Roy L. Hunt, and John W. Dunham.

Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University, has appointed an investigating committee to help determine the cause of the explosion.

Members of the Committee are:

Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr. Secretary of the University, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University, Otto L. McCarrin, Acting Director of Public Relations; G. Frederick Stanton, Administrative Assistant to the President; James B. Clarke, Treasurer; G. L. Washington, Business Manager; and Dr. R. Percy Barnes.

House Committee Cuts H. U. Budget For Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- The House Appropriations Committee cut $414,000 from the request for appropriations for Howard University for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the committee's report revealed last Thursday.

The committee recommended a total of $4,047,000 for the university, which is $19,700 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase is for the construction and equipment of buildings already authorized.

The reduction of $250,000 in the request for construction funds represents a postponement until 1954 of the expenses of liquidating that amount of contract authority. The report said the committee is advised that this action will not interfere with the orderly progress of this work.

The reduction of $134,000 in salaries and expenses, the committee reported, is made on the basis of the reduction in enrollment testified to by the school's officials.

The 1953 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation bill, as reported by the committee, carries for the university $2,675,000 for salaries and expenses, $30,000 for plans and specifications for new construction, and $653,160 for construction and equipment of a dental school building at a cost not to exceed $2,565,221.

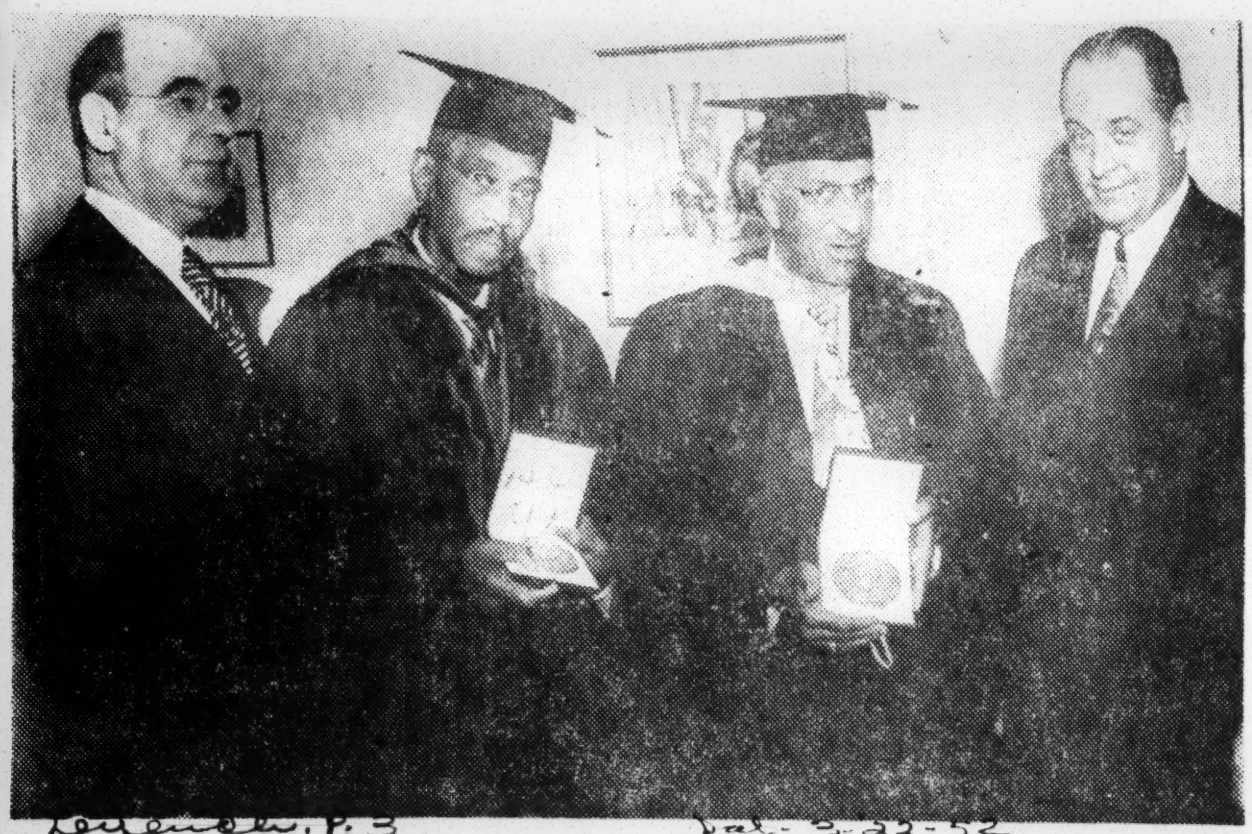
The bill also carries $41,340 for obligations incurred under authorization to enter into contracts for the construction of an engineering building, and $647,500 for payment of similar obligations on contracts for the construction of a biology-greenhouse building.

The appropriations committee also reduced the budget estimates for Freedmen's Hospital by $58,500, recommending an appropriation of $2,831,500 for the cost of operating the hospital in the next fiscal year. This represents an increase of $6,200 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

As the result of the committee's recommendations in last year's report, the hospital officials investigated the possibility of securing reimbursement for indigent patients from Virginia and Maryland on a basis similar to that for indigent patients from the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia pays Freedmen's $9 a day for its indigent patients.

The committee said it is satisfied that progress has been made but noted "with regret" that one nearby county (Prince Georges County, Maryland) that has many of its indigent residents cared for at Freedmen's is reported to have refused the cooperation extended by all other nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia



CHARTER DAY AT HOWARD — Howard university, Washington, D. C., holds annual Charter Day, commemorating the institution's 85th anniversary. Principal participants were, left to right: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, who spoke at both morning and evening exercises; Dr. Thomas W. Turner of Hampton, Va., who received annual Alumni Award for "distinguished postgraduate achievement in education"; Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, Denver, Colo., recipient of annual Alumni Award for "distinguished postgraduate achievement in civic life," and Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt college, Chicago, who delivered an address on "Democracy in Education."

Howard U. Charter Day Honors Two

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Two Howard university graduates last week received awards for outstanding post-graduate achievements at the 85th annual Charter Day ceremonies here. They were Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, a dentist of Denver, Colo., and Dr. Thomas W. Turner, a retired education instructor of Hampton, Va.

Dr. Holmes was cited for some 32 years of civic work in Denver where he organized the first local chapter of the NAACP and, served on many race relations committees.

Dr. Turner was cited for his organization of Howard's early athletics and physical education program and for his pioneering among Negro Catholics to improve educational opportunities.

Principal speaker for the occasion was Dr. Edward J. Sparling, founder and president of Roosevelt college in Chicago. Dr. Sparling outlined steps taken in the development of Roosevelt from its beginning in 1945 as a liberal, quota-less metropolitan college to its present status.

Dr. Sparling told of a series of incidents which led to his resignation as president of Chicago's Central YMCA college. Among these incidents was a refusal of the Board of Trustees, he recalled, to face the issue of integration, and when he objected, he was informed "his qualifications were not compatible with the job."

With $10, Dr. Sparling said, he secured a charter from the State of Illinois and got busy setting up tentative plans for a new college and selecting a board of trustees.

Support soon came from Marshall Field who gave $75,000; the Rosenwald Fund which gave $75,000, and numerous others. Six months later, Roosevelt college opened with 62 members of the Central YMCA faculty and more than 1,000 of its students. Since then, Roosevelt has grown rapidly, Dr. Sparling said.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, introduced the speaker. A banquet honored the two recipients of the awards.

Howard Education Confab Promises To Be Biggest Yet

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — With the registration of representatives of some 45 national organizations and 31 schools, the conference on "The Courts and Racial Integration in Education" to meet at Howard University April 16-18 promises to be one of the most important educational meetings of the year.

Purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for a critical consideration of the elimination of racial segregation from our national life, particularly education, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, director of the conference and dean of the Graduate school said.

Among the questions which the conference will attempt are:

1. What is the constitutional (U. S.) basis of racial segregation and other racial distinctions in our American system of jurisprudence?

What do recent (and possible future) decisions mean in terms of the attainment of the objectives of eliminating legally-enforced racial segregation and of promoting racial integration in education?

3. What are some of the major considerations which are or should be involved in determining the objectives, timing, and conditions under which resort to the courts to have segregated schools outlawed should be made?

4. If desirable or necessary, to what extent, in what way, and under what conditions should the vested interests of Negroes in racially segregated public schools be taken into account in determining whether resort to the courts should be made to outlaw legally-enforced racial segregation in education?

5. What is the status of racial integration in the United States at the present time, with particular reference to education? Future outlook?

6. What are some of the most critical problems which will have to be faced in achieving racial integration in the public schools?

7. What is to be the future role of the separate Negro public college?

8. What are the present status and future outlook for racial integration in white colleges and universities in the south?

The conference also will commemorate 20 years of publication of the Journal of Education.

Howard U. To Educate Drew Children

WASHINGTON — The children of two Howard university staff members, who lost their lives while in the service of the university, were assured a college education by university officials this week.

They are the survivors of Dr. Charles R. Drew, former professor of surgery, and Alphonso M. Smith, formerly of the department of buildings and grounds.

Dr. Drew lost his life in an automobile accident in April, 1950. Smith was one of four men killed in a recent explosion at the Chemistry building. The other men killed had no dependent children.

Dr. Drew is survived by Bebe, age 11; Charlene, age 10; 8 year old Rhea, and Charles, Jr., who is 6.

Howard U. Must Clean House or Else

By JOSEPH ALBRIGHT

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Howard university will suffer by the latest scandal to touch its student body. All over the country one can hear the charge that the school's campus is filled with misconduct. In Washington itself, it is openly stated that reefers are being widely used by students.

These charges, connected with recent scandals which have involved students, cannot help but have a depressing effect upon the school. Another charge (said to be contributory to campus laxity) is that certain members of the administrative staff have assumed autocratic attitudes that are preventing President Johnson from being fully aware of the status

quo. Chi. 3-21-52

At any rate, Howard alumni are becoming deeply concerned over growing public comment about the school. One of the reports going the rounds in the Capital is that anti-administration forces are going to demand a complete investigation of the school, in view of the fact that federal funds contribute to its administration.

If such a move is being contemplated, school authorities had better beat Congress to the punch; 1951 is going to be a rough year for the investigated.

Dr. Johnson To Address Forum

DR. JOHNSON

Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, President, Howard University, Washington, D.C., will appear as the guest speaker on the Public Affairs Forum, Sunday, February 3, at 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Johnson is one of the most popular speakers to appear on a public platform today. Meetings at which he appears as the speaker, are assured of capacity crowds.

Appearing on the program with Dr. Johnson will be: Willoughby Jones, outstanding soloist, accompanied by Miss Alleda Ward, at the piano.

Rev. W. D. Thompson, pastor Memorial Baptist Church, will give the invocation and benediction.

Mr. Jesse Temple, a member of the Sarah-Page Youth Center Committee, a graduate of Howard University, employed at the Union Electric Company, will introduce the speaker.

Mr. Creamus M. Evans, chairman, Pine Street YMCA Board of Managers, will preside at the meeting.

Mordecai Johnson Hits School Segregation

Leader P. 3

WASHINGTON — Segregation in schools is a far greater threat to the American way of life than the "enemy which is confronting us from the outside," Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, declared Monday, March 10.

Clipping Bur

President Johnson made this statement in an address during exercises commemorating the 85th anniversary of the university's founding. Some 600 faculty members, students and guests were present.

"The greatest enemy to our system of democratic life is not the enemy which is confronting us from the outside, but that enemy which is corroding democracy from within, namely, the extent to which segregation has enfeebled our faith in and our loyalty to our democratic institutions."

Post 3-22-52

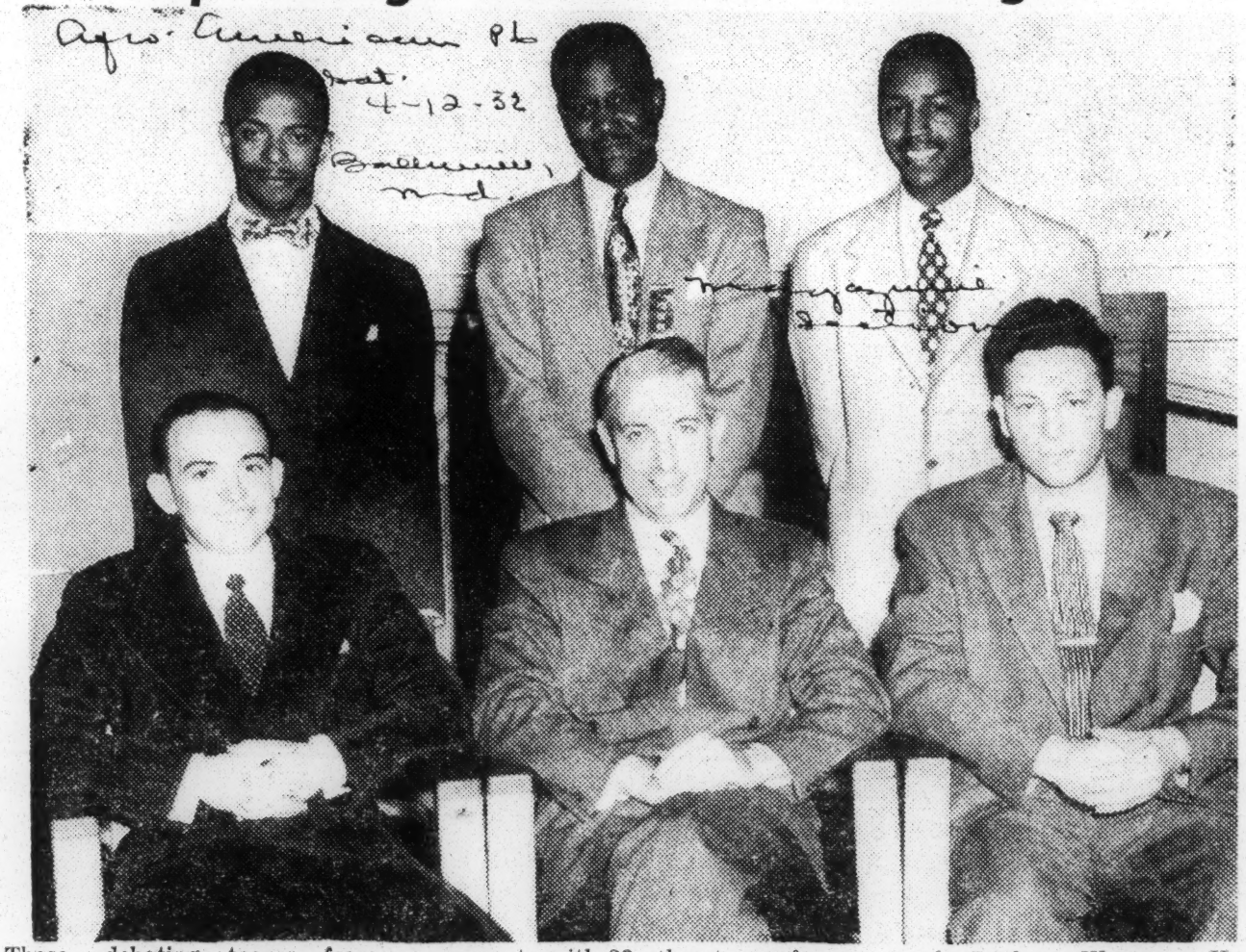
Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College in Chicago, was principal speaker at the exercises.

Dr. Sparling told of a series of incidents leading to his resignation, in April, 1945, as president of Chicago's Central YMCA college.

Annual alumni awards were given to two Howard graduates. They are Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, dentist from Denver, who received an award for distinguished achievement in civic life, and Dr. Thomas W. Turner, of Hampton, Va., who received an award for achievement in education.

Both award recipients spoke at the 28th annual Charter Day banquet Monday night in Baldwin Hall.

Top College Debaters In Washington



These debating teams from George Washington and Howard Universities placed first and second respectively, in the Dividion 7 regional of the West Point National Tournament. They will compete with 28 other teams for the national title April 23-26 at West Point.

Seated (left to right) are James Robinson, Professor George F. Henigan, director of debate, and Barlow Wagman II of George Washington. Standing (left to right) are John Williams, Osborn T. Smallwood, chairman of the faculty committee on debate, nd John B. Stokes Jr., all of Howard.

Howard Debaters In National Event

P. 6

WASHINGTON

Debating teams from George Washington and Howard Universities on Friday and Saturday, March 21 and 22, won first and second place, respectively, in the Division 7 regional of the West Point National Tournament.

The two teams, with squads from Pennsylvania State College and Georgetown University which ed third and fourth respective-

ly, will go to West Point to compete with 28 other teams for the national title April 23-26.

Heretofore, only white institutions have participated in the national tournament.

Howard U. Budget Cut

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, sent to Congress by President Truman Monday, carries estimates of appropriations for Howard University totaling $4,461,000, a decrease of $47,061 under appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Unexpended balances plus the new authorizations, however, will give the university a total of $6,777,256 in Federal funds, an increase of $217,576, if Congress approves the recommendations of the President.

The largest item in the estimates for the university, carried in the budget for the Federal Security Agency, is $2,809,000 for salaries and expenses. The university's total budget for these purposes is $5,099,187, an increase of $60,440 as compared with 1952. The difference between the Federal appropriation and the total budget is expected to be realized by the university from non-Federal sources, including tuition, other student fees, gifts and grants, endowment income, and sales of auxiliary enterprises.

The principal increases are proposed for installation of wiring equipment, and transformer vaults for conversion of electric current furnished Freedmen's Hospital, and repairs to Slowe and Carver Halls.

Enrollment at Howard for the current school year is estimated at 3,547.

The estimates also call for an appropriation of $60,000 for plans and specifications for a preclinical medical building. In addition, the university has $179,500 for plans and specifications out of authorization for prior years.

Howard Plans To Offer Courses For Ph.D. Dearee

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Two deficiencies in the Howard University Medical School were pointed out by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, to the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

One of these that is beyond the control of the university, is the lack of "at least a minimum unit" at Freedmen's Hospital for office space "for the accommodation of the consultative and referral practice of the clinical medical staff."

The second weakness he discussed was a shortage of at least 30 pre - clinical teachers in the minimum requirement for competent medical instruction.

Want High Type Clinican

"The type of men who is able to run the clinics of a medical school is a man who can make so much money in private practice that if you do not offer him the hospital privilege of consultative and referral practice with private patients, you cannot get him," Dr. Johnson said, adding:

"There is no present plan for the development of that unit in Freedmen's Hospital."

Dr. Johnson's reference to a plan was to the "master plan" of the physical development of the university in line with its educational objectives.

This "master plan" has been prepared by the Public Buildings Service by use of a Federal appropriation of $50,000. Appropriated funds or contract authorization have been made available for 11 projects, nine of which are new buildings and two of which are alterations.

Would Raise Standards

Dr. Johnson said the entire plan for the development of the university is now in shape with one major exception—the development of facilities for offering the doctor of philosophy degree.

"The time has now come when this should be done," he said. "This can be accomplished whenever the university's resources permit:

(1) A determinative strengthening of the College of Liberal Arts; and (2) the addition of the staff required for the offering of the graduate work for the doctor of philosophy degree in selected departments."

Dr. Johnson said the university long ago could have offered students this degree:

"In a way that we would have to apologize for, but we believe that with the Federal Government supporting the university, we should not offer the doctor's degree in philosophy except with a sound undergirding fully developed in the College of Liberal Arts."

University Understaffed

The university, as a whole, is still understaffed in the number of full-time teachers and in the number and ration of full-time teachers "of mature professional caliber," Dr. Johnson declared.

"Until our deficiency in these two areas is met, the institution cannot sustain first quality instruction," he added.

The staff in the College of Liberal Arts, he pointed out, is now operating at a ratio of one teacher to about 167 students.

It is fully 27 teachers short of the number required for the proper functioning of the college in relation to the graduate school and the services it is required to render to the professional schools of music, engineering and architecture, and pharmacy, he said.

He expressed the hope that a slight decrease in enrollment "will be the signal, not for a decrease, but for a recovering of the proper ratio of teachers to students."

The 1950 enrollment at Howard for the autumn quarter was 4,17 and its enrollment for the current quarter is 3,522, as compared to an enrollment of 3,786 last year.

Ewing Orders Steps To Remove Chemical Hazards at Howard

A survey to eliminate possible explosion or fire hazards at Howard University was in progress today on orders of Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing after he personally inspected the scene of Thursday's fatal blast.

Meanwhile, a coroner's jury was to be sworn in today for an inquest into the deaths of four custodial employes in a basement explosion of 420 pounds of war-surplus sodium chlorate.

An inquest probably will be called next week after reports from the university and the District fire marshal's office are completed.

Several members of the Federal Fire Council, headed by W. E. Reynolds, commissioner of Public Buildings Service, visited the smoke-blackened scene of the accident with Mr. Ewing yesterday afternoon.

To Remove TNT.

An immediate result was a plan for removal and destruction of about five pounds of TNT, fulminate of mercury and other explosives left over from war-time experiments and stored in a basement room of the laboratory building about 75 feet from the scene of Thursday's blast.

Prof. R. Percy Barnes, acting head of the university's chemistry department, told Mr. Ewing that several requests had been made to have police or military experts remove and destroy the explosives. He explained the police agreed, after the chemical blast, to take the job.

Stored in a locked room with the war-time explosives were a score of high-compression cylinders of nitrogen and hydrogen gas. The experts suggested that the steel caps which cover the valves during shipment be replaced as a precaution against accident.

Asks Inspection.

Mr. Ewing asked the Federal Fire Council to inspect the condition of all buildings of the university, with a view to fire prevention.

The interest of the security agency in the university is explained by the fact that the Federal Government contributes 55 per cent of the funds for supporting the institution.

The sodium chlorate which blew up Thursday was stored in several hundred cardboard boxes packed inside metal containers.

An expert suggested the chemical, in crystalline form, might have set up some reaction with the containers, or that a small amount of dust might have become ignited and triggered the detonation.

Dr. Barnes said that, while "there is nothing inherent in the nature of sodium chlorate itself which would tend to make it explode," the workmen had been instructed to handle the old material as if it were a high explosive. The chemical was to have been removed and destroyed.

"Sizzling" Causes Scare.

The lone survivor of the work crew said the chemical "began sizzling" just before the fatal blast which rocked the five-story building.

Several members of yesterday's inspection party, including a girl stenographer, university employes and news photographers, got a bad scare near the scene of the explosion.

Suddenly a "sizzling" noize and a flash emenated from a point in the electric conduits overhead. Those nearest dashed for the exists. The noise and flash turned out to be a short circuit in charred wiring.

Blasts Wreck Chemistry Lab

Washington, March 27 (U.P.)—Two explosions wrecked the chemical laboratory at Howard University today, killing four persons and possibly another.

The four known victims, all male, were maintenance employees at the Negro university. Police said a woman student, who was believed to be in the laboratory at the time, had not been accounted for.

Four other persons, including a 4-year-old boy, were treated for minor injuries. Ten to 12 firemen were overcome by fumes while fighting the fire that followed the blasts.

Second Coed Death Has Many Asking

Is H. U.'s New Million $$ Dorm Jinxed?

MARGERY BLAND

JEANNETTE KING

WASHINGTON

Is Howard University's new million dollar dormitory a jinx?

That's the question jittery co-eds are asking this week, and reports are that some of the more superstitious have gone so far as to look around for other living quarters.

Cause for their concern is the sudden death of a 23-year-old senior, Margery Bland, who was found dead of natural causes in the Baldwin-Wheatley dorm, the $1,790,000 building opened last fall for women students.

Second In 2 Weeks

Her death followed by only two weeks that of another dorm resident, 19-year-old Jeanette Ellen King of Charlotte, N.C., whose battered body was discovered on a lonely road. Police are holding Donald N. Tyler, a student in her pharmacy class, in connection with her death.

The superstitious point to the fact that deaths often occur in threes and the question, "Who will be No. 3?" is being frequently heard wherever campus students gather.

May Be Broken

Some students say that December death of another coed, Mary Jeannette Cooper touched off the tragedies and express the hope that the campus will suffer no more tragedies.

Miss Cooper, niece of a Liberian ambassador, died in a Washington hotel, and a physician, Dr. Tolley B. Spriggs, is charged with the criminal abortion which led to her death.

The death of Miss Bland, besides raising the jinx question, has posed the old controversy of religion verses science as many believe she would have survived had not her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bland of East Providence, R.I., refused permission for Dr. Joel C. Smith of the University Health Service to treat her.

She had been found unconscious as the result of a rheumatic heart condition of which she had complained previously.

Christian Scientists

When the physician started to examine Miss Bland, he was reportedly told by Mrs. Helen G. Peal, also of the dormitory staff, that the young woman was a Christian Scientist and that her family did not want her to have medication. Miss Bland was unconscious and could not talk.

Declined Doctor's Services

Dr. Smith then telephone Miss Bland's parents and told them that their daughter was ill and he felt she needed medical attention.

Her parents declined to permit him to attend her and after remaining at the dormitory for a while longer he returned to his home.

He was almost immediately summoned back to the campus where he pronounced Miss Bland dead.

Family Satisfied

George Bland, brother of the co-ed and a student at Columbia University in New York City, told the AFRO that the family was raising no issues about the circumstances of his sister's death and that the procedure followed by university officials in her death was satisfactory.

Miss Bland had originally enrolled at Howard in 1943, Miss Elliott said, but withdrew from college in 1945 because of ill health. She returned to the university in 1950 and was awarded a scholarship from the Sidney Hillman Foundation for 1951-52.

Engaged To Newsman

While out of college Miss Bland worked for three years in the Weaver Memorial public library in Providence and was also employed at the Providence Urban League.

Fellow-residents at Baldwin Hall also spoke of Miss Bland's sweet personality and recalled that she had been doubly happy in recent months following announcement of her engagement during the Christmas holidays.

(Her fiance, the AFRO learned, was James Rhea, a Providence newspaper reporter.)

Don't Miss

"Murder On The Campus," a revealing feature about how the Grim Reaper strikes without warning. Read it in the AFRO MAGAZINE in this issue.

Howard U. Choir Joins Symphony

By Paul Hume

Howard University's Choir joined the National Symphony Orchestra last night in the second half of the evening's concert.

With Howard Mitchell conducting, choir and orchestra performed four varied but brilliant works. The first of these was Heitor Villa-Lobos' stunning Brazilian fantasy, Choros No. 10.

While the early pages of the work are interesting texturally, it is upon the arrival of the final section with its growing samba rhythm and the powerful lines of the chorus that the piece gets off the ground and really soars.

The singing of the choir, superbly trained by Warner Lawson, dean of Howard's Music School, was striking in its accuracy, precise rhythmic control and cumulative power.

Turning about face in musical emotion, the singers and instrumentalists gave a tender and moving account of Brahms' brooding Song of Destiny. This was one of the finest moments of the entire season, in the poetry of Mitchell's reading, so handsomely carried out by the musicians.

William Schuman's Free Song, written during the early years of World War II, showed the fine balance and intonation of he chorus, and, in its final verse, he technical virtuosity of its composer. It is a piece which echoes in music the repetitive style of the Whitman verses. Its final impact is lessened by the time required for its generation.

The concert closed with the excerpts from Richard Dirksen's music for "Fair of Our Fathers."

H. U. Debaters Win Tournament At West Point

WASHINGTON, D.C. — ANP) Howard university's debating team, with a record of five wins and only one lost, won second place in the Division 7 regional of the West Point National tournament, and thus won the right to enter the national tournament to be held April 23-26 at West Point.

Representing Howard at the tournament were John Williams, sophomore, Washington, and John B. Stokes Jr., senior, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Osborn T. Smallwood, chairman of the faculty committee on debate, accompanied the debaters and served as judge at the tournament. Howard will be the first Negro school to participate in the national tournament held annually at West Point.

Some 22 teams entered the debate which saw Getrge Washington take first place.

view of the $1,790,000 Baldwin-Wheatley dormitory for Howard University women which was opened to students last fall. Two of the three coeds who died suddenly in the last two months resided in this building and campus residents are hoping there'll not be another tragedy. The two are shown in insert.

Jackson Charges Dismissal Is Violation Of His Rights

Breaks Long Silence On Firing By D.C. School With Formal Statement Asking Public Indulgence

WASHINGTON

Coach Edward L. (Eddie) Jackson, charging illegal procedure in his dismissal without a hearing from the Board of Trustees and the Committee of the faculty, is contemplaing legal action against Howard University.

The 45-year-old mentor's dismissal was said last week to have been based on a report submitted two years ago in which he admitted soliciting, receiving and disbursing funds for athletic purposes.

These charges on which the university summarily fired coach Jackson were revealed in a press conference, Friday in the office of Harry S. Wender, his attorney.

Associating with Mr. Wender in the case are George A. Parker, former dean of the Terrell Law School; and Barrington D. Parker, a father and son combination.

Although he explained the sources of the money, and named the recipients of the funds handled by him in association with interested alumni in 1950, Coach Jackson said he heard nothing more until Oct. 3, 1952.

Not Since '50

He admitted he had made no additional solicitations or distributions of funds since 1950, and charges he was fired without a hearing, 16 days before he was able to present his defense to President Mordecai Johnson on the 1950 charges and other charges in which he has been allegedly implicated in since that time.

The Board of Trustees took official action, Oct. 28, 1952, and he was not notified officially by letter until Dec. 1, he said.

As of the time of the press conference, he had not received any response to his letter of Dec. 3 from the Committee of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, in which he requested a hearing on his dismissal.

Lawyer Answers

Wender, answering most of the questions for the reporters said: "We have to get a fair hearing before the proper agency, meaning the Board of Trustees and the Committee of the Faculty.

EDWARD L. JACKSON

"We don't know even if there was a meeting of the Board of the Trustees.

"If we had received an answer from the Board of Trustees, assuring us of a hearing, I can assure you that this meeting would never have been called.

"The question is not one of whether Coach Jackson violated any rules of the university, but whether the school is guilty in the violations of his rights."

May Take Action

Mr. Wender added that he was hoping he didn't have to go to court.

He wouldn't commit himself on how long he would wait to hear from the members of Board of Trustees, all of whom, the lawyer said, have been written of the situation involving Jackson.

"We will follow the rule of reasoning, and wait before we take any action against the university," he said.

Who is responsible for the firing of Coach Jackson actually is not clear. The letter notifying him of his dismissal came from J. St. Clair Prince, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, dated Dec. 1, 1952. Following Coach Jackson's report of the subsidization in 1950, it is evident that Dean Price may have offered a lighter measure of reprimand. (See letter, Col. 3)

Extensive, Limited Knowledge

In the statement made by Coach Jackson are words attributed to President Johnson that "knowledge now available is far more extensive . . ."

However, Dr. Johnson, according to the statement, did not go into details.

Dr. Johnson's statement reportedly made to Dean Price, said further:

"Your recommendation dated Oct. 11, 1950, was made in the light of limited knowledge available at that time."

Alumni organizations, the student council and more than 800 students stood solidly behind Jackson, it was brought out at the meeting.

George Persons, president of the student council, said the council upheld Jackson's right to a hearing.

It was learned that about 800 students had signed a petition, protesting the firing of Coach Jackson without a hearing. Joe Cole, vice-president of the Howard's "H" Club, said his group took the same stand.

Full Text Of Jackson Statement On Firing By Howard University

By EDDIE JACKSON
Former Howard U. Coach

At the request of many friends, who have been so helpful and considerate to me in this critical stage of my professional career, I am issuing the following statement relative to my status at Howard University:

My employment at Howard began in September, 1945 as associate professor and assistant football coach. Later I was promoted to be head football coach, head basketball coach, head of the athletic department, professor and head of the department of physical education, which positions I held until Dec. 1, 1952.

Nothing New Since 1950

On Oct. 5, 1950 I received a letter from Dr. J. St. Clair Price, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, transmitting a letter addressed to him from Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the University, which requested information concerning activities in which I had been engaged, soliciting receiving and disbursing funds for athletic purposes.

In responsive correspondence I thoroughly explained the sources and the recipients of the comparatively trivial amounts handled by me in association with interested alumni members and groups for the benefit of worthy students who were assisted in a very small part by the payment of a portion of some of their university obligations.

My last letter of explanation on this subject was delivered to Dean Price on Oct. 16, 1950, since which time no solicitation or distribution of any kind has been made by me or with my knowledge.

Resonse Thought Satisfactory

My responses appeared to be satisfactory, since I heard nothing more on the subject for two years.

I continued my coaching and teaching duties without interference of any kind. The athletic and physical education departments operated normally, without charges, accusations or censure from my superiors or criticism from any source until Oct. 3, 1952. On that date, Dean Price handed me a letter from President Johnson dated Sept. 9, 1952 containing a resume of his personal findings that I had violated university regulations in seven (7) particulars.

He demanded a new recommendation "as to what shall be done" from Dean Price, concluding, "Your recommendation dated Oct. 11, 1950 was made in the light of limited knowledge available at that time. The knowledge now available is far more extensive, as the above will indicate."

Compelled To Act

Dean Price assured me that he had received no new information about me during the past two years, but nevertheless was now reluctantly compelled to request my resignation, despite my satisfactory service and his high regard for me. I refused to accede to this request and asked for permission to see the president personally.

During my interview with President Johnson I received permission to prepare and file a comprehensive statement with him of my entire program at Howard University. This was submitted on Nov. 14, 1952 and contained detailed information on the conduct of my departments at the university and the assistance rendered students up to 1950.

In brochure form copies of numerous exhibits were included showing that everything I had ever done had been a matter of general knowledge to the alumni, student body and faculty. The statement and accompanying letter emphatically denied any wrong doing or harmful effect upon the university or students.

Refused Copies

On Nov. 25, 1952 I saw Dean Price, requesting copies of any recommendations he had made to the president about me. He declined, saying that, "such recommendations to the president were not usually sent to the persons involved." He was sympathetic to my position and reassured me that since the president had permitted me to submit my statement that (1) the matter had not been presented to the Board of Trustees, or (2) my case had not yet been decided.

Learned From AFRO

That afternoon (Nov. 25) the first news story on this subject was published in the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN quoting university officials on the "serious charges" I was reported to be facing. I refused comment, believing that any discussion of the facts would be undignified and prejudiced my case then supposedly under consideration by the president, and the dean and the Board of Trustees.

Because of the hitherto confidential nature of my case, I spoke to Dean Price the following day in an attempt to find out how the story had been released. He knew nothing about it but regretted the "inaccuracies in the story." He had not been shown the brochures containing my statement and exhibits which had been given the president on Nov. 14.

I asked him to receive and read this material. He consented to do so after calling the business manager's office for permission.

No Hint After Lincoln Game

Following the sensational football game at Griffith Stadium the next day (Thanksgiving, Nov. 27) he followed me from the field for some distance and heartily congratulated me for the team's "magnificent effort, which was even greater than a victory," in tying Lincoln University in the last few seconds of play after being behind by a score of 19-0 at the end of the 3rd quarter.

There was no intimation that I had informa-
linquency.

Denied Hearing

When I resuested an opportunity for a hearing by the Standing Faculty Committee on Petitions and Dismissals and a representative Committee of the Board of Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the Policy and Regulations Governing Tenure of Howard University Employees in effect now and at the time of my employment, I was told that my case came under the exceptions to the rules because I "had admitted my actions and the facts were

told the president I had
tion that he was con
marily with my person
and integrity, rather
actual assistance of stu
In this connection I
submit to thorough
tests to completely dispel any sus-
picion that I had profited personally in the remotest sense from
the funds which I had handled or
supervised. The president
phatically denied this
ed that there was no need for such
a test. It seemed he did not consider my case one of moral de-

dismissal was imminent or already concluded.

Asked Lie Test

Last Monday, (Dec. 1) I returned to my office and prepared to take my classes for the day, but was notified instead to see President Johnson. He abruptly informed me that the Board of Trustees had already acted to summarily relieve me of duties and that I was dismissed "as of Nov. 30."

I was severely shocked and could hardly believe my ears. I

not in dispute."

This I vigorously denied. When I asked why a two-year delay had ensued in this case, I was told, "Institutions move slowly."

"For Sake Of Family"

Later in the morning I was called by Dean Price who repeated what President Johnson had said, adding, "for the sake of your family you will be paid through this semester." He too advised me that I had no right of appeal, when I requested an opportunity for a hearing.

News stories the following day Dec. 2) quoted President Johnson as saying, "I don't wish to make any comment. We certainly don't take any joy in having to hurt the individual in a case like this. I prefer you get a statement from the man concerned."

Cloak And Dagger Stuff

On Dec. 2, I sent a letter to Dr. Johnson by Registered Mail, Special Delivery, with copies to Dean Price and each member of the Board of Trustees of the University. I had not yet received any written evidence of my dismissal.

On Dec. 4, I received a Registered letter from Dean Price, a copy of which is attached. This letter quotes action taken by the Board of Trustees on Oct. 28, 1952, dismissing me without hearing, 16 days before I gave my defense material to the president and one month before Dean Price saw this same material.

It is obvious that this information could not have been presented to the Board of Trustees before the Oct. 28 action. Equally significant is the fact that Dean Price was not informed until Dec. 1 of the Board's action 33 days earlier, although it is his responsibility to replace me in my several duties at the university.

No Attempt For Pre-Trial

As of the time of this release, I have not received any response from my letter of Dec. 3 requesting hearings before Committees of the Faculty and Board of Trustees.

I have no desire or intent to try my case in the press or through public appeal. The university has promulgated regulations for cases of this kind which I want to follow and insist be observed in my behalf.

If they can be disregarded in cavalier fashion now, there can be little reason for exercising them at any other time. For all practicable purposes, employee safeguards are destroyed if the accusing official may determine are notably and properly concerned with the civil rights of individuals everywhere. More especially this should be true at home at the very citadel of intellectual freedom and understanding.

It is inconceivable to me that a Federally-supported institution, located at the seat of our government would seek to deny me the fundamental right to a fair hearing, impartially administered.

Wants Public To Wait

I urge my many friends, the public, students, alumni and faculty of Howard University to reserve their opinion regarding my guilt or innocence of the so-called charges which I am alleged to have "admitted."

With full faith in the American way of life which insures justice o all accused, I confidently await a public hearing on such charges efore the appropriate agencies, ith the full knowledge that a mplete disclosure of all of the cts will unquestionably prove at I have never been "morally linquent" nor have I ever done thing "incompatible with the lfare of the university" of which uld justify any reasonable per- to recommend that I be dis- ssed from the positions of trust have faithfully endeavored to l.

14e(1) 1952

Howard University

Howard University President to Speak Here Next Month

Parisian

Mordecai W. Johnson Returning to His Old Home Town to Make Address in City Auditorium

Jun. 9-9-52

Word has been received in Paris that Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, a negro college in Washington, D. C., will speak here sometime this winter.

A native son of Paris, Mr. Johnson had been extended the invitation to speak several months ago. In his letter he would be glad to accept and would name the definite date sometime in October when he completed scheduling his speaking tour.

The outstanding negro educator and president of one of the largest negro schools in the nation last spoke in his hometown in 1945. Davis Travis, who is helping to secure Mr. Johnson, says he spoke before an audience of over 700 that night, which was several hours after President Franklin D. Roosevelt died. President Roosevelt was a close friend of Mr. Johnson.

Paris)

Arrangements are now being made for the time when he will come to Paris. Plans are for use of the City Auditorium for the speaking. The Choral Aires, a musical group out of Nashville, has been contacted and will furnish the musical program.

As soon as Mr. Johnson's friends here learn the date set for his visit, they will announce it in the newspapers.

Editorially Speaking

Howard University Takes Lead

It has always been amazing that Negro colleges and universities taught so little in any concrete and definite and systematic way to prepare their students for the practical necessities which they would meet the very next day after graduation, and indeed which they and their parents were facing every day even before they went to college. The reason why Negro college graduates, outside teaching school and a few other traditional white-collar occupations have been of such limited use to the Negro community has been primarily that the Negro college has not taken other needs of the Negro community into serious consideration. We can all be thankful that, according to a news release a little while ago, Howard University has started a break away from this shop-worn pattern.

Sept. 22-52

The release said that "Howard University will become the first Negro institution to offer a complete four-year course in housing." It stated that the announcement was made at the recent meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc., which is "the only country-wide organization of Negro realty men and women." Walter H. Aiken, prominent and very successful in the field of housing in Atlanta, Ga., was quoted in the release as saying that "housing education must rank along with medicine, dentistry, law, accounting and similar fields." But Negro colleges and universities have never regarded these practical necessities of community life in this realistic fashion. It has apparently never occurred to them that the problems connected with housing the Negro community have been just as acute as the problems connected with teaching school in the Negro community.

Now that Howard University has broken the ice in the field of housing, what Negro institution will do the same thing in the important problem of clothing the Negro community? What Negro institution will do something significant in the field of feeding the Negro community? How about the important area of entertainment? This is not meant to suggest that Negroes trained in these various fields should limit themselves to serving the Negro community. But it is meant to suggest that the Negro community has a much greater problem in all these areas because of the lack of training and know-how to meet and solve the problem.

p2 Section 2

If it be suggested that Negro colleges and universities are taking no concern about these practical necessities of community life because they are following the pattern of the white universities and colleges, the simple answer is, for instance, that City College in New York, serving largely the Jewish community, has a full course preparing young men and women for the grocery business. A real study would, no doubt, surprise those who run Negro colleges and universities in the extent to which white boys and girls are being trained in college and university for the practical necessities of community life. Much that claims great attention in our Negro colleges and universities is of small consequence when compared with these practical necessities in the Negro community.

TO SERVE COMMUNITY, TOO

$3 Million Dentistry Unit Going Up At Howard U

WASHINGTON

Howard University's new dentistry building, now under construction, will be one of the best-equipped dental centers in the country when it is completed about 14 months from now.

Besides containing teaching and research facilities for a student body of 320, it will house a number of clinics to serve the Washington community.

Its service capacity will be great enough to accommodate over 250 patients at a time.

Estimated Worth, $3 Million

Total cost of the building, with specialized, modern equipment in its classrooms, laboratories and clinics, will be about $3 million, it is estimated.

Hilyard Robinson and Paul P. Williams are architects for the three-story structure which is being erected next door to Howard's medical school building, on W Street, just behind Griffith Stadium.

It will be of red brick with limestone trim, to harmonize with the other buildings on Howard's campus, and will occupy a ground area of about 106,000 square feet, with a 150-foot frontage on W Street.

Marble-Walled Lobby

Modern "strip" windows, like those in the new engineering and architecture building at Howard, will provide uninterrupted daylight for all three floors.

The basement below the main floor will house a student lunchroom and snack-bar, in addition to the heating and incinerator plant, storage-rooms, and other service areas.

On the main floor the visitor will step from the entrance on W Street into a 26-by-40 foot lobby, with marble walls. Beyond the General control desk at the left will be offices for the dean of the dental school, the assistant dean, and other officials.

Library for 25,000 Books

Also on this floor will be a faculty meeting-room, a woman's students' room, a 60-by-35-foot study hall, a locker-room, and the library of the college of dentistry.

Plans for the library show stacks for 25,000 books, a reading room with a seating capacity of about 140, and 16 carrels for individual study, besides offices for the library staff, a work-room, and a staff-room.

The remainder of the main floor will be devoted to three major laboratories, faculty offices, and work-rooms for special research. Each of the major laboratories will have about 80 student stations.

Two elevators will carry patients from the main floor to the second-floor waiting room, where a reception center will control the flow of patients.

Separate Children's Department

Child patients will have their own separate facilities on this floor, including a waiting-room, clinic, laboratory, and rest-rooms. The laboratories will be equipped with 24 junior dental chairs, separated by cabinets for privacy. For adults, the second floor houses four examining rooms, three X-ray rooms, seven extraction rooms, an anesthetizing room and two recovery rooms.

On the second floor, also, there will be three classrooms, each seating about 88 students, an oral medicine laboratory, with adjoining offices and a research lab, three special seminar rooms, a surgical demonstration room, and an X-ray demonstration laboratory.

Specialized Work on Top Floor

The top floor of the dental building will contain the graduate clinic for specialized work, with a capacity of 24 patients; the clinic for oral medicine and operative dentistry, with a capacity of 63; an addition to this clinic, with a capacity of 20; and the prosthetics clinic, with a capacity of 40.

Across the hall from the oral medicine clinic will be a supply-room, a sterilizing-room, and student laboratories for processing dentures.

J. A. Cook, Co-ordinator

A student locker-room will also be located on the top floor, along with a waiting-room for patients, offices for staff members, and record-rooms.

Co-ordinator of the extensive building program at Howard is Julian A. Cook, whose assistant is C. G. Bow.

30 Students Of Howard Listed In "Who's Who"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nineteen men and eleven women students at Howard University will be listed in the 1952 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges", it was revealed by Howard University officials.

The students honored are:

Lillian Hill Anderson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Anjorin Animashaun, Ibadan, Nigeria; Taewell Banks, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Joseph Baskerville Jr., Charleston, W. Va.; Florence Mae Cawthorne, Washington; Elizabeth Whing Crawford, Jacksonville, Fla.; Howard Carlton Davis, Washington; Irby Demaris Davis, Sumter, South Carolina.

Donald Cortez Fontaine, Chester, Pa.; Ima Jean Fowler, South Charleston, W. Va.; David Ardell Franks, Washington; Robert Clarence Gaskill, Yonkers, N. Y.; Oliver Gibson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; John Dewitt Gregory, Glen Cove, N. Y.; William Joseph Grogan, Drois Ann Heggans, Charlie Johnson, Jr., Josephine Catherine Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Irving W. Jones, Washington; Young Suk Lee, Korea; Gustavy Rambeau Loundermon, Danville, Va.; Norma Edna McCray Little Rock, Ark.; Ritchie G. M. McDonald, Houston, Texas; Hughlyne Abby Perkins, Louisville, Ky., George Albert Persons, Washington; John H. Powell, Jr., L. I., N. Y. Gladys Simons Sewell, Washington; Theodore Edward Trabue, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Erta Mae Williford, and Edward Lucius Wright, Washington.

Deficiences Pointed Out At Howard Medical School

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) Two deficiencies in the Howard University Medical School were pointed out by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University to the House Appropriations subcommittee which considered Federal contributions to the university for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

One of these decisions, beyond the control of the university, is the lack of "at least a minimum unit" at Freedmen's Hospital for office space "for the accommodation of the consultative and referral practice of the clinical medical staff," Dr. Johnson told the committee, according to the hearings recently made public.

The second weakness he discussed was in the preclinical branches of medicine — a shortage of at least thirty teachers in the minimum requirement for competent instruction.

It is impossible to build a medical school without a unit providing accommodations for the consultative and referral practice of the clinical medical staff, he said.

The type of man who is able to run the clinics of a medical school is a man who can make so much money in private practice that if you do not offer him the hospital privileges of consultative and referral practice with private patients. you cannot get him," Dr. Johnson said, adding:

PLAN DEFICIENT

"Our plan is deficient at that point. There is no present plan for the development of that unit in Freedmen's Hospital. It is a grave deficiency of the whole program."

Dr. Johnson's reference to a plan was to the "master plan" of the physical development of the university in line with its educational objectives. The "master plan" has been prepared by the Public Buildings Service by use of a Federal appropriation of $50,000. Appropriated funds or contract authorizations have been made of which are buildings and two of which are alterations.

Dr. Johnson said the entire plan for the development of the university is now in shape with one major exception—the development of facilities for offering the doctor of philosophy degree,

"The time has now come when this should be done," he said. "This can be accomplished whenever the university's resources permit (1) a determinative strengthening of the college of liberal arts, aid (2) the addition of the staff required for the offering of the graduate work for the doctor of philosophy degree in selected departments."

Dr. Johnson said the university long ago could have offered students this degree "in a way that we would have to apologize for, but we believe that with the Federal Government supporting the university, we should not offer the doctor's degree in philosophy except with a sound undergirding fully developed in the college of liberal arts."

UNDER STAFFED

The university as a whole is still understaffed in the number of full time teachers and in the number and ratio of full-time teachers "of mature professional caliber," Dr. Johnson declared. "Until our deficiency in these two areas is met the institution cannot sustain first quality instruction," he added.

The staff in the college of liberal arts, he pointed out, is now operating at a ration of one teacher to about seventeen students and is fully twenty-seven teachers short of the number required for the proper functioning of the college in relation to the graduate school and the services it is required to render to the professional schools of music, engineering and architecture and pharmacy.

Thirty Howard Univ. Students To Be Listed In "Who's Who"

Nineteen men and eleven women students at Howard University will be listed in the 1952 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," it was revealed today by Howard University officials.

From the standpoint of scholarship, student leadership, and participation in extra-curricular activities, the women selected for this honor are the most outstanding students in the university.

The annual edition of "Who's Who," which contains biographies of outstanding students in universities and colleges throughout the country, is sent to important businessmen and organizations as an aid in the placement of college graduates in industry.

The students honored are:

Lillian Hill Anderson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Anjorin Animashaun, Ibadan, Nigeria; Tazewell Banks, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Joseph Barberville, Jr., Charleston, W. Va.; Florence Mae Cawthorne, Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth Whing Crawford, Jacksonville, Fla.; Howard Carlton Davis, Washington, D. C.; Irby Demaris Davis, Sumter, South Carolina; Donald Cortez Fontaine, Chester, Pa.; Ina Jean Fowler, South Charleston, W. Va.; David Ardell Franks, Washington, D. C.; Robert Clarence Gaskill, Yonkers, N. Y.; Oliver Gibson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; John Dewitt Gregory, Glen Cove, N. Y.; William Joseph Grogan, Washington, D. C.; Doris Ann Heggans, Washington, D. C.; Charlie Johnson, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Josephine Catherine Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Irving W. Jones, Washington, D. C.; Young Suk Lee, Korea; Gustary Rambeau Lounderman, Danville, Va.; Norma Edna McCray, Little Rock, Ark.; Ritchie G. M. McDonald, Houston, Texas; Hughlyne Abby Perkins, Louisville, Ky.; George Albert Persons, Washington, D. C.; John H. Powell, Jr., L. I., N. Y.; Gladys Simons Sewell, Washington, D. C.; Theodore Edward Trabue, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Erta Mae Williford, Washington, D. C.; and Edward Lucius Wright, Washington, D. C.

Truman Asks $4,461,000 For Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, sent to Congress by President Truman last Monday, carries estimates of appropriations for Howard University totaling $4,461,000, a decrease of $47,061 under appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Unexpended balances plus the new authorizations, however, will give the university a total of $6,777,256 in Federal funds, an increase of $217,576, if Congress approves the recommendations of the President.

THE LARGEST ITEM in the estimates for the university, carried in the budget for the Federal Security Agency, is $2,809,000 for salaries and expenses. The university's total budget for these purposes is $5,099,187, an increase of $60,440 as compared with 1952. The difference between the federal appropriation and the total budget is expected to be realized by the university from non-federal sources, including tuition, other student fees, gifts and grants, endowment income, and sales of auxiliary enterprises.

The principal increases are proposed for installation of wiring equipment, and transformer vaults for conversion of electric current furnished Freedmen's Hospital, and repairs to Slowe and Carver

NROLLMENT AT HOWARD the current school year is estated at 3,547.

he estimates also call for an ropriation of $60,000 for plans l specifications for a preclinimedical building. In addition, e university has $179,500 for plans and specifications out of authorizations for prior years.

Obligations for which estimates are submitted in the 1953 budget include the pharmacy building, $1,500; dental school building, $2,000; law school building, $2,000 biology-greenhouse building, $3,000; administration building, $2,000; auditorium-fine arts building, $2,000; preclinical medical building, $179,000; men's dormitories, $34,500; total, $226,000.

OF THE THIRTEEN projects which have been authorized for the university, plans for six have been completed, two more will be completed in the current fiscal year, and one in the next fiscal year.

The budget also carries an item of $1,592,000 for construction of buildings on the university campus. Of that sum, a total of $653,160 is recommended for construction of the dental school building, the limitation on the cost of which would be increased from $2,242,520 to $2,565,221. Also included in this item is the sum of $897,500 toward the cost of construction of a biology-greenhouse building.

• • •

APPROPIATED FUNDS or contract authorizations have been made available by the Federal Government for nine buildings and two alteration projects at Howard. Of the eleven projects, the women's dormitory has been completed and the engineering building and the power plant addition are under construction and are scheduled for completion by February.

A contract for the dental school building was let in September. Progress schedules will permit the pharmacy building and the biology - greenhouse building to be started before June 30.

The Budget Bureau explained that the estimates of appropriations for Howard for 1953 reflects the general policy of the Administration to permit the continuation of projects begun in 1952 to meet essential civilian needs.

The estimates provide for escalation costs on the engineering and dental buildings as authorized. In addition, they provide more equipment for the dental building than was originally planned, and cash to liquidate contract authorization on the biology-greenhouse building.

Medical School Lacks Tutors

30 Short, HU Prexy Warns Senate Group

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Two deficiencies, including a shortage of 30 teachers in the Howard University Medical School were cited by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, before the House Appropriations subcommittee which considered Federal contributions to the university for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

One of these—beyond the control of the university—is the lack of "at least a minimum unit" at Freedmen's Hospital for office space "for the accommodation of the consultative and referral practice of the clinical medical staff," Dr. Johnson told the committee, according to records of the hearings, recently made public.

The second weakness, Dr. Johnson said, is in the preclinical branches of medicine—a shortage of at least 30 teachers in the minimum requirement for competent instruction. It is impossible to build a medical school without a unit providing accommodations for the consultative and referral practice of the clinical medical staff, he said.

Clinicians Independent

"The type of man who is able to run the clinics of a medical school is a man who can make so much money in private practice that if you do not offer him the hospital privilege of consultative and referral practice with private patients, you cannot get him," Dr. Johnson said.

He revealed also that the university as a whole is still understaffed in the number of full-time teachers of mature professional calibre. "Until our deficiency in these two areas is met, the institution cannot sustain first quality instruction," he said.

He expressed the hope that a slight decrease in enrollment "will be the signal, not for a decrease, but for a recovering of the proper ratio of teachers to students. Howard's 1950 enrollment for the autumn quarter was 4,172. For the current quarter, it is 3,522, as compared with 3,786 last year.

House Committee Cuts H. U. Budget For Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- The House Appropriations Committee cut $414,000 from the request for appropriations for Howard University for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the committee's report revealed last Thursday.

The committee recommended a total of $4,047,000 for the university, which is $19,700 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase is for the construction and equipment of buildings already authorized.

The reduction of $250,000 in the request for construction funds represents a postponement until 1954 of the expenses of liquidating that amount of contract authority. The report said the committee is advised that this action will not interfere with the orderly progress of this work.

The reduction of $134,000 in salaries and expenses, the committee reported, is made on the basis of the reduction in enrollment testified to by the school's officials.

The 1953 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation bill, as reported by the committee, carries for the university $2,675,000 for salaries and expenses, $30,000 for plans and specifications for new construction, and $653,160 for construction and equipment of a dental school building at a cost not to exceed $2,565,221.

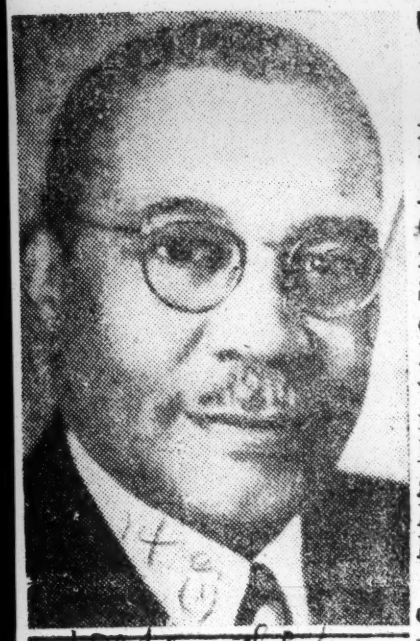
The bill also carries $41,340 for obligations incurred under authorization to enter into contracts for the construction of an engineering building, and $647,500 for payment of similar obligations on contracts for the construction of a biology-greenhouse building.

The appropriations committee also reduced the budget estimates for Freedmen's Hospital by $58,500, recommending an appropriation of $2,831,500 for the cost of operating the hospital in the next fiscal year. This represents an increase of $6,200 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

As the result of the committee's recommendations in last year's report, the hospital officials investigated the possibility of securing reimbursement for indigent patients from Virginia and Maryland on a basis similar to that for indigent patients from the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia pays Freedmen's $9 a day for its indigent patients.

The committee said it is satisfied that progress has been made but noted "with regret" that one nearby county (Prince Georges County, Maryland) that has many of its indigent residents cared for at Freedmen's is reported to have refused the cooperation extended by all other nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia.



HEADS NEW COLLEGE — Dr. Matthew S. Davage is serving as the first president of the new Huston-Tillotson college in Austin, Texas. The new school, which opens its doors officially September 12, is the result of a merger of two schools, Huston and Tillotson colleges.

White Churches, Negro Colleges

There was an item in the news not so long ago reviewing the merger of Samuel Huston and Tillotson colleges, the new institution being known as Huston-Tillotson College. The item said that "Methodist and Congregational-Christian churches will provide the basic financial support for the college through the medium of the Race Relations Sunday offerings, and otherwise." This means that white churches will provide the basic support for this Negro college. It is ironical to say the least, that white churches, which have not been enthusiastic in welcoming Negroes into their pews, have been called upon to provide such a large measure of the support of Negro colleges, while Negro churches have opened their pews much wider than they have their pocketbooks in this important area of Negro life.

There was a time in years gone by when the Negro church and the Negro preacher were more attuned to the practical necessities of community life than seems to be true in our life today. What an inspiration to Negro youth it would be if there was a single Negro college which was adequately and successfully supported with all necessary funds by the Negro church! If the various Negro denominations would like to have a practical community project upon which they could unite for the good of all Negroes, it would seem to be in the direction of doing for some Negro college what the white Methodist and Congregational-Christian Churches are doing for Huston-Tillotson. We can no longer truthfully say that we are financially too poor to do such a thing.

Tillotson, Huston Merger Effected

AUSTIN — The merger of two widely-known church colleges for Negroes, Samuel Huston and Tillotson of Austin, Texas, was officially consummated April 16.

Huston-Tillotson college is the new name of the consolidated institutions, trustees announced at a public meeting following two days of negotiation.

Termed an "economic necessity,' groundwork for the merger was laid by a joint committee representing the owners-- The Board of Education (Samuel Huston) and the American Missionary Society of the Congregational Christian Churches (Tillotson).

Though an independent institution, Huston-Tillotson will be related to both denominations. The charter provides that the church agencies shall elect ten trustees each to the 8-man board.

At the same time it was announced that Dr. Matthew S. Davage, eminent Negro educator of Nashville, Tenn., had been elected chancellor of the merged colleges.

Dr. Davage, 72, had planned to retire June 1. Since 1940 he has headed the department of Higher Education for Negroes, Methodist Board of Education. A native of Shreveport, La., he started teaching in a log cabin school while still an undergraduate at New Orleans University, now Dillard University. He was president of Samuel Huston from 1917 to 1920, and later was president of two other Negro schools, Rust college at Holly Springs, Miss., and Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., where he served for 17 years.

"I have been a trouble-shooter in education all my life," Dr. Davage said in accepting his new post. He agreed to serve only until Huston-Tillotson's organization is completed.

Tillotson College was founded in 1877 and Samuel Huston in 1900. They were named for early benefactors--the Rev. George J. Tillotson, Wethersfield, Conn., and Samuel Huston, Marengo, La.

Located half a mile apart, both institutions are co-ed. four-year colleges, accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secretary Schools. Total enrollment now is 1,050.

Methodist members of the merger committee are: Dr. John O. Gross, Dr. Myron F. Wicke and Dr. Davage, all of the church's General Board of Education at Nashville; Dr. M. J. Holmes, president of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., and Miss Muriel Day, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Board of Missions and Church Extension, New York City.

Representing the American Missionary Society of the Congregational Churches were Dr. Phillip Sarles, Detroit pastor and chairman of the Tillotson Board of Trustees; Dr. S. C. Kincheloe, University of Chicago; Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans; Dr. W. F. Frazier, treasurer of the Board of Home Missions, and the Rev. Philip M. Widenhouse, executive secretary of the A.M.S. both of New York.

Heads Merged Colleges

Dr. Matthew S. Davage, 72, was elected president of two merged church colleges, Samuel Huston and Tillotson of Austin, Tex. He was formerly president of Samuel Huston, Rust and Clark Colleges.

Related To Churches

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Located half a mile apart, both institutions are co-ed, four-year colleges, accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Total enrollment now is 1.050.

Merger Plan Wins Approval

2 Colleges Unite In Economy Move

NASHVILLE — The merger of two widely-known church colleges for colored students, Samuel Huston and Tillotson of Austin, Texas, was officially completed April 16.

Huston-Tillotson College is the new name of the consolidated institutions, trustees announced at a public meeting following two days of negotiation.

Termed an "economic necessity," groundwork for the merger was laid by a joint committee representing the owners, the Methodist Church's General Board of Education (Samuel Huston) and the American Missionary Society of the Congregational Christian Churches (Tillotson).

Huston-Tillotson College Opens Doors To Students

AUSTIN, Texas — (ANP) — A new college makes its debut this fall when Huston-Tillotson college here accepts its first students.

Born from the merger of the former Samuel Huston college, sponsored by the Methodist church, and Tillotson college, sponsored by the Congregational Christian churches, the new college will officially open September 12, when freshmen report for a three-day orientation period. Registration for the fall term begins September 15, and classes will meet for the first time September 17.

Dr. M. S. Davage, who becomes the first president of the college, is a nationally known educator. He will be assisted by Dr. William H Jones, former president of Tillotson college, who will serve as vice president in charge of instruction, and Dr. Robert F. Harrington, former president of Samuel Huston college who will serve as vice president in charge of public relations.

College officials plan an elaborate building program for the new institution, which will be built permanently on the present 23 acre site of Tillotson college. The administrative headquarters of Huston-Tillotson college will be housed on the Tillotson campus this year, but classrooms and dormitory facilities of the Samuel Huston campus will be utilized.

For identification, the former Tillotson college campus will be referred to as the East Campus, and the former Samuel Huston college campus will be designated as the West Campus.

The new college will bring to its students improved library and laboratory facilities, a strengthened faculty, and a more adequate and modern physical plant, officials said.

Its faculty will be inter-racial and comes from all sections of the country and Europe and the Orient.

The idea for the merger of the two schools had its origin in 1932 when Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, at that time executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, and Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary of the Methodist board of education, proposed to their respective church boards that the schools be merged into one strong institution.

It took some 20 years for the seed to germinate and mature, but most of the officials associated with the school today agree that it is a good idea. Here is what the present administrative heads of the institution said of the merger:

Dr. Davage: "It was our deep conviction that the salvation of those two colleges lay in the pooling of their resources for the attainment of maximum academic, cultural and Christian standards which neither could accomplish alone."

Vice President William H. Jones: "I believe that common sense and sound judgment convinced most thoughtful people that it was both socially and financially unwise for two Protestant colleges with almost identical aims, purposes and programs to continue to operate competitively rather than cooperatively in Austin. Merging the two institutions, was, therefore, the sound and sensible thing to do.

"I predict that out of this union an outstanding institution of higher learning will emerge."

Huston-Tillotson Is An Education Experiment

By J. Mason Brewer

Representing a new experiment in the field of higher education for Texas Negroes during the school year 1952-1953 will be the newly created Huston-Tillotson College in Austin.

It came into existence in April 1952 as the result of an agreement reached by the Methodist Church sponsoring Samuel Huston College, and the Congregational Christian Church supporters of Tillotson College.

The combined college actually became a reality September 1, but will not open officially until Sept. 12, when freshmen report for a three day orientation period. This will include physical examinations, sightseing tours, the taking of placement tests and various types of social entertainment. Registration for the fall semester begins Monday September 15. Classes will meet for the first time Wednesday, Sept. 17.

All Texas is eagerly awaiting the occasion of the opening of this embryo institution for the service rendered in the past to Negro youth in the Southwest by the two Christian institutions comprising the merged school has been worthy and significant. Thousands of men and women owe their success to the training they received at Tillotson and Samuel Huston. For three quarters of a century the institutions have kept faith with the great church bodies and brought them into being, and education available to Negro youth.

College authorities plan an elaborate building program for the new institution, which will be built permanently on the present 23 acre site of Tillotson College. The administrative headquarters of Houston-Tillotson College will be housed on the Tillotson campus this year but classrooms and dormitory facilities of the Samuel Huston campus will be utilized. For the sake of convenience, the former Tillotson College campus will be referred to as the East Campus, and the former Samuel Huston College campus will be designated as the West Campus.

The Samuel Huston-Tillotson College merger idea dates as far back as 1932, when Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, at that time executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, and Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, made proposals to their respective church boards that Samuel Huston and Tillotson be united into one strong institution. Now, two decades later, this dream has become a reality.

The new college will bring to its students improved library and laboratory facilities, a strengthened faculty, and a more adequate and modern physical plant.

Huston-Tillotson College is extremely fortunate in that it can boast of a highly trained and integrated faculty, having representation on its staff, not only from the eastern and nothern sections of the United States in the form of Negro and white instructors, but from Europe, and the Orient also. The best universities in the North, South, Midwest, and and Far West have been the training centers for the Huston-Tillotson College faculty members, and many of them have achieved distinction in educational and cultural pursuits.

The administrative officers who will guide the destiny of the new college, have been wisely and carefully chosen. Dr. M. S. Davage, who becomes the first president of the college, is a nationally prominent educator with rich and productive experience. Dr. William H. Jones, former president of Tillotson College, who is nationally known as an efficient and sympathetic college administrator of the highest caliber, will serve as vice president in charge of instruction, and Dr. Robert F. Harrington, former president of Samuel Huston College, who has had wide experience in the area of human relations as a major and chaplain with the United States Armed Forces in India, and who has had practical experience in the field of church relations, will serve as vice president in charge of public relations.

The top executive of the institution express great faith in its future.

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Jackson College

Sen. Mitchell Robinson Introduces Bill For Negro University Here

Senator Mitchell Robinson of Jackson, submitted a bill to the legislature Thursday to provide the state with a Negro university in Jackson. Stipulations in the measure calls for a full scale university comprising all the graduate courses now in offering in the white state university.

To provide funds for the university, Robinson told the solons that tax structure that if it could find an additional five million dollars in tax revenue by plugging loopholes in the present tax laws.

The measure, the endorsement of Governor Fielding Wright and other top Mississippi officials in a move to circumvent possible Supreme Court edicts to equalize education opportunities for Negro and white students at the graduate level.

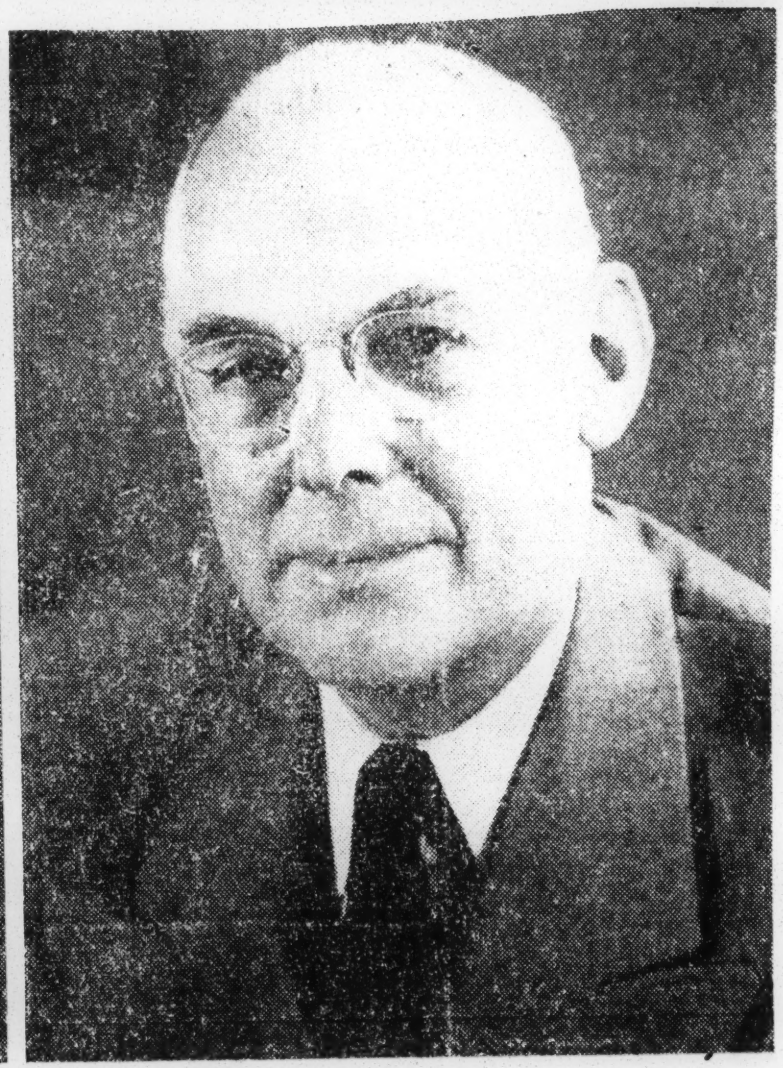
Mississipian Wants Jackson College To Be University

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)— In a move designed to prevent Negroes from attending the University of Mississippi, State Sen. Mitchell Robinson last week sought to elevate Jackson College for Negroes here to a university status.

The senator from Jackson introduced a bill before the legislature which would change the name of the school to Jackson University for Negroes, repealing the laws of 1940 which established the school as a state supported college.

Subject to the discretion of the board of institutions, the bill provides for the university "to offer education for the Negro youth of this state in all branches of higher learning."

This could be done with no increase in appropriation, according to the state senator.



DIAMOND JUBILEE SPEAKERS—Judge of the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals William H. Hastie of Philadelphia, left, and Clarence H. Faust, right, president of the Ford Foundation for the Advancement of Education, were featured speakers at the "Diamond Jubilee" celebration of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., May 1 and 2. Judge Hastie spoke May 2 at 8 P. M., following the 2:30 P. M. address of Mr. Faust. Mr. Faust was associated with Stanford University before joining the Ford Foundation. Judge Hastie, a native of Knoxville, is a former Governor of the Virgin Islands. Dr. Jacob L. Reddix is president of Jackson College.

Jackson College, Now 75 Years Old, Has Paced Growth Of Mississippi

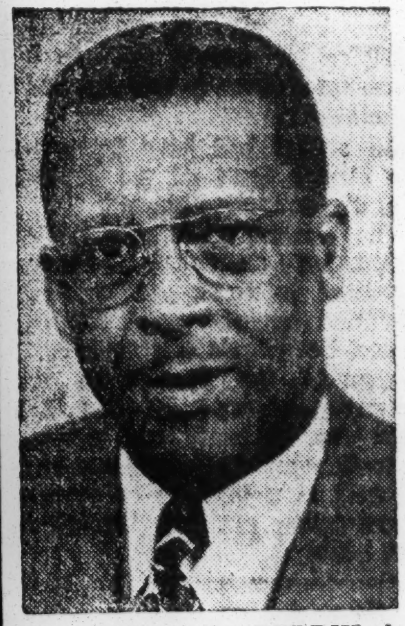
By JAMES RUNDLES

JACKSON, Miss. — Seventy-five years ago, on a barren bluff in peacock-proud old Natchez, a American Baptist Home Missionary society looked over a forlorn plot of land, shook their heads sadly and prayed.

Several hundred prayers and seven months later, the group looked proudly at a small row of buildings, fenced them in, and called them a college.

The small school grew and prospered. Negroes living in the Mississippi valley, between Memphis and the Gulf Coast trekked across the fertile lowlands to seek a new knowledge and singe new song.

Cotton rich Mississippi w a s growing too. Her ports were jammed with traders and new cities climbed from between the cornfields and pointed buildings toward the sky. There was Meridian, Greenwood, Greenville, Clarksdale, McComb, Gulfport and —Jackson.



DR. JACOB L. REDDIX is president of Jackson college, hailed as one of the finest and most beautiful schools in the south.

It was to the centrally located capital city of Jackson that the society decided to move the school, and thus the name, Jackson college.

In 1904 the college reared haughtily on its hind legs and spread new buildings over fresh acres. From the pitiful first 20 students, who climbed the bluff to the Natchez church school, the enrollment had soared to a lofty 600.

Seven new buildings and a home for the president were added. Its president, Atlanta-born Dr. Zachary Taylor Hubert, became famous and was drafted by Langston university of Oklahoma to become its president.

Floundering helplessly during the depression years, the college, under the genius of Dr. B. B. Dansby, weathered the storm convinced the Mississippi legislature that the state needed the school for its Negro students, and in 1940 it became a state institution.

Bolstered by its new position and healthy pocketbook, Jackson college took on new life. In late 1940's, it sought after and secured the services of administration-wise Dr. Jacob L. Reddix as its president. Dr. Reddix, fresh from successfully showing the government how to run farm cooperatives, took the reins and has carried on.

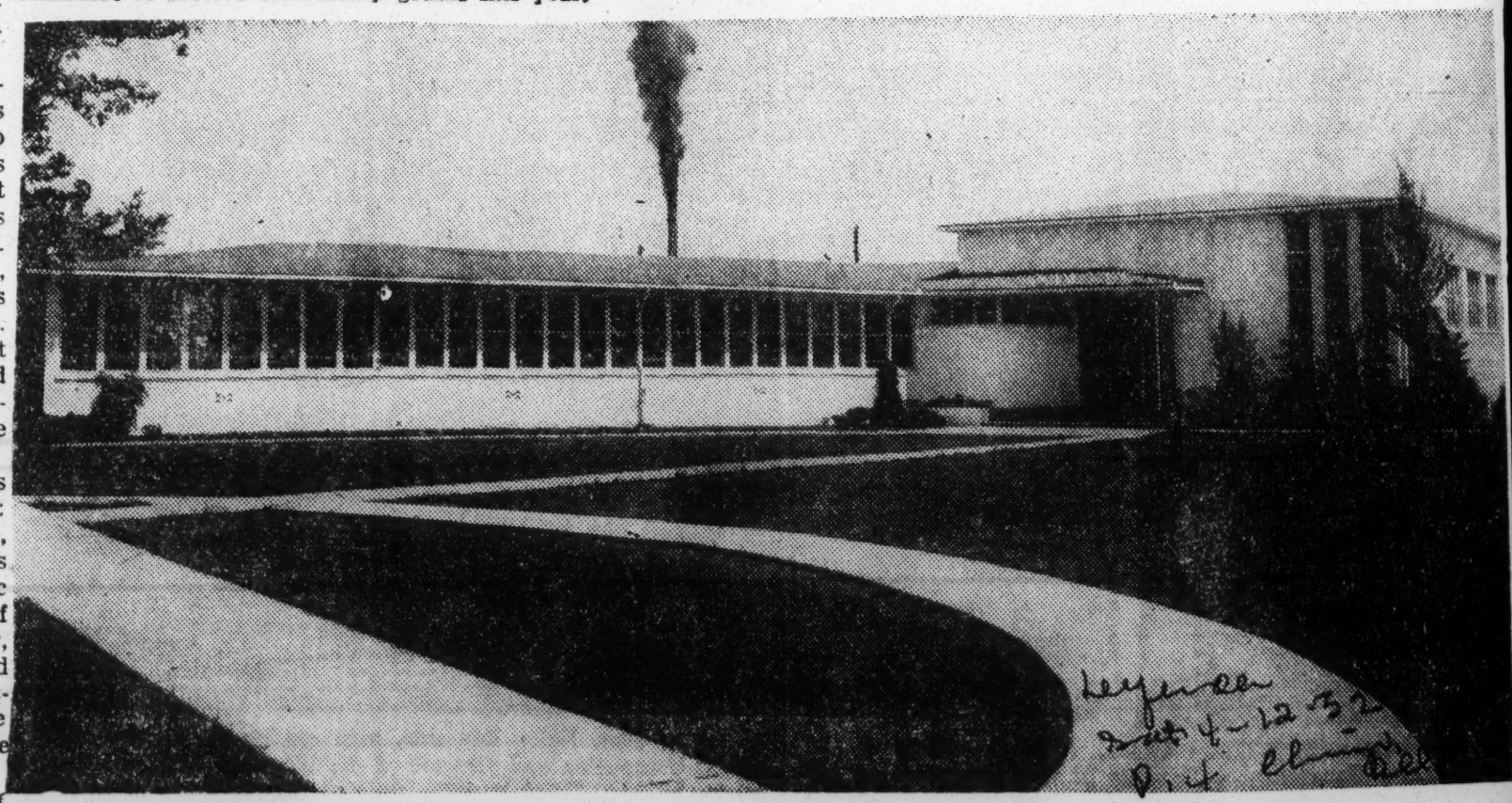
Today, on its seventy-fifth anniversary, the college reaches its firm intelligent fingers out into rural Mississippi and educates its teachers and their children. It points with pride to its illustrious offsprings, like Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, famed Chicago minister, pastor of Olivet, the world's largest Baptist church for Negroes.

It smiles knowingly when, out of 1,158 applicants for Ford Fund Fellowship awards, only 11 Negroes receive them, and two are from its campus.

It dares others to match its anniversary speakers roster of: William Hastie, Circuit Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals; Francis Russell, director Office of Public Affairs, U. S. Department of State; David Goitein, minister, plenipotentiary of Israel, and James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the secretary of Defense all scheduled to speak on the same date, May 2.

Occasionally Jackson college glances backward over its well-padded shoulders, but the bluffs of Natchez seem a long ways off . . . a very long way.

HENRY THOMAS SAMPSON (left), dean of instruction at Jackson college, and Edgar Rogie Clark, director of the college choir, and head of the music department, were among a group of 11 Negroes chosen by the Ford Fellowship Fund Awards committee to receive scholarship grants this year.



TTRACTIVE ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPING kev- i note the Social Science building and Library.

Jarvis College Gets Full Approval

HAWKINS, TEXAS — Jarvis Christian as a ofur-year liberal arts college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Jarvis was approved at the annual meeting of the Association which last December.

Dr. John E. Eubanks, president of Jarvis, recently received official notification of the action of the Southern Association.

The approval of Jarvis College by the Southern Association is attributed to three important factors. (1) The dynamic and forceful leadership of President Eubanks, the Boards of Trustees and the United Christian Missionary Society, (2) A cooperative and an interested faculty and a philosophy of and a program in education which are consistent and practical.

Dr. Eubanks assumed the administrative responsibilities of Jarvis in the summer of 1949. To him accreditation was a "must." The Board of Trustees and the United Christian Missionary Society were induced to follow his suggestions of increasing the faculty, improving the physical plant, raising salaries, and reorganizing the college curriculum.

New faculty people were added in music, art, the social sciences, and in the library. Three faculty persons were added to the Home Economics Department and the English Department was strengthened this term. In all, some 15 new persons were added to the college faculty and staff during the last two years.

The curriculum was changed from a traditional four-year liberal arts course. Instead a two-year integrated program in general education which permits tapering off into special fields of knowledge during the last two years has been instituted. General education, which is required of all first and second year students, is administered through three divisions: The Division of Humanities and Communication; The Division of Biological and Physical Science; and The Division of the Social Science. General Education at Jarvis is designed to show the student the interrelatedness of knowledge; to acquaint him with the basic principles undergirding society and the universe; to show him how man has worked with God, nature, ideas and with himself in the progression of total development; and to develop in him the ability and the desire to communicate his knowledge, briefs and iieas to his fellowmen so that they may live together harmoniously.

In connection with the program in General Education Jarvis has added a two-year terminal program in Vocational Education. Courses are offered in Home Economics, Business Education and in agriculture, leading to the Associate of the Arts degree. Students who enter the terminal program must also take the survey courses in general education. The purpose of these courses is to meet the needs of these students who, for various reasons, find it impossible to take a four year college program. Non-credit courses in homemaking are offered by the Department of Home Economics for the housewives in the local community.

The Physical improvements include the enlargement of the College Library so that it will seat two-thirds of the students at the same time and house up to 20,000 volumes. Five new homes for faculty members were built during the last two years. The dining hall was completely refurnished and the women's dormitory is being completely renovated. New fluorescent lights have been installed throughout the academic buildings and the dining hall. In addition, to these improvements, a much needed commons building has been added which houses faculty offices, classrooms, and men's lounge.. .. .

Jarvis College Gets Official Recognition

HAWKINS, Texas—Jarvis Christian college is now fully approved as a four-year liberal arts school the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

14e(1) 1952 Kansas State Teachers Colle e

Five Negroes in Graduating Class

PITTSBURG, Kan., (ANP)—Five Negroes were among the eighty-seven graduates of Kansas State Teachers College at the Graduate Commencement held in the new Student Union Building Thursday evening:

William Walter Boone, Kansas City, Kan., M. S. in chemistry; Walter Woodridge Cox (Jr.) Muskogee, Okla., M. S. in education; Leroy Everett, Kansas City, Kan., M. S. in education; Mrs. LaVerne Johnson, Kansas City, Kan., M. S., in elementary education, and Henry William McCary, Chicasha, Okla., M. S. in industrial education.

Knoxville College Honor Roll Lists 48

KNOXVLLE, Tenn. — Three seniors, each with an average of 3.0 topped the list of 48 students placed on the Honor Roll for the fall quarter at Knoxville College.

The three are Mabel R. Beard, of Knoxville; Alline Crossing, of Alcoa, Tenn., and Grace Jones, also of Knoxville. Other students on the list include:

Sallie F. Bianchi, Mattie E. Biggerstaff, Mae Ola Brown, Gwendolyn Crockett, Floretta Donaldson, Ruby J. Echols, Lizzie M. Felder, Goldie L. Fortson, Harry E. Gillespie, Tillman V. Jackson;

Ann C. Leaville, Aldorothy Lewis, Joyce O. Mann, Gloria Ridgeway, Donna L. Swain, Mary E. Upton, Annie R. Varner, Walter J. Wyatt, Forristene Bass, LaVerna Bianchi, Mary K. Brown, Inez G. Cowan, Martha B. Cox, Juanita Durante, Nathan B. Fain;

Carlton M. Hamilton, Edward O. Hill, Harold L. Hodges, Willetta Howell, Walter E. Kennedy, Mary Kyle, Mary Ella Lewis, Ullysses McBride, Jacquelyn Martin, Maggie Mattison, Della H. Oliver, Charlotte Outland, Lula D. Price, Harriett Richardson, Arie Jo Sims, Birdie M. Smith, Kare L. Stone, Thereatha Strickland, Alta E. Vaughn, Isaac E. Willis.

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Regents Installed At Negro College

Science Building Also Dedicated As Kentucky State Has A Big Day

By ANN PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 26.—Today was a big day in the history of Kentucky State College.

The school's first board of regents in its 66-year history took over as governing body of the college, and $455,000 science and classroom building was formally dedicated.

This morning, the regents received the oath of office from Chief Justice James W. Cammack of the Court of Appeals as camera bulbs flashed, motion pictures for newsreels were taken, and atape recording was made for a radio broadcast.

Members of the board are Nelson O'Neal, Lexington; John Fred Williams, Ashland; W. P. Sullivan, Frankfort, and E. E. Pruitt, Louisville. The board was created by the 1952 General Assembly to free the State's only institution of higher education for Negroes from control by the State Board of Education.

Regents Meet Immediately

The regents met immediately after they received the oath of office, Members of the State Board of Education also attended the meeting.

In its first action, the board:

1. Appointed Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the college, as secretary of the board.

2. Accepted a $459,079 operating budget for 1952-53 for the school. The budget was approved last March by the State Board of Education, then the controlling body of the college.

3. Accepted two $200 scholarships from the Kroger Company for freshmen students o fhome economics or agriculture.

4. Authorized Dr. Atwood to sign a co-operative agreement with with the United States Department of Agriculture to make the school's services available to foreign countries through the Mutual Security Agency and the Technical Co-operation Administration.

5. Authorized Whitney M. Young, head of Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, to request from the State Buildings and Properties Commission adequate classrooms and facilities for 100 additional students, and a dining room and kitchen for the present enrollment. Lincoln Institute is administered by Kentucky State College.

Dr. Atwood announced to the regents that plans were nearing completion for a new elementary laboratory building.

Kentucky State College's Training School educates Franklin County Negro children at the elementary level under a contract made between the college and the Franklin County Board of Education.

The construction of the building will be financed through a $125,000 issue, to be amortized with funds collected in fees from the Franklin County Board of Education.

Wetherby Dedicates It

Governor Wetherby, on behalf of the State Property and Buildings Commission, dedicated the science building this afternoon.

Most of the college's 516 students, its faculty members, and townspeople attended the dedication held on the lawn in front of George Washington Carver Hall. This is the name given the new science building earlier today by the board of regents in memory of the late Negro scientist.

Wetherby told his audience that "most Kentuckians are glad that we have built this accommodation for the betterment and advancement of this student body—and those to follow."

The Governor also commended Dr. Atwood "for the facilities and gains earned for your race, not only at Kentucky State College, but in other areas of our state and the South."

Dr. Atwood has the longest tenure as a president of a Kentucky State-supported college. He has been in office since 1929.

Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, as ex-officio chairman of the board of regents, accepted the building on behalf of the board.

Role of Science Hailed

"It is indeed fitting that we should dedicate this new science building at Kentucky State College. It is recognized that our people are aware of the importance of science in modern life, and proof that we want our young people to have the best in scientific information.

"Science knows no boundaries along geographical lines. This building acknowledges there are no racial lines. Science is universal . . . without a knowledge of science we are babes in a modern wilderness," Butler said.

Housed on the second floor of the science building is a display of rare batterflies and insects presented to the college by former King Farouk of Egypt.

Dr. Lloyd E. Alexander, head of the department of biology, is responsible for obtaining the unusual display for the new building. Last September he wrote the former King and asked if Farouk could send a few of his native or foreign insects to grace one of the display cases. The King sent a complete exhibit.

Student Thanks Expressed

Dr. Alexander predicted today the insects would stimulate scientific education of his students. He emphasized that the science building will long be remembered as a moral uplift to the students and faculty members.

Student appreciation of the new building was expressed by Miss Barbara Fuller, editor of The Thorobred, the school's yearbook.

The students applauded vigorously as Miss Fuller urged that there be more occasions such as the one today—times when other new buildings may be dedicated.

Dr. Atwood presided at the dedication. He called the science building and the school's own board of regents "another milestone in the history of Kentucky State College."

W. W. Jones, chaplain of the college, gave the invocation. Before the program, the college band presented a short concert.

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Kentucky State College

State Moves to End A Second-Class Status

KENTUCKY'S State College for Negroes at Frankfort has been held in a special and subordinate place in our system of higher education. It alone, among the University and the four state colleges for white students, remains under control of the State Board of Education, denied the independence of the others.

The point has been noted, more or less warningly, by accrediting agencies, the U. S. Office of Education and the Committee on Resources and Functions of State Government. It is not far different from the point on which Morehead College lost its academic standing in 1947 on charges of political interference. It is a sore point with a large group of Kentuckians.

Therefore the bill now in the State Senate to put the college under its own board of regents, like the others, is a proper one, by both moral and educational standards. Its provision to remove the phrase "for Negroes" from the name of the college is in the same spirit of equality. We were under the impression that this had already been done, but even if so, it helps to clinch the end of separation and second-class status.

As long as the Kentucky State College remains under a board (the Board of Education) subject to a Governor's dismissal at will, its standing will never be quite secure.

Courier-Journal Photo by Joe Reister

FORENSICS . . . Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, talks with K.S.C. and University of Kentucky debaters. Others are, from left, Edward Taylor and James Harding, K.S.C.-team members, and Jacob Mayer and Miss Mary Marsten, U. K. team members. The debaters discussed economic controls.

Negro Collegians Debate With U.K.

Competition Is The First Ever Held Between College and White Students

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., April 1.—It was Kentucky State College vs. the University of Kentucky here today, the first competition ever held between Negro students of the college and white students of the university.

The event was a no-decision debate on whether the Federal Government should adopt a permanent program of wage and price control.

Negro students upholding the affirmative were Edward Taylor, sophomore, Nicholasville, and James Harding, senior, Campbellsville.

University Takes Negative

White students arguing the negative were Miss Mary Marsten, sophomore, Nicholasville, and Jacob Mayer, junior, Louisville.

The debate was staged before some 400 students of K.S.C. at chapel exercises in Hume Hall.

Competition with K.S.C. first occurred to Dr. Gifford Blyton, director of debate at the university, three years ago. And, last spring, he invited K.S.C. to the debating tournament at Lexington. But, because debating had been inactive at K.S.C. since 1946, the Negro school declined the previous invitations.

Howard M. Jason, debate instructor at K.S.C., explained today that the debate was arranged to stimulate interest in the activity among K.S.C. students.

1st Competition With U. K.

H. E. Cheaney, assistant professor of history and government at K.S.C., who presided at the debate, called today a historical occasion for the school.

"This is the type of relationship between colleges which promises good health for the state of Kentucky," Cheaney declared.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of K.S.C., remarked following the debate that today was not only the first time his students had competed with U. K. students, but also the first debate between K.S.C. and students of any white college.

Taylor and Harding, in speaking for the question in debate, pointed out that federal control of wages and prices would prevent premature price rises and panic buying.

On the other side of the question, Miss Marsten and Mayer argued that permanent control of prices and wages would "create a greater evil than it would prevent."

Although there was no decision, a casual observer noticed that the U. K. team excelled in its technique of presentation, and that the K.S.C. students demonstrated excellence in their line of thought.

Both instructors said they hope to arrange future debates between the two schools.

Dr. L. E. Alexander Gets Rare Insects From Egypt's King

Frankfort, Ky.—The State Board of Education in its next meeting on April 11, has been asked by President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College to authorize acceptance of a rare collection of specimens of Egyptian and foreign insects given to the college by his Majesty King Farouk of Egypt.

An unusual story lies behind this gift of the King of Egypt. Dr. Lloyd E. Alexander, Head of the Department of Biology at Kentucky State College, saw an item in the September 17 issue of the Time Magazine, which stated that King Farouk had just purchased for $500 a butterfly collection while he was in Cannes, France. Dr. Alexander wrote to the King, congratulating him on his collection and asked that his Majesty give to Kentucky State College, a few Egyptian specimen for display in the new science building at the college.

King Farouk immediately replied that he would grant the request and the collection when prepared would be forwarded through the Egyptian Embassy in Washington.

On March 17, Dr. Alexander received a communication from His Majesty's private secretary, stating that the collection had been forwarded to the Washington Embassy. A list of the specimen (909 in all) was sent with the letter.

On March 24, the Egyptian Embassy called Dr. Alexander, informing him that the collection had arrived. Dr. Alexander says the collection is of inestimable value in the teaching of biology, and to his knowledge, there is none other like it in any institution in the South. Aside from some of the major universities, he says that he doubts if any school in this country had a comparable collection of specimen of rare insects.

Dr. Alexander had nineteen years experience as a professor at Fisk University prior to coming to Kentucky State College to head the Department of Biology in 1949. He is loved and respected by his fellow teachers and students. A large per cent of his students have been successful in the study of medicine.

Ky. State College Debaters Tangle With UK Orators

Frankfort, Ky—For the first time in the history of both institutions, Kentucky State College and the University of Kentucky met in debate in Hume Hall Chapel, the 1st of April. The subject for discussion was "Resolved, That The Federal Government Should Adopt a Permanent Program of Wage and Price Control."

Members of the Edmund Burke Debate Society at KSC opposed members of the Tau Kappa Alpha Forensic Honor Society of U. K.

Two debates were scheduled and the participants were as follows: For the affirmative—Kentucky State College, Edward Taylor, a sophomore from Nicholasville, Ky., and James Harding, a senior from Campbellsville, Ky. For the negative—University of Kentucky, Miss Mary Marsten, sophomore from Nicholasville and Jacob Mayer, senion from Louisville Ky. For the second debate, which had to be cancelled because of the illness of one of the U. K. participants, the affirmative was to have been presented by the University of Kentucky with Capp Turner and Mary Bowen as the speakers; the negative was to have been defended by Kentucky State College speakers—James Wilson and Rufus Barfield.

Dr. Gifford Bylton, chairman of Sueech Staff of the University of Kentucky, and Coach of the debaters accompanied the team to Kentucky State College. Mr. Howard Jason, Associate Professor in the Department of English at Kentucky State College and Coach of the Kentucky State College team, was host of the occasion. Mr. Henry E. Cheaney acted as chairman of the debate. The debate was non-decision. The audience gave both sides rousing applause.

sion event on whether the federal government should adopt a permanent program of wage and price control.

Negro students upholding the affirmative were Edward Taylor, sophomore, Nicholasville, Ky., and James Harding, senior Campbellsville.

White students arguing the negative were Miss Mary Marsten, sophomore, Nicholasville, Ky., and Jacob Mayer, junior, Louisville.

More than 400 students heard the debate at chapel exercises in Hume Hall at KSC.

Purpose of the debate was to stimulate interest in the activity among Kentucky State students.

H. E. Cheaney, assistant professor of History and government at KSC, presided over the debate.

Kentucky State Students Debate White Team

FRANKFORT, Ky.—It was Kentuckian against Kentuckian here last week as Negro students from Kentucky State College for the first time in history debated against white students from the University of Kentucky.

The battle of wits was a no-deci-

Can The Land Grant Presidents Act?

Not so long ago the presidents of the Negro Land-Grant colleges met again in the nation's capitol. Each year they meet to discuss the problems of the institutions which are entrusted to their care. Just as regularly each year the facts are present to show that they get only a fraction of the Federal funds which ought to come to their institutions even if those funds should be distributed in proportion to racial populations, to say nothing of distributing them on a basis so as to produce equal educational opportunities.

It seems reasonable to suppose that almost any judge of competent jurisdiction would order those funds to be distributed in a just and legal manner, instead of distributing them in such a way as to rob Negro students of their fair share. Can the Land-Grant presidents act to petition the courts to issue the necessary orders to stop this robbing of Negro children of Federal funds in the same way that they are being robbed of state funds? Is there any reasonable explanation which stands in the way of their acting?

This is 1951 and Negro boys are dying in Korea. The fears of other years are no longer applicable to this day. It would be a fine thing if the Land-Grant Presidents could begin to act in this direction under the leadership of Dr. E. B. Evans.

Three representatives of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges conferred in Washington last week with D. L. MacDonald of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and other Government officials regarding the participation of Negro Land-Grant institutions in the foreign training program.

Left to right are: Dr. John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College; D. L. MacDonald, OFAR; and Dr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View A. & M College.

Land-Grant Colleges Committee Confers On Foreign Training

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Ways by which the 17 Negro Land-Grant colleges may participate in the foreign training program were here in conference last Monday and Tuesday three representatives of the institions and Government officials associated with foreign technical assistance work

Representing the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges were Dr. E. B. Evans of Prairie View A M. college, Conference President; Dr. R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, Conference Secretary, and Dr. John W. Davis of West Virginia State college, Chairman, Conference Executive Committee.

Following discussion of various technical assistance efforts by officials of Foreign Agriculture Relations, Extension Service, Mutual Security Agency, and Technical Cooperation Administration, the committee of college presidents drafted a statement regarding the handling of foreign agricultural affairs by all of the Negro Land-Grant institutions.

In the future,it is expected that a number of agricultural trainees and leaders from abroad, who come here to study and observe the operations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant College system, will spend some time at both white and Negro agricultural colleges.

Among those who appeared on the conference program were: D. L. MacDonald, acting head of the division of Extension, Education, and Training of OFAR, who was chairman of the conference; Deputy Administrator Jonathan B. Bingham of Technical Cooperation Administration; E. N. Holmgreen of the Mutual Security Agency; Dr. Fred P. Frutchey of Extension Service; Dr. Ross E. Moore, assistant director of OFAR; Carlos J. Ortega of OFAR; David Scull of TCA; O. L. Mimms of MSA; Dr. Lewis P. McCann of the Agricultural Research Administration; and Dennett Guthrie of OFAR.

17 Land-grant Colleges To Aid Foreign Program

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Land Grant School Heads in Conference

Seek Ways in Which Colleges May Join Foreign Aid Program

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Land Grant Colleges

OFFICERS OF LAND GRANT COLLEGE ORGANIZATION—Above are the key officers of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which is set to hold its thirtieth annual session in Washington, D. C., Oct. 21-23, at the Federal Security Building. Left to right, the leaders are: Dr. E. B. Evans, conference president, president of Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex.; Dr. R. E. Clement, vice president, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. R. B. Atwood, secretary, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. Felton Clarke, president, Southern University, Scotlandville, La., and Dr. John Davis, president, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

Land Grant College Hear Reports On Area Studies

By A. H. CALLOWAY

NASHVILLE — Ernest E. Neal, TVA Project Director told a conference of Liaison Representatives that the mechanization of farming in the TVA Area has caused a decline in the colored population.

The conference of faculty members from the colored land grant collegas from the TVA areas were in a 2-day session at Tennessee A and I State University last week, the meeting closed Wednesday afternoon.

The delegates heard reports on the social studies projects which has been conducted during the past year in the several areas where the colleges are located. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee.

North Carolina Study

The North Carolina Study was presented by Mr. John L. Withers, of A and T College and Dr. Harry Walker of Howard University, discussed The State Study, Outside the Tennessee Valley. The Future of TVA Project and Utilization of Research Findings for Teacher Training was a panel discussion by Richard O. Niehoff, Lawrence L. Durisch, J. Herman Daves, Robert Lowry and Ernest E. Neal.

Another panel discussion was on the subject, Research Project for Next Year, which was discussed by Harry J. Walker, Hylan Lewis, and Roscoe Lewis.

Among those in attendance were: Dr. E. H. Wallace, Alabama A. and M.; L. M. Ward, S.C. State College; John L. Withers, A and T. College; J. Herman Daves, Robert E. Lowry and Richard O. Niehoff, from Knoxville; B. W. Harris, Alcorn A and M College; Dr. W. S. M. Banks, Ft. Valley State College; A. C. Pryor Jr., Ky. State College; Dr. Robert A. Anglin, W. Va. State College; Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Va. State College;

Dr. Harry J. Walker, Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, Howard University; Dr. Charles H. Smith, Fla. A and M College; Miss Irene Johnson, Mrs. Mildred Carter and Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee, Inst.; Miss N. L. Roy, Miss H. J. E. DuBose, Dr. S. O. Bryant, Dr. Theadore A. Love and Dr. Henry L. Taylor, of Tennessee A and I State University.

Jap Denied Entrance To Okla. School

By International News Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — (INS)— A ruling by the state's attorney general's office Friday denied admission to Oklahoma's State Negro University to a 23 year old Japanese student from Tokyo.

The prospective student, Alphonse J. H. Shibusawa, has applied for admission to Langston University, but the attorney general's office ruled that "only persons of African descent could attend the school."

Shibusawa met several American GI's from the school in Japan, and has been writing school officials since last Summer.

The opinion said the student could be enrolled at Langston only if state-supported white schools in Oklahoma did not offer the degree he seeks.

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Leland College President Quits

NEW ORLEANS — Dr. J. M. Frazier, president of Leland college, announced his resignation last week after 10 years as head of the institution.

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LeMoyne College

LeMoyne Seeks Funds To Keep Its Record Of Service High—It Has Come Far In 82 Years

p. 8

Sturdy College Has Splendid History Of Building The Finest Type Of Negro Citizenry—Learning And Civic Benefit Have Spread From Hub

LeMoyne College, an 82-year-old institution, is in the midst of its annual support campaign.

Walter Chandler, civic leader and former mayor, is in charge of the $25,000 fund-raising effort. The annual drive is conducted in connection with the nation-wide United Negro College Fund campaign. LeMoyne is one of the 32 colleges represented in the national organization.

Although the local campaign is for $25,000. LeMoyne receives a larger amount from the national organization.

Mr. Chandler and his committee hope to complete the fund raising campaign by Jan. 15. C. Arthur Bruce is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the colleges.

More Than 400 Students

LeMoyne was founded 82 years ago as an elementary school. Later it was expanded to a high school and still later to a junior college, and finally to a full-fledged college.

Sun. 12-21-52

At present the institution, which is the hub for Negro civic, cultural and educational activities in Memphis, is headed by Dr. Hollis F. Price. More than 400 students are enrolled.

Memphis

Many of the graduates of LeMoyne are now teaching in Memphis and Shelby County schools. It is estimated that nearly 400 graduates are filling these positions. Three graduates of the college are now members of the faculty there.

In addition to the regular college courses, LeMoyne has some 75 teachers taking special evening courses.

Praised By Review

Mr. Chandler in his letter to friends of the college called attention to an article on LeMoyne which appeared in the April 15 issue of The United Colleges Review. This article follows:

LeMoyne College in Memphis, one of the 32 privately-managed institutions affiliated with the United Negro College Fund, is a community-minded institution serving a tri-state area in which more than 250,000 Negroes live. The aim and purpose of the college is to give Negro students every opportunity to obtain the fundamentals of higher education and thus prepare them to meet the challenge of opportunity upon graduation.

Because LeMoyne College has shared in many community projects in the last few years, it likes to consider itself an integral part of the city of Memphis and the State of Tennessee which it serves. This is because many graduates have grasped the feeling of public spiritedness ingrained by the college and have gone forth to serve in social service activities, the teaching profession, and scientific work as well as becoming missionaries abroad.

Typical Graduate

One of many typical graduates who answered LeMoyne's call of public spiritedness is Samuel Goodloe, 1946, who was graduated from LeMoyne with a B.S. degree. Today he is working for the Federal Civil Service Commission as an assistant to Dr. Wolcott B. Dunham in the research department of the 2,000-bed Kennedy Veterans Hospital in Memphis. Goodloe is the only Negro technician in the hospital's laboratory, where he does most of the institution's technical research.

For years LeMoyne College has been keenly interested in community projects of every kind. Some 10 years ago, for instance, the college was responsible for a tenant selection survey on a site opposite the campus. From the findings, compiled and tabulated by the college's students, came LeMoyne Gardens, a housing project for 580 families, financed by Federal, state and city funds.

Some 15 years ago, LeMoyne's Department of Sociology, working with the local YWCA, made a community survey out of which grew the Vance Avenue YWCA Center. Similar surveys were conducted by LeMoyne students for the Orange Mound Day Nursery and the Emmanuel Episcopal Church Community Center.

Today this community spirit extends even further. Faculty members serve on the boards of many of the Memphis social service and welfare agencies, while many of these agencies are manned by graduates of LeMoyne. Faculty members also serve with the Civic Research Committee, the Memphis Boy and Girl Scouts and the YMCA.

A Girl's Success

Mildred Crawford, another graduate, is also an example of the college's community spirit. The daughter of a tenant sharecropper, Mildred was the eldest child of a large family, and she was determined to be a teacher. But her father was barely able to maintain himself and his family on his 35 acre farm, living from year to year on a subsistance level.

Nevertheless, young Mildred was allowed to go to college, where she took a part-time position in the college library to help meet her tuition. During her four years at LeMoyne she was extremely successful in establishing herself in the upper 5 per cent of her class.

Through her strong determination to succeed and also because of her high scholastic standing, Mildred is today attending the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit, affiliated with the University of Michigan. Through help provided by a $1,400 Florina Lasker scholarship, young Mildred is fulfilling her ambition to become a teacher of elementary education and child development.

LeMoyne's community spirit is not only confined to Memphis. For, through its graduates, LeMoyne's public spiritedness is represented in far-flung parts of the world. This is true of Katheryn Bryan, '46, who is preaching LeMoyne's doctrines in her missionary work in faroff Haiti, where she is director of religious education for the Episcopal Church.

After leaving LeMoyne, Katheryn went to Columbia University, where she continued graduate work before attending Union Seminary.

While working for her master's degree, she decided to go into missionary work. Her field work took her among the Navajo Indians at Fort Defiance, Ariz., and after three months she found it such a challenge that she requested and obtained a foreign assignment.

LeMoyne College can be rightfully proud of its community spirit. For in the last two decades it has sent forth more than 500 teachers, while the record shows that 60 per cent of the instructors in Memphis elementary schools today are graduates of LeMoyne.

Started back in 1871, the college was first known as the LeMoyne Normal and Commercial School. From 1924 to 1930 the institution became a junior college with a two-year course. Upon graduation, students went out and taught, but when the college instituted its four-year course in 1932, former graduates returned for additional courses to meet required standards. Today, LeMoyne is an out-student college with an enrollment of 500 students and a worthy successor of the early grade and normal school.

Academic changes were not the only ones made over the years of operation its faculty was entirely white. However, this was changed in 1910, when the faculty became interracial. Recently, Dr. Hollis F. Price was chosen LeMoyne's first Negro president.

A tribute was paid to LeMoyne's long and devoted public spiritedness to the community when the faculty were asked, during a recent election, to serve as election officers in Memphis.

Through its sincere application of the community spirit, LeMoyne College has made great strides forward in preparing Negro Youth to meet their share of community obligations. For LeMoyne feels that it is only by understanding the true spirit of brotherhood, right at the source, that the college's students can fully learn the basic requirements for good leadership which will benefit their town or city, their state, and the country as a whole.

Univ. Gets $7000 Grant From Estate

LINCOLN U., Pa. — The story of a man who never went to college but had such a deep concern for the future of his race he contributed most of his life-time earning toward the education of young people came to light this week when it was revealed that Lincoln University had received $7000.00 from the estate of a Havre de Grace barber.

He was Joel L. DeCourcey, who died in 1926 after operating a shop in the little Maryland town for many years. His will directed that the money he accumulated through years of sacrificing be placed in trust for his sister, Mrs. Frances O. Brown, and at her death be divided equally between Lincoln, Morgan State College and the A. M. E. Aged Colored Peoples Home in Baltimore.

Mrs. Brown died in July, 1951, at a convalescent home in Baltimore at the age of 94 and the estate was just recently settled. So far as is known, DeCourcey had no connection with either school. He felt, however, that education was one of the keys to the more rapid advancement of Negroes.

The bequest made a total of more than $372,000, Lincoln has received from Negroes, mostly alumni, in the last five years.

DR. BOND TO ATTEND LAY MEET IN BUFFALO

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, will be the representative of education at the North American Lay Conference on the Christian and His Daily Work, Feb. 22, at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, N. Y.

Theme of the conference is: "Job Decisions and the Conscience of the Christian Worker". Other leaders will speak for labor, industry and business, agriculture, and politics and public life.

Minister, Publisher To Receive Lincoln University Awards

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. (ANP)—A minister and a publisher have been named recipients of the annual Lincoln Pa.) University Abraham Lincoln Awards.

The national awards will be presented to the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, member of the Philadelphia Civil Service Commission, and Philip L. Graham, publisher of the Washington (D.C.) Post at the Founder's Day dinner here Feb. 25.

Since 1919, the awards have been presented annually to two citizens, one an alumnus, for distinguished public service within the tradition of Abraham Lincoln.

Previous winners include former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, Federal Judge J. Waties Waring and Dean Harold F. Grim. Lincoln Alumni recipients have been Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter, now head of the U. S. Public Health Mission to Liberia; Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, New York, and Judge Herbert E. Millen, Philadelphia.

White Students Enroll At Lincoln U. Seminary

LINCOLN, UNIVERSITY, Pa.—With the enrollment of three white students this semester, the Lincoln University Seminary became the only complete interracial seminary in the Presbyterian Church USA and possibly the first one in the history of American theological education.

Lincoln's Seminary—like others throughout the country—has had a partial interracial set-up for many years, but never before has it had both races represented at the same time on the trustee, faculty and student level, according to Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the University.

ONE OF THE white students, Philip Ramer, attended the University of Denver and Rockmont College in Denver where he studied under Rev. Thomas Murray, father of Dr. Andrew Murray, dean of Lincoln's Seminary. The others are Robert McKay and Albert Pierson, of Chester County, Pa., graduates of King's College, who are now serving rural churches in the area.

Dean Murray said that McKay and Pierson had visited the school prior to enrollment and were apparently impressed with the friendliness that prevailed — in addition to the fact that the campus was near their homes.

Altogether, six new students—representing a 50 percent increase in enrollment—entered the Seminary this semester. One of them, David Sealy, is from British Guiana.

Lincoln Awards Degrees To 70

Howard Jason, '92, Among 7 Honorees

Lincoln U., Pa.—Lincoln University (Pa.) granted honorary degrees to 7, bachelor's degrees to 60 and theology degrees to 3 at its 99th commencement June 3.

The loudest applause went to Howard T. Jason of the class of 1892, who celebrated his 60th anniversary. Dr. Jason has been a missionary for 55 years in Puerto Rico, is father of inter-scholastic athletics.

He is also the father of Robert Jason, professor at Howard; Susan Blocker, a business woman in St. Louis; Howard Jason, professor of English at Kentucky State; Mrs. M. White of Washington, and another daughter who is dean of women at Hampton.

Brilliant Achievements

His brilliant achievements and the education of a large family has been done out of a salary of $30 to $100 a month.

Other honorary degrees were awarded to:

Federal Judge Richard Hartshorne of Newark, N.J., commencement speaker; Eugen)Rhodes ('21), president of the Philadelphia Tribune; Frank P. Wilson ('21), dean of religion at Howard University.

Leroy Chapman, Pennsylvania State Senator; Benedict Gimbel Jr., Philadelphia business executive; Vernon James ('22), principal of Steelton, Pa., High School, who is retiring this year.

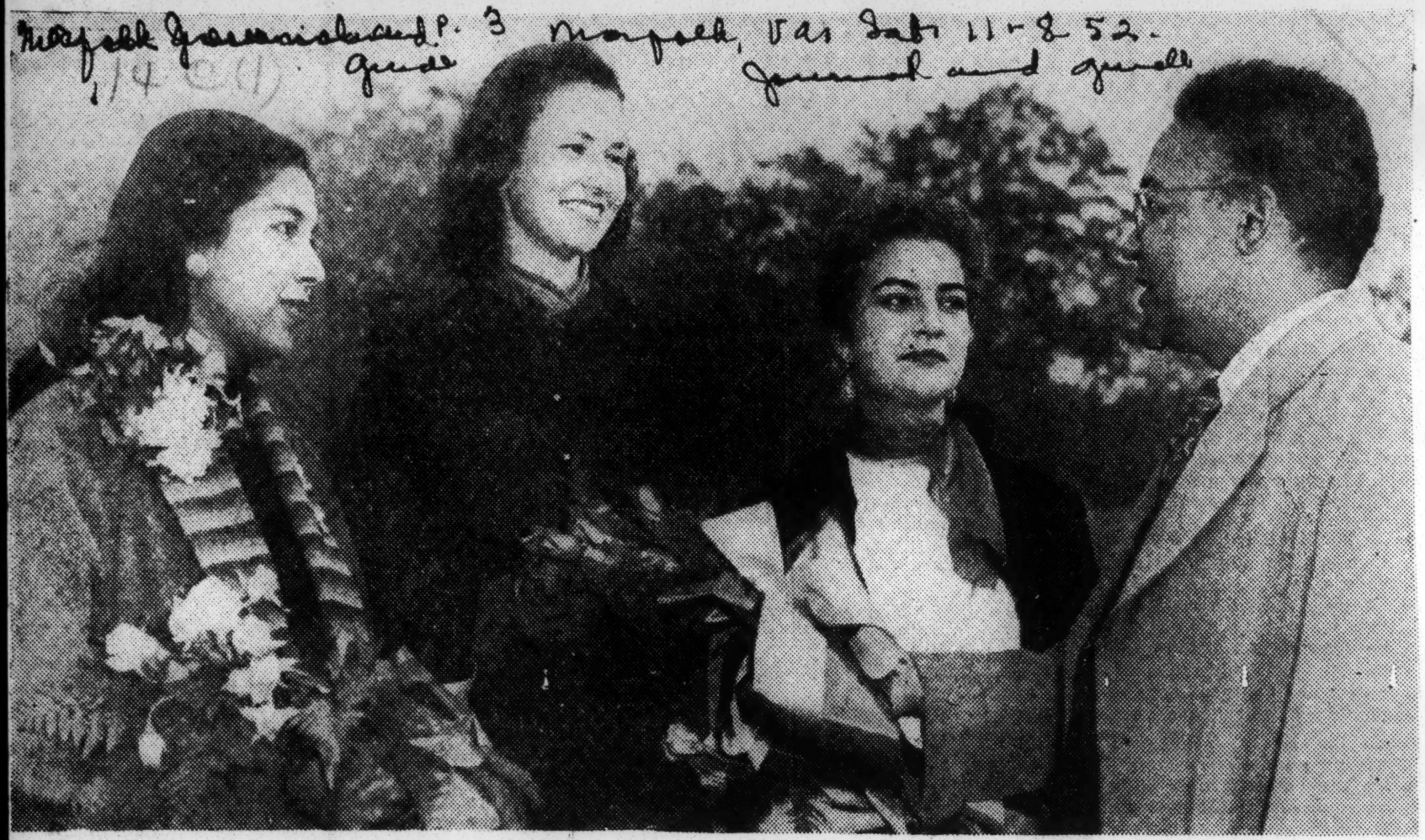
Three alumni achievement awards went to Dr. G. Lake Imes ('04) of Baltimore, Frank Hutchins ('20), Macon, Ga., undertaker, and Dr. Henry Gross ('16), Chicago dentist.

Athletic Scholarships Out

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, speaking of the successful completion of the year's work at the university, announced there would be no more athletic scholarships if the trustees accept the faculty's recommendations.

He also announced that $150,000, gifts of friends and alumni, is now in hand for completing the addition to the library.

White Girl Elected Homecoming Queen At Lincoln University (Pa.)



Jean Myers, second from left, Lincoln University's Homecoming queen, receives a bouquet from Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, during halftime ceremonies at the all-male Pennsylvania school on Saturday. Miss Myers, first white queen in the institution's history, is a freshman at Millersville (Pa.) State Teachers College. Her attendants are Delores Lee, left, of Brooklyn, and Geri Rosemond, of Hartford, Conn., a senior at Lincoln School of Nursing, New York. The queen was named by the Varsity Club from nominations submitted by the student body.

A Two-Way Street

Eighteen-year-old Jean Myers of Millersville, Pa., ruled with dignity as the homecoming queen at Lincoln University, Pa., last Friday.

There was an occasional lifting of eyebrows by some of the older Lincoln alumni. But otherwise, as it should have been, Miss Myers's reign was accepted as not unusual.

The eyebrow lifting was caused by Miss Myers's complexion. She is white, the first homecoming queen of her race in Lincoln's history.

Last year, 15,000 students at the University of Illinois selected comely Clarice C. Davis, a colored coed, as their homecoming queen.

There were some Illinois alumni who didn't take too kindly to this act, but their objections were drowned in the world-wide acclaim that resulted.

On campus after campus, the barriers of race are falling. Many hitherto white Greek letter sororities and fraternities have incurred the wrath of their national organizations by pledging colored students. Later, some of these national bodies have enthusiastically approved the step.

We think the selection of Miss Myers as Lincoln's homecoming queen was an excellent choice.

It shows that we recognize the fact that integration is a two-way street and that we are just as willing to give as to receive.

Three Renamed to Lincoln U. Board

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —(ANP)— Three members of the board of curators for Lincoln university were reappointed last week to six-year terms, Forrest Smith, governor of Missouri, announced.

They are Cliff G. Scruggs, Jefferson City; Dr. Joseph E. Ellis, Columbia, and Dr. A. W. Fox, Hannibal.

Lincoln U. Seminary Goes Interracial

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — With the enrollment of three white students this semester, the Lincoln university seminary became the only completely interracial seminary in the Presbyterian Church USA and possibly the first one in the history of American theological education.

Lincoln's seminary has had a partial interracial set-up for many years. Never before has it had both races at the same time on the trustee, faculty and student level, according to Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the university.

One of the white students, Philip Ramer, attended the University of Denver and Rockmont college in Denver. The others are Robert McKay and Albert Pierson, of Chester County, Pa., graduates of King's college.

Two weeks ago, Talladega college, in Alabama, became interracial when it accepted a white student.

Lincoln Faculty Is Listed

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Feb. 9 1952 — Seven Lincoln University faculty men including President Sherman D. Scruggs are listed in the 1952 edition of "Who's Who in the Mid-West."

Persons listed are: President Scruggs, E. E. Dawson, dean of the college; J. N. Freeman, head of the department of agriculture; R. Clyde Minor, head of the department of sociology; Thomas D. Pawley, Jr. of the departmet of English; A. S. Pride, dean of the School of Journalism and Scovel Richardson dean of the School of Law.

Pride Named To Committee

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A. J. Higginbotham, head of the department of journalism at the University of Nevada and president of the American Society of Journalism School Administrators, has named Dr. Armistead S. Pride, dean of Lincoln University School of Journalism, to the ASJSA Committee on Awards. The committee of three members has also Dr. Perley I. Reed, director, School of Journalism University of West Virginia, chairman and Alvin E. Austin, head of the department of journalism, University of North Dakota.

The committee annually selects from nominations by member schools an outstanding newspaper for an award presented at the August convention of the association. Basis for choice of the 1952 winner is the newspaper that most completely expresses the American way of life.

Dean Pride has also been named an assistant editor of the bibliography section of the "Journalism Quarterly," official organ of the Association for Education in Journalism.

Lincoln President, 6 Faculty Members In Who's Who

JEFFERSON CITY, MO —(ANP) —Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university (Mo.) and six members of the faculty of the university are listed in the 1952 edition of "Who's Who in the Mid-west."

They are:

E. E. Dawson, dean of the college; J. N. Freeman, head of the department of Agriculture; R. Clyde Minor, head of the department of Sociology; Thomas D. Pawley, Jr., department of English; A. S. Pride, dean of the School of Journalism and Schvey Richardson, dean of the School of Law.

Meanwhile, the university announced that more than three times as many students enrolled for the second semester than were graduated.

Mid-year city system high school graduation and the pressure of stricter teacher certification requirements are two factors contributing to the increase in enollment, O. W. Bradley, acting register, said.

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Livingstone College

Dr. W. J. Trent On European Tour

NEW YORK, July 15.—Dr. William J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, sailed today on the Holland-American liner, Zuiderkruis to visit England, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy. Dr. Trent's European tour is a gift of the AME Zion Church and Livingstone Alumni in recognition of his 27 years of service, during which period Livingstone achieved full accredization as a four-year Liberal Arts college and $750,000 building campaign was successfully completed.

While in Scotland, Dr. Trent will visit the home of David Livingstone, missionary, explorer and humanitarian for whom the college was named in 1880. The great schools of Glasgow and Edinburgh, which produced many of the world's outstanding theologians and biblical scholars are also on Dr. Trent's itinerary.

An authority on world history, Dr. Trent will visit the historic places of England, including London's Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and the House of Parliament, as well as the colleges and universities of Cambridge.

Dr. Trent will return to Salisbury, North Carolina at the end of August to prepare for the opening of Livingstone and his twenty-eighth year as president of the college. He is a member of the Salisbury Board of Education; the executive committee of North Carolina Interracial Commission, and served as president of the North Carolina Association of Negro Colleges in 1927 and 1941.

Dr. Trent is the father of W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund, of which Livingstone is a member institution.

Louisiana School Gets Vet' Bid

NATCHITOCHES, La.—(ANP) —Paul Jones Ellis, 24, veteran of front-line action in Korea, recently became the first Negro to apply for admission to state-supported Louisiana Polytechnic institute, Ruston, La.

Jones filed his application for admission to the school of engineering. He sent one letter to the office of the registrar and another to the president of the school.

The letter addressed to R. L. Ropp, president of the institution was refused and returned. No reason was given for the refusal. The other letter was accepted.

Jones said that he "always wanted engineering as a profession, but gave it up because I was unable to go out of the south to attend school."

He added that it was during his stint in Korea with the engineers that he was again lured toward an engineering career.

Prior to entering the service he attended Grambling college, Grambling, La., for two years.

GI Applies For Admission To La. Polytechnic Inst.

Natchitoches, La. (Special) — Paul Jones Ellis, 24, a recently discharged veteran who served 13-months with front-line troops in Korea, has applied for admittance to Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.

He is the first Negro applicant in the school's history.

According to information released Friday by the NAACP, Jones is seeking admittance to the School of Engineering. Dr. E. A. Johnson, Natchitoches, is state president of the NAACP.

A veteran of 49 months service in the Army, Jones filed his application February 20.

Two registered letters of application were mailed to school officials, according to the information released by the NAACP. One was sent to the office of the registrar and the other to President R. L. Ropp.

The letter addressed to President Ropp was refused and returned along with the receipt for the registered article. Reasons for the refusal were not given.

The other letter was accepted.

Jones told newsmen recently that he "always wanted engineering as a profession, but gave it up because I was unable to go out of the South to attend school."

Prior to entering the service he attended Grambling College, at Grambling, La., for two years and was considered a "brilliant" student, a NAACP spokesman said.

He spent 24-months with Army Engineers in the Pacific. Jones said it was during his stint in Korea with the engineers that he was again lured toward a career in that profession.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute is a state supported college offering bachelor of science degrees in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanial and petroleum engineering.

The school offers curricula accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development.

War Vet Applies To La. College

NATCHITOCHES, La. (ANP)—Paul J. Ellis, 24, veteran of front-line action in Korea, recently became the first to apply for admission to the white state-supported Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.

Jones filed his application for admission to the School of Engineering. He sent one letter to the office of the registrar and another to the president of the school. The letter addressed to R. L. Ropp, president of the institution, was refused and returned. No reason was given for the refusal. The other letter was accepted.

Jones said that he "always wanted engineering as a profession, but gave it up because I was unable to go out of the south to attend school." He added that it was during his stint in Korea with the engineers that he was again lured toward an engineering career. Prior to entering the service he attended Grambling College, Grambling, La., for two years.

Korean Vet Seeks La. Tech Admission

NATCHITOCHES, La. — Paul Jones Ellis, 24, a recently discharged veteran who served thirteen months with front-line troops in Korea, has applied for admission to Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.

He is the first Negro applicant in the school's history.

Mr. Ellis is seeking admittance to the School of Engineering.

Vet Applies To Enter Univ. Of Louisiana

NATCHITOCHES, La. — (ANP) —Paul Jones Ellis, 24, veteran of Front-line action in Korea, recently became the first Negro to apply for admission to state-supported Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.

Jones filed his application for admission to the School of Engineering. He sent one letter to the office of the registrar and another to the president of the school.

The letter addressed to R. L. Ropp, president of the institution, was refused and returned. No reason was given for the refusal. The other letter was accepted.

Jones said that he "always wanted engineering as a profession, but gave it up because I was unabel to go out of the south to attend school."

He added that it was during his stint in Korea with the engineers that he was again lured toward an engineering career.

LSU Opens Extension Classes To All Eligible Negro Applicants

Extension classes of LSU are now open to Negroes.

This information was contained in a recent letter to Attorney A. P. Tureaud from the university at Baton Rouge. These classes are being held in various parts of the state.

The letter states:

"General Troy B. Middleton, president of Louisiana State University, says that under the present university policy, Negroes who have been to the graduate school of Louisiana State University, are privileged to enroll in graduate extension classes. Therefore, the policy of this division is to admit Negroes to graduate extension classes when applicants for admission meet the regular university graduate requirements for admission".

The letter came in response to one which was written to the director of the general extension division of LSU following a complaint that several Negro college graduates who applied for admission to the extension classes at Ruston, Louisiana, last week were refused admission.

Among them were O. W. Owens, Mrs. Augusta J. Clark, Miss Maude L. Carodine, Nathan Walker, Jr., Mrs. Maude W. Richards, Mrs. Mary B. Sims, Mrs. Thelma A. Wilson, Mrs. Josie Warren Cleveland, Mrs. Odessa W. Wilson, Thomas Martel Brim, Mrs. Vera L. Davis, Mrs. Sophie J. George, Miss Charllean V. Townsend, Mrs. Earline Nute, Mrs. Marion Watley, Mrs. Velma Rodgers, Mrs. L. M. Davis and Leonist Watley.

Answering specifically the question propounded to J. W. Brouillette, he stated: "When facilities can be obtained and Negro students meet the requirements for admission to graduate school, they will be admitted to the extension classes taught at graduate level"

Louisiana U. Admits Negro Graduates

BATON ROUGE, La. — Announcement was made last week that Negro students in the graduate school who have qualified and have been accepted as students in the Louisiana State university, would be permitted to attend extension classes which meet in several parts of the state.

This announcement came in answer to complaints made by several Negroes who had applied for admission to extension classes in Ruston, and had been refused.

These included O. W. Owens, Mrs. Augusta J. Clark, Miss Maude L. Carroline, Nathan Walker, Jr., Mrs. Maude W. Richards, Mrs. Mary B. Simms, Mrs. Thelma A. Wilson, Mrs. Josie Warren Cleveland, Mrs. Odessa W. Wilson, Thomas Martel, Mrs. Vera P. Davis, Mrs. Sophie J. George, Miss Charlene Townsend, Mrs. Earline Nute, Mrs. Marion Watley, Mrs. Velma Rodgers, Mrs. L. M. Davis and Leonist Watley.

LSU ordered to admit Negro to med school

NEW ORLEANS, March 28—(AP)—Louisiana State University is under Federal Court order to admit qualified Negroes to its school of medicine.

The order was signed in U. S. District Court here yesterday by Judge J. Skelly Wright. It was issued in the case of Daryle Foister, supervisor of nursing at the Flint Goodrich Hospital. She filed suit Oct. 8, 1951, asking admittance to the medical school's department of nursing education.

The order states that LSU's administrators and officers of the medical school are restrained from refusing to admit any Negro citizen to the school of medicine solely on grounds of race or color.

La. Schools Deny One, Accept One

NEW ORLEANS — Julius A. Faulk of Moorehouse parish in Louisiana who had applied for entrance into Northeast Louisiana State college in Monroe was refused admission last week. It was reported that he is contemplating instituting a suit through Atty. A. P. Tureaud.

Meanwhile Miss Anna Louise Cherrie, daughter of Dr. Ernest Cherrie, prominent physician of New Orleans and vice-president of the People's Life Insurance company there, has entered the graduate school of Louisiana State university in Baton Rouge. Miss Cherrie is a graduate of Howard university.

Nurse Wins Battle To Enter LSU

NEW ORLEANS — Miss Daryle Foister, supervisor of nursing at Flint-Goodridge hospital, has finally won her case for admission to Louisiana State university's medical school of the department of nursing education.

The decision was handed down last week by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright in a permanent injunction restraining LSU's board of supervisors and officials from refusing her admittance. She is the first Negro to enter the LSU medical school.

The suit was originally filed on October 8, 1951. A preliminary injunction followed on Oct. 15, 1951. Last week's order made the federal court order permanent.

No Bias Policy Made Clear In LSU Extension Matter

Baton Rouge.—The position of Louisiana State University with respect to Negroes attending extension classes conducted by the university in various sections of the state was clarified as the result of a conference between Dr. J. W. Brouillette, director of general extension division and A. P. Tureaud, attorney-at-law, New Orleans.

This conference was held in the office of Dr. Brouillette on the campus of LSU. Dr. Brouillette stated that the policy of LSU is to admit to the graduate extension classes all qualified persons and to any of the classes wherever they are held, without discrimination.

He stated that the same policy which prevails on the campus of LSU will prevail whenever the classes are off the campus.

Dr. Brouillette made it plain, however, that any student seeking admission to the graduate extension classes must first meet the requirements for admission to the regular classes. Students intending to attend these classes should first send in their transcripts for approval. When thus accepted for graduate work they will be eligible to attend the extension classes conducted in various sections of the state.

Nurse In New Try To Enter LSU School

BATON ROUGE, La.—Louisiana State university was handed a federal court order recently requiring it to present pre evidence in the case of a nurse seeking to enter the School of Medicine's Nuring department.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, counsel for Miss Darryl Foister, also of New Orleans, filed the action.

U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright directed the university's attorney to submit additional affidavits within 10 days.

Tennessee Registers 2nd Negro Student

BY O. B. TAYLOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) The second Negro in history last week registered at the University of Tennessee. He was Lincoln Blackeney, 30, who signed up for the spring quarter in the College of Law.

Blakeney, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Blakeney of Knoxville, transferred from the University of Wisconsin Law school where he completed one semester. He holds an A. B. from Knoxville college and an A. M. from Atlanta university.

First Negro to enter the University was Gene Mitchell Gray, who started in the winter quarter in the graduate school with a major in chemistry.

Both men are two of four Negroes who filed a federal suit to enter the University and finally won in the U. S. Supreme court. The other two, Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Alexander, have not registered yet.

Files Petition To Enter LSU

BATON ROUGE, La. — The Louisiana state board of education has been sent a petition by Atty. A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, in behalf of Julius A. Faulk.

Faulk said Tureaud applied to Northeast Louisiana State college in Monroe for admission. He was refused on Jan. 29, according to the statements.

1st Negro To Receive LSU Degree

BATON ROUGE — Charles Edward Harrington, 38, is scheduled to be the first Negro ever to march in a graduation ceremony at Louisiana State University this week when he receives his master of education degree in supervision and administration.

A native of Magnolia, Miss., he was graduated from Southern University in 1941, served four years in the Army during World War II, spent one summer studying education at New York University, and entered the LSU School of Education in the fall of 1951.

FIRST IN 93 YEARS—Charles Edward Harrington, 38-year-old Army veteran of Magnolia, Miss., became the first Negro ever to march in a graduation ceremony at Louisiana State university when he received his masters degree in education last week. A 1941 Southern university graduate, Harrington enrolled at LSU in 1951.

Mississippian First Negro Graduate At LSU

First Grad In Deep South

Baton Rouge, La. — Charles Edward Harrington proved to white people of the State that a Negro can match wits in the best colleges in the country, especially in the South.

Harrington, 38, from Magnolia, Miss., was the first Negro ever to march in a graduation ceremony at Louisiana State University here Monday, June 2.

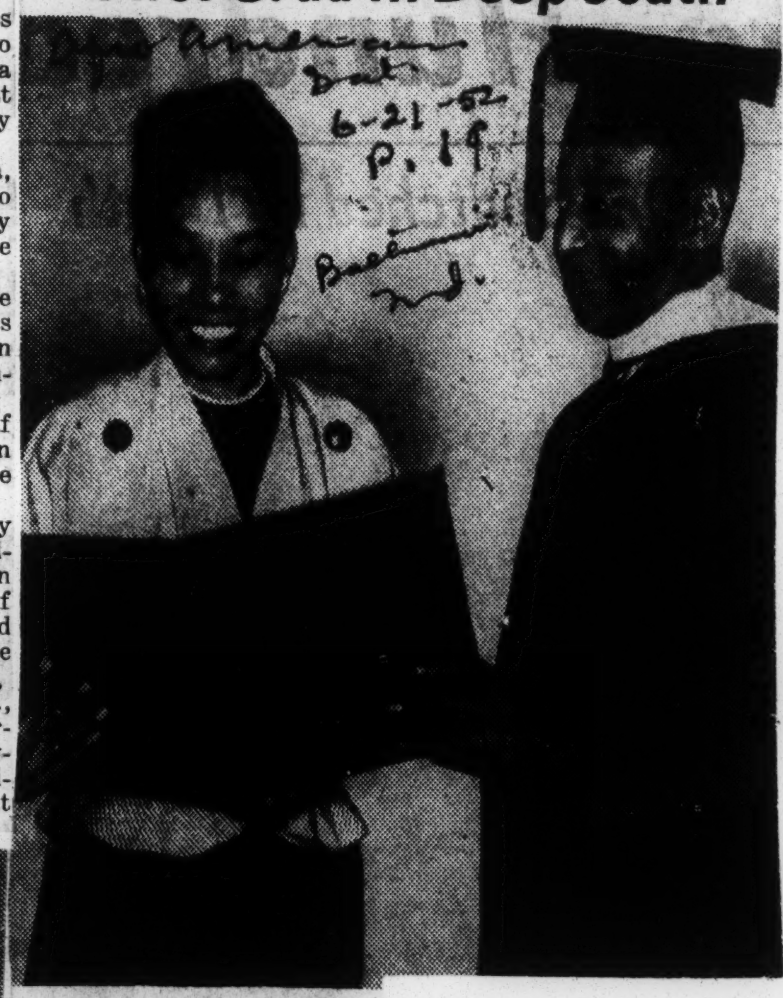
History was made in the State when the native Mississippian was handed his Masters of Education Degree in Supervision and Administration this week.

Harrington, a 1941 graduate of Southern University, enrolled in LSU's school of education in the fall semester of 1951..

A four-year World War II Army veteran majored in business administration while at Southern University. Upon completion of his studies at Southern, he worked in an administrative capacity there for a while.

A native of Magnolia, Miss., where he finished high school, Harrington spent one summer studying education at New York University before matriculating at LSU.

When asked about relations at LSU, Harrington very happily replied, "I think the relationship was most wholesome.



Shown are Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Harrington of Baton Rouge, La., admiring the master's degree Mr. Harrington received last week in education at Louisiana State University as the first colored graduate of a white institution of higher learning in the deep South.

Deep South College Has 1st Graduate

BATON ROUGE, La. (Iterstate Press) Mississippi - born Charles Edward Harrington received the master's degree in education at Louisiana State University, here last week, becoming the first of his race to be graduated from a Deep South University.

A native of Magnolia, Miss., where he completed high school, Harrington attended New Orleans University for one year. Financial troubles forced him to discontinue. He entered Southern University also of this city in 1939 where he was graduated in 1941.

Harrington entered the army in 1942, being honorably discharged in 1946. Leaving the army he worked in Administrative Positions at Southern University until he attended New York University last summer.

He entered LSU last September. Harrington is married to the former Florence Fladger of Greenville, S.C. She is music instructor at Southern University Laboratory School.

Looking For Job

They have no children. Harrington, an education major, specialized at LSU in supervision and administration with a minor in Geograph. He has no definite plans at present except to find a job, and later continue graduate work.

Harrington says, My instructors and fellow students alike a LSU were very cordial, suggestive and helpful in every way."

Negro Receives LSU Diploma

Mississippian Marches in Graduation Ceremony, and Is Handed His Masters of Education Degree

BATON ROUGE, La. — Charles Edward Harrington proved to white people of the state that a Negro can match his wits in the best colleges in the country, especially in the South.

Harrington, 38, from Magnolia, Miss., marched in the graduation ceremony at Louisiana State University here, Monday, June 2.

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CHARLES E. HARRINGTON
... proof for white people

HARRINGTON, a 1941 graduate of Southern University, enrolled in LSU's school of education in the fall semester of 1951.

A four-year World War II Army veteran majored in business administration while at Southern University. Upon completion of his studies at Southern, he worked in an administrative capacity there for a while.

Harrington spent one summer studying education at New York University before matriculating at LSU.

Asked about relations at LSU, Harrington very happily replied, "I think the relationship was most wholesome. The instructors were suggestive, helpful and cordial," he said.

"I FEEL that the program at LSU can do more for the educational program of Negroes than anything else in the state," he said.

Replying to a query about his plans, he averred, "I know I have an education comparable to any other Master in Education in the country, therefore I am going to make applications for jobs and wait for replies," he said assuredly.

Harrington minored in geography.

He is married with no children, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; YMCA, and other civic organizations.

There were race students in the Schools of Law, Science, Education, Social Welfare and Journalism.

Collins, Morial Win Moot Court Trials At LSU

For the first time in the 92-year history of Louisiana State University, two Negro freshman law students have won the first round of the Robert Lee Tullis Moot Court Competition.

The two students, Ernest N. Morial and Robert F. Collins, both from New Orleans, defeated Gerald Lofaso, Houma, and Felix H. Savoie, Jr., Belle Rose, in the hearing of an appeal concerning the decision in a murder case.

Collins and Morial enrolled in the Louisiana State University Law School in the fall semester of 1951.

The moot court victory enables the two students to participate in the second round of the Tullis Moot Court Competition next fall.

The moot court trials, named in honor of Dean Emeritus of the Law School Robert Lee Tullis, provide for three rounds of trials beginning in the freshman year and ending in the senior year.

Participants must have maintained a certain grade level to be eligible to take part.

Names of the final winners of the senior round are engraved on a plaque in the Law Building lobby.

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LOYOLA UNIVERSITY of the South

Graduate 10 Negroes In Class Studying Industrial Relations

Courier p.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-17-52

NEW ORLEANS—Loyola University of the South set the pace for better race relations in institutions of higher learning Thursday night when its first interracial class was graduated from the school's Institute of Industrial Relations. Ten members in a class of seventeen were Negroes.

Opening the exercises, the Rev. Louis J. Twomey, SJ, director of the institute, said this first biracial graduating class is proof that groups can work in cooperation in New Orleans and in the Southland.

Dat. 5.-17-52

DELIVERING THE principal address, Walter A. Maggiolo, general counsel of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, discussed "The Role of Government in Collective Bargaining."

He said: "Both management and labor must subordinate their personal differences to the assumption of the broader social responsibilities which are theirs more than any other group in our society."

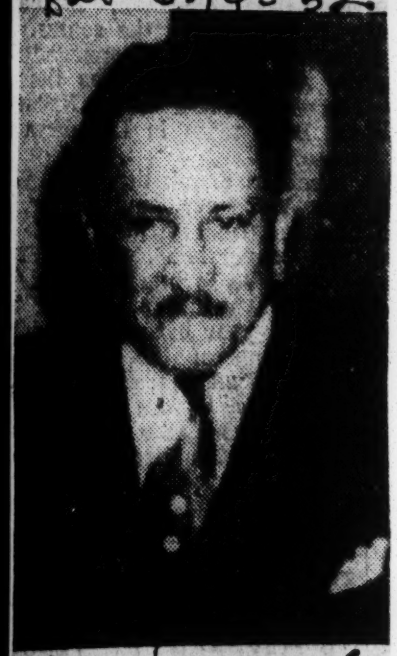
Negroes awarded certificates by the Very Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly, SJ, president of Loyola, were Asa H. Atkins, Mrs. Ruth Baranco Avery, Arthur Chapman, George A. Jollio, Martin Jones, Elliot J. Keys, James L. Petivan Jr., Numa J. Rousseve, Douglas Edward Shanklin and Miss Ellen Williams.

White graduates were Miss Frances Clare Andrews, Hugo B. Bode, Mrs. Margaret Cartner, Miss Lula Graffagnino, T. J. Ricks and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Ryan.

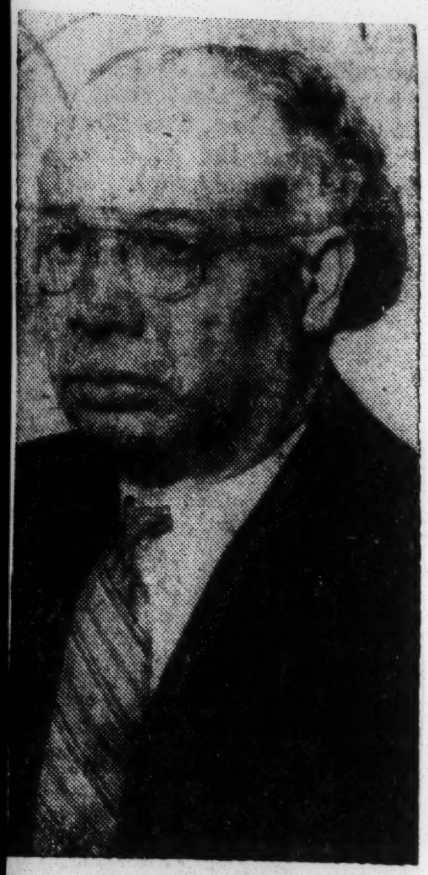
The Institute of Industrial Relations does not issue an academic degree; however, it awards certificates to persons who have completed the prescribed courses.

Louisville U. Grad

Feb. 6-14-52



John Benjamin Horton Jr., of Louisville, Ky., advertising director of the Louisville Defender, recently completed the full course in public relations at the University of Louisville. A former newspaper owner, school teacher an insurance man, Horton is presently national director of public relations of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.



DR. M. C. ALLEN

Dr. M. C. Allen Visits Chicago And West Coast

Dr. M. C. Allen, president of Lynchburg college and seminary, Lynchburg, Va., and auditor of the National Baptist Convention of America, spent a few days in Chicago last week while enroute to the West Coast.

While in the Windy city, the noted educator was the guest of Rev. Ira M. Hendon, pastor of the Morning Star Baptist church.

Dr. Allen will visit Denver, Col. and other points West. He was guest speaker for the St. Paul Baptist church, Los Angeles, Rev. J. L. Branham, pastor, Dec. 30.

On New Year's day Dr. Allen gave the Emancipation day address at the Baptist Ministers' Alliance of the Bay area at the North Oakland Baptist church, Rev. A. O. Bell, pastor.

On his return trip East, Dr. Allen was scheduled to appear at Pilgrim Baptist church in Chicago on Jan. 6 where Rev. J. C. Austin is pastor.

DR. HAROLD D. WEST

Fifth President Of Meharry Given Formal Induction

Celebrities From Far And Near Attended Beautiful Ceremonies On College Campus Monday Afternoon; New Head Of Famed Medical School Pledges Loyalty To Meharry Traditions

Amid all of the pomp and splendor usually present at the formal induction into office of the chief executive of an educational institution, Dr. Harold Dadford West was inaugurated the Fifth President in the history of Meharry Medical college on Monday afternoon, Oct. 20th.

The ceremonies were held on the campus of Meharry in close to freezing weather but the large crowd of more than 500 spectators for the most part, "endured to the end" to witness the inauguration of the first colored President of this world renowned institution for the training of physicians, dentists, nurses and other individuals entering professions connected with the science of healing.

Elected to the Meharry Presidency last June, Dr. West was promptly hailed as a popular choice for the Presidency by the Alumni, the heads of other Educational Institutions here and elsewhere in the United States. His election was especially popular among Nashvillians, who claim him as "one of us." He has been a resident of Nashville for the past twenty-five years and a faithful "team mate" through all of the institution's days of success and adversity since that time. He had served Meharry during the administrations of all of the other Presidents save one—Dr. George W. Hubbard.

Coming to Meharry to begin serving the institution under the administration of Dr. John J. Mullowney, Dr. West was on the eve of being inaugurated, when news reached Nashville last week that Dr. Mullowney had died in Florida.

To Expand Veritically

In his acceptance speech, Dr. West pledged his efforts toward a vertical rather than a horizontal expansion of the medical school and its auxiliary, Hubbard Hospital. He stated that he would not seek to expand Meharry in a material way prior to building a stronger faculty.

He expects to work closely with the other educational institutions here, he stated. These include A. & I. State university, Fisk, and Vanderbilt, all of whose Presidents took part in the inaugural ceremonies. Short addresses expressing confidence in Dr. West and wishing him well in his new venture, were Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Walter s. Davis and Dr. Harvie Branscomb, the latter the President of Vanderbilt university.

An extended address was delivered by Dr. Turner who served Meharry as President for seven years and is now Dean of the University of Washington School of Medicine. Other addresses on the program were by Charles Bassett Brown of the Pre-Alumni Association; Dr. Aldus S. Mitchell, President of the Alumni Association; Dean Daniel Thomas Rolfe of the Heharry faculty and Dr. Hugh J. Morgan of the Trustee Board.

Dr. Robert A. Lambert, who had served as Chairman of the Interim Committee since the resignation of Dr. M. Don Clawson, served as Master of Ceremonies. An organ recital by Arthur Crowley of Fisk university preceded the spectacular Academic procession, led by the marshall, Dr. R. B. Singleton. The invocation was given by the Rev. H. L. Wilkins, former Pastor of First Baptist church, 8th Avenue, North, who is a senior medical student in Meharry. Prior to the investiture of the President by Dr. Lambert, a brief Scripture passage was read by the Rev. Peyton R. Wlliams, Rector of Christ Episcopal church.

83 Delegates Present

There were delegates from 83 educational institutions here for the inauguration. In their robes of many designs, attesting their scholarship degrees, contributed most to the colorful aspect of the inauguration. The colleges and universities represented included both colored and white institutions of learning, representing all parts of the United States.

The benediction was given by the Rev. D. M. Grisham, Pastor of Clark Memorial church. The recessional was the closing number on the inaugural program. A reception was tendered the President and guests in the library at the close of the day.

Meharry's new President, who is 48, was born July 16, 1904 in Flemington, New Jersey. He is not a physician, being a Doctor of Philosophy in Biochemistry, having earned that degree at the University of Illinois. When he came to Meharry in 1927 was the first Ph. D. to serve on the Meharry faculty.

His wife, the former Miss Jessie Juanita Penn, is a sister of the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, who was a delegate to Dr. West's inauguration but died of a heart attack at his home in New York City two weeks ago. He was head of the medical department of Harlem Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. West live at 2426 Jefferson Street. They are parents of a daughter, Mrs. Edna West Morgan, a teacher in the local public schools and a young son, Harold Dadford West, Jr. Mrs. West, like her famous brother, Dr. Louis T. Wright, is a native of Georgia.

Meharry Established in 1876

Meharry Medical college was established in Nashville in 1876—76 years ago, and named for the "Meharry Family" whose members contributed liberaliy to its establishment, out of regard for an act of kindness a colored man had done one of the Meharry Brothers. The medical school at first was a part of Central Tennessee college and later became the medical department of Walden university when Central was re-organized and became Walden.

In its early years Meharry was located in South Nashville, near the corner of First Avenue and Chestnut Street. It became the beneficiary of numerous gifts from the Methodist Church, the Meharry Alumni, the Carnegie Foundation and the General Education Board headed by Rockelellers.

lers.

Through generous gifts from the General Education Board, Rosenwald Fund, Mr. George Eastman, the Harkness Foundation, the City of Nashville and the Alumni, the hospital was enabled to move from South Nashville to its present location. Back in 1930-31 when the present hospital and college were erected they cost over Two Million Dollars.

Meharry's first graduate finished in 1877. He was a one-student class. Meharry at present has an enrollment of prospective physicians, dentists and nurses of 452. Annually Meharry has been graduating more than 40 per cent of the colored physicians and dentists of the country.

The Meharry Board of Trustees is composed of many notable business and professional leaders of both races, some of whom live in other parts of the United States and many in the City of Nashville.

One of the most eminent members of the Meharry Trustee Board is a woman, Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican Member of Congress from Ohio. The other trustees are as follows:

Notable Trustee Board

Messrs. A. B. Benedict, Henry Allen Boyd, Robert T. Burt, Geo. W. Claridge, Matthew S. Davage, Lipscomb Davis, Walter S. Davis, A. W. Dent, Frank Gillette, John O. Gross, T. Graham Hall, Merill J. Holmes, Henry Jamison, Paul H. Jeserich, Charles S. Johnson, Robt. A. Lambert, Karl P. Meister, Hugh Morgan, Walter M. Morgan, Chas Nelson, Jr., Basil O'Connor, J. Edward Perry, William T. Sanger Cecil Sims, Alden Smith, A. M Townsend and H. H. Walker.

The Past Presidents of Meharry and the times tney served are as follows:

George W. Hubbard, deceased, 1876 to 1921.

John J. Mullowney, deceased, 1921 to 1938.

Meharry Gets Ready For Inauguration Of Dr. H. D. West, President, October 20

Quite a number of interesting news items appear in a recent issue of the Meharry-Hubbard Newsletter, the principal one referring to the inauguration of Dr. Harold D. West as Meharry's President, on October 20. This and other items of interest are as follows:

Dr. West's Inauguration: During the past month and a half, preparations have been under way for the inauguration on October 20th of Dr. Harold D. West as the fifth president of Meharry. Among the guest speakers will be Dr. Edward L. Turner, Dean of the University of Washington's Medical School, and former president of Meharry; Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vandefbilt University; Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, and Dr. Walter S. Davis, President of Tennessee A&I State University. The mailing of invitations to delegates has been practically completed and among acceptances already received are those of eleven university and college presidents, and the presidents or directors of seven institutions and learned societies. Invitations to the alumni and to a limited number of guests as distinguished from delegates are currently being sent out. Any questions or suggestions concerning the inauguration should be addressed to the Committee on Inauguration, which consists of Dr. D. T. Rolfe, chairman; Dr. W. H. Allen, Miss Alma E. Gault, Dr. J. B. Singleton, Mrs. Frances Rains, Mr. A. F. MacLiesh, vice chairman; Mr. W. L. Simon and Mr. Fred L. Giles.

Events In General

Dr. John B. Youmans, Dean of the School of Medicine of Vanderbilt University, will be Meharry's Orientation Week Speaker, delivering the Orientation Lecture to the incoming freshman class on September 25 . . . Dr. Landry E. Burgess, P. F. Hahn, D. T. Rolfe and Mrs. Birdie Scott Rolfe, attended the mid-year meeting of the American Physiological Society in New Orleans, September 4-6. Dr. H D. West left on the 5th to meet with Meharry alumni in that area on the night of the 6th, and following this meeting flew to Washington for interviews with officials of Selective Service and of the Army concerning the present and future military status of the members of Meharry's stafff. . . Among recent visitors were Messieurs Gradel Pompilus and Pierre Etheard of the University of Haiti, who are making a survey in connection with the university's plans for establishing a medical school in Port-au-Prince . . . Mr. William L. Simon left on the 12th to attend the annual meeting of the American Hospital Association to be held in Philadelphia, September 15-19 . . . The telephone company has begun work on the installation of the new dial system which will permit outgoing calls and calls within the institution to by-pass the switchboard. Incoming and long-distance calls will be handled as before . . . Reprints are now available of a paper. "The Utilization of Ingested Iron in Disease" by Harold D. West, Andrew H. Jackson, Raven Riviera Elliott, Paul F. Hahn, William A. Patterson and Robert S. Anderson, which was published in the Southern Medical Journal for July.

Staff:

The return of Miss Agatha A. Anderson is noted elsewhere in this issue, as is the appointment of Dr. Ellen Quinland-Smith to the Child Care Program, Dr. W. M. Bright, formerly professor of biology at Louisville Municipal College, has joined the Department of Anatomy as an associate professer. Dr. Bright spent the past year in the Department of Anatomy at the University of Michigan, studying under a Ford Foundation fellowship. Dr. Charles E. Brown has returned to the department of surgery after a year's residency at the Marine Hospital Seattle, Washington. Dr. Brown is now chief resident and instructor in surgery here, and his place at the Marine Hospital being filled by Dr. Philip Lavizzo, according to a program of rotation established by Dr. Matthew Walker.

Mr. C. W. Wright, Assistant Professor in the Department of Anatomy, has returned after a year's leave of absence, which he spent in tthe Department of Anatomy at Ohio State University, working towards his Ph. D., Mr. Earl Shelton, who during the past year received his master's degree in physiology at the University of Illinois at Urbana, has joined the Department of Physiology as an instructor; and Mr. Julius L. Jones has been appointed an instructor in the Department of Microbiology, having previously served in that department at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia I nthe School of Dentistry. Dr Henry J. Sanders, has been added to the staff as an instructor in the department of prosthetics, to replace

The Guest Writer

Meharry Moving Ahead

(From The Nashville Banner)

Meharry Medical College is moving, with splendid vision, toward a wider sphere of service. As the pilot plant in the South's program of regional education — making such facilities available on the wider scale through inter-state compacts—here has been established the pattern of expanding service; and it is in such a setting, with such a conception of institutional opportunity, that Dr. HAROLD D. WEST was installed as the president of Meharry.

He could point with pride as in his inaugural address to the record of this school, which has trained fully half the Negro doctors and dentists of this nation, and which is today the major institution of its kind in America. Fortunate is the circumstance that he could point with equal confidence to its prospect of continued excellence, and the assurance that it already has assumed the increasing responsibilities of this vast new program. He expressed the spirit of Meharry in the acknowledgement that mere plant growth was not an end in itself; rather that an expansion in terms of excellence, and terms of service rendered, was the objective sought and the index to its usefulness.

Educational facilities do not remain static and grow. In its own great field, Meharry is an example of progress through wise address to duty and opportunity; through co-operative endeavor enlisting kindred effort, support and encouragement to extend both its horizons and the program of service enabling it to measure to these responsibilities.

To congratulate it on this increasing task is to acknowledge its capabilities to discharge that duty with characteristic distinction; and to Dr. WEST's tenure as the first Negro president of the institution he has served first as faculty member, this city of colleges looks forward with the confidence begotten of his words in accepting this investiture.

Ex-Meharry Medical College Head Given Citation Banquet

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Harold D. West, Fifth President of Meharry Medical College was honored and given a Citation at a banquet last night at Tennessee State University Cafeteria.

More than five-hundred guests heard tributes paid Dr. West from representatives of Fisk University, American Theological Seminary, and Tennessee State University. The banquet was sponsored by the Administrative and Supervisory Staff at Tennessee State University.

The banquet hall was decorated with fall flowers and grains. Twenty-five tables were colorfully decorated with creative shucks motifs eight-inches high representing shucks of corn in the field with fruits frost covered and vegetables piled about the base. The designs were created and executed by Miss Frances E. Thompson and her students of Art and Art Education.

Rev. J. Lewis Powell, Dean of the Baptist Theological Seminary stated that he believed that Dr. West had the strength and the ability to carry on a constructive program at Meharry.

Fisk University was represented by Dr. George N. Redd who praised Dr. West as an outstanding family man, eminent physician and a great teacher.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of A and I University predicted a bright future for Dr. West and referred to him as a man of integrity one who has training and experience for the position and the necessary drive to meet the challenge that confronts Meharry. In presenting the original Citation, engraved on parchment and illuminated by hand to the Meharry President, Dr. Davis said that Tennessee State University was happy to join Nashville the state of Tennessee and the rest of the nation in a prayer for a successful administration.

The new Meharry President in expressing his thanks and gratitude called attention to the close and warm relationship in Nashville between Meharry and the other educational institutions in the city,from everyone who is apart of the Meharry Community.

The music on the program was sponsored by the Miestersingers under the direction of E. T. Goins, Dr. A. V. Boswell, Master of Ceremony.

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Meharry Medical College

Meharry Elects First Race Prexy

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Harold D. West was unanimously elected last Friday to become the first Negro ever to serve as president of Meharry Medical College. Election of the 47-year-old head of the college's biochemistry department resulted from a secret ballot by the board of trustees in its annual meeting.

"I do not contemplate any sweeping changes in the college," Dr. West said. "We hope to continue operating within our budget."

MEHARRY HAS been without a president since June, 1950, when Dr. M. Don Clawson retired. Since that time, the famed Negro Medical School has been operated by an interim committee, headed by Dr. Robert A. Lambert.

In his acceptance speech Dr. West paid high tribute to Dr. Lambert, who, he said, "has made noticeable gains for the school."

Dr. West's election came after Dr. Lambert's report to the board in which he said the college had operated within its budget during the past year.

* * *

HE SAID, however, that the entire school will have to operate under an estimated deficit for the coming year of $120,000 in Hubbard Hospital, which can only be absorbed by transferring this amount from the money allotted to the medical college for instruction.

Following the board meeting, Dr. Lambert said that Hubbard Hospital, a part of the school, has more indigent patients than it can pay for and the only way to offset this extra expense is to take the instructional funds from the college.

The budget for the coming year, approved by the board, amounts to $1,290,833, with an additional $279,687.96 in special research grants. Among these is $60,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission for cancer research.

* * *

IN OTHER actions the board re-elected T. Graham Hall as chairman, Dr. Lambert and Dr. Walter Morgan a vice chairman and Frady W. Hauffman, as secretary of the board and treasurer of the college.

Dr. West announced that Meharry will have about four hundred and seventy-five students in all departments next year. A total of 250 will be in medicine, 135 in dentistry, fifty in nursing, and others in specialized courses.

Following commencement exercises at Meharry Medical College last week, the new president, Dr. Harold D. West posed for this AFRO picture with his family. He's first colored president in the 76-year history of the college. Left to right: Mrs. Jessie P. West, Dr. West and their daughter, Mrs. Edna West Morgan. Standing is Harold West Jr. (AFRO Photo By Gunter).

Top Scientist Named Meharry's New Prexy

Dr. H. D. West Sets Precedent At 76-Year-Old Institution

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—One of the nation's brilliant scientists, Dr. Harold D. West, 47, was appointed president of Meharry Medical College last Friday by the Board of Trustees. He became the college's first president in two years and the first colored president ever selected to head the school in its 76 years of existence.

At the same time the Board made its momentous decision, it also approved a $1,290,833 budget for the college for 1952-53 and announced an estimate deficit for the year of $120,000. His deficit is to be made up by the divergent funds.

Pledges Real Service

Dr. West, the college's first president since Dr. M. Don Clawson left in 1950, is one of the two colored members of the American society of Biological Chemists. He expressed gratitude for the appointment and pledged continued, loyal support of the institution.

He told the Board:

"The decision which you have made seems to be a momentous one and perhaps without precedent. I accept this position with greatest humility and pray God that every energy I possess may be expended in the direction of academic excellence, high efficiency and unselfish service."

A native of Fleming, N.J., the scientist attended public schools in New Jersey, Connecticut and the District of Columbia, finishing Dunbar High in D.C.

Was A Fellow Twice

In 1925 he graduated from the University of Illinois as a chemistry major. From 1925 to 1927 he was professor of chemistry at Morris Brown College in Atlanta. He came to Meharry in 1927 as associate professor of physiological chemistry.

Dr. West from 1929-30 was a Fellow of the Rosenwald Fund studying at the University of Illinois for his master's degree. He earned his Ph.D. degree in biochemistry from the same university as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation.

1st Ph.D. On Staff

The famed educator initiated the graduate degree program at Meharry and was the first Ph. D. on the staff. He became chairman of the bio-chemistry department of the college in 1938.

Dr. West is a member of the Board of Stewards of Clark Memorial Methodist Church here; of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and two honorary societies—Sigma Xi and Kappa Pi, and president of the newly established Sigma Xi Club of A and I University, Fisk and Meharry.

His other scientific society memberships include:

American Chemical Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Federation for Clinical Research, New York Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Science, Division of Higher Education of the NEA and the American Association of University Professors.

Meharry's Surgery Department Loses Dr. G. W. Hilliard

Of interest over a wide area are the following news items with reference to the Department of Surgery at Meharry Medical College of which Dr. Matthew Walker is chairman.

The following men from the Department of Surgery will be away studying in larger institutions for the coming year: Dr. Phillip Laviz zo at Marine Hospital in Seattle, Wash.; Dr. Wallace Dooley at Children's Hospital in Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Frank Perry at Memorial Hospital in New York; and Dr. Thomas Matthew at Boston City Hospital in Boston, Mass.

The Department of Surgery regrets that Dr. George W. Hilliard, who has contributed so much to the growth and development of every phase of the Department of Surgery here at Meharry, is leaving the department this year. His leaving is a deep loss to the department and he has our blessings for his coming endeavors.

The following men are expected to return to the department: Dr. Edward Verner from his study at Presbyterian Hospital in New York; Dr. Edward Bennett from his study at Harvard University Medical School; Dr. Charles E. Brown from his study at Marine Hospital in Seattle, Wash. The surgical staff for Mound Bayou the coming year is as follows: Dr. Garnett T. Ice will be chief surgeon; Dr. Daniel Thomas will be assistant surgeon for first six months, and Mr. Blanchard Hollins will be one of two externes.

Dr. Matthew Walker was guest clinician at the Georgia State Medical Association in Macon, Ga. As clinician he operated, demonstrated and lectured before the group on "Recent Advancements in the Treatment of Burns." On May 15, 1952, he gave his annual entertainment for the department of surgery at "Hillside Acres." A large number of guests including members of the administration and guests from other institutions and friends gathered with great enthusiasm for this occasion. Shooting, horseshoe throwing, card playing, playground activities for children, hikes, and eating of barbecue with all the trimmings were the specific entertainment features. This evening of entertainment was dedicated to Dr. George W. Hilliard, for his fine work, as above referred to, has been deeply appreciated.

Meharry Medical College Now Boasts Financial Security

Sound business methods, adopted in the management of Meharry Medical College during the time the college as operated by the Interim Committee, Dr. Robert A. Lambert, chairman, resulted in the institution being in best condition, financially, in a long time, it is reported in the latest Meharry-Hubbard Newsletter.

This condition it is especially gratifying to Dr. E. D. West, the new Meharry President, who assumed his duties on July 1, because in the past Meharry often was confronted with just about the worst problem any institution can have—that of not being able to pay its bills on time, and especially the salaries of its workers.

The Newsletter reveals that there have been times in the past when "members of the Meharry family waited . . . well into the month following the date on which checks were due, not knowing how or when, or even if, they actually were to be paid."

With Meharry now operating within a balanced budget, and being able to pay bills on time and get a 2 per cent discount for prompt payment, President West is taking occasion to express his thanks to all who "persevered and retained confidence in Meharry" under difficult conditions.

Meharry workers, it is pointed out, had feelings of personal insecurity during the time of near insolvency through which the institution passed.

Now, with Meharry being able to stand on its feet, it is reported, the official family and workers are a happy lot and also people on the outside who have business dealings with the college and hospital have a higher respect for both institutions.

Rolfe Made Dean Of Meharry Med School

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Daniel Thomas Rolfe last week was named dean of the School of Medicine of Meharry Medical college.

The appointment was announced by Dr. H. D. West, President of Meharry at a special convocation of members of the faculty and staff. Dr. Rolfe will take ofice immediately.

DR. ROLFE

At the time of his appointment, Dr. Rolfe was professor of physiology and chairman of the department of Physiology and Pharmacology. He was also acting chairman of the Department of Anatomy.

Dr. Rolfe has been teaching at Meharry for the past 25 years, starting as an instructor in gross anatomy in 1927.

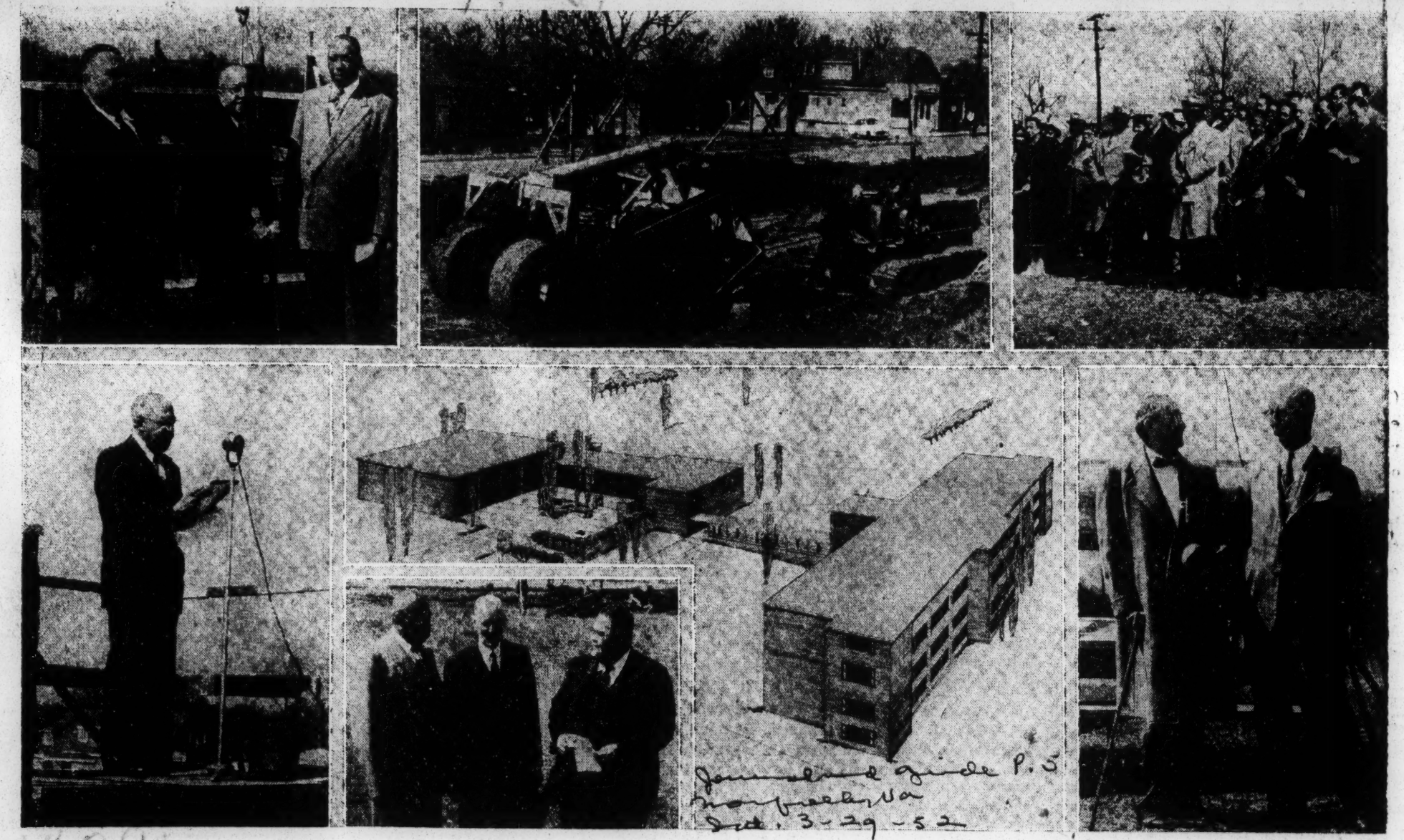
After postgraduate work in physiology at the University of Chicago under Dr. A.J. Carlson, he returned to Meharry to act as professor of physiology.

In 1938 the departments of physiology and pharmacology were combined administratively and Dr. Rofe was named chairman of the new department.

The Meharry Alumni Association began an expansion program under the leadership of Dr. Rolfe as executive secretary in 1938. The group raised $200,000 to be applied to the construction of Alumni hall.

As executive secretary of the Association, Dr. Rolfe will spearhead the drive for $50,000 to equip the new Alumni hall.

Scenes As Meharry's New $600,000 Alumni Hall Gets Under Way



The long overdue $600,000 Alumni Hall addition to the Meharry Medical College campus got underway at Nashville, Tenn. last week with formal speeches and music and with a touch of determined realism. Earthmoving machines behind the speakers' stand were puffing away at the basement excavation of the new building while ground-breaking formalities were in progress.

Initial feature of the outdoor ceremonies was the second spade turning event. (The first earth was turned several years ago, but work on the building was delayed due to several restrictions.) Presiding at both events was Dr. T. H. Rolfe, executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association. Dr. T. H. Brewer, president of the Alumni Association, of Columbus, Ga., did the honors with a carefully turned spade of dirt from the building site.

Shown in the photo are left to right, upper: Dr. Rolfe, Dr. Brewer. Dr. Matthew Walker, chief surgeon, Meharry Medical College. Upper center: The caterpillar crew unearths the basement for the new building. Upper right: Part of the crowd that gathered for the ceremonies. Lower left: Dr. Brewer, alumni president, delivers his address. Lower center: The proposed Alumni Hall and adjacent buildings. Inset: Dr. Matthew Walker, Dr. Harold West, vice-chairman of Meharry Interim Committee, and Dr. D. T. Rolfe. Lower right: Dr. T. Graham Hall, president of board of trustees, and Dr. Robert A. Lambert, chairman of the Interim Committee.

Regional Education Pact Nets Meharry $510,000

CHICAGO — Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., has received approximately half the money contributed for medical education by the 11 Southern States participating in the Southern Regional Education Compact.

This fact was revealed by W. J. McGlothlin of Atlanta, consultant for professional programs of the SRE Board of Control, Monday, at the 48th annual Congress on Medical Education and Licensure, held at the Palmer House here.

Of the money received by institutions for medical education under the program, $510,750 has gone to Meharry Medical College, $174,000 to Emory University, $146,500 to University of Tennessee and $123,000 to Tulane University

Helped School Survive

Under the compact, the States pay an agreed sum for the education of students accepted by out-of-State schools.

In the case of Meharry, an institution for colored students which was facing closing, the funds have helped the school to survive and to raise the quality of its program, Mr. McGlothlin said, adding:

"Some modifications in admissions have occurred also. Meharry Medical College has given preference to students from the Southern States. Meharry officials feared the effects of such a change, but they have been pleasantly surprised at the quality of student."

The white schools in the medical program are Duke University, Durham, N.C.; Emory University, Atlanta; Louisiana State University and Tulane University, New Orleans; Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham; Vanderbilt University and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, and University of Tennessee, Memphis.

Harold West New Head Of Meharry

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Meharry Medical college board of trustees in a secret ballot, Friday, June 6, unanimously elected as president of the 76-year-old institution Dr. Harold D. West, chairman of the college's department of biochemistry since 1938.

Dr. West will be the first Negro to head Meharry in its history.

Born in Flemington, N. J., July 16, 1904, Dr. West holds a bachelor of arts degree in chemistry from the University of Illinois. As a fellow the Julius Rosenwald fund, he received the master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1930 and the doctor of philosophy in biochemistry in 1937.

He came to Meharry in 1927 as associate professor of physiological chemistry, and became acting chairman of Meharry's division of basic sciences in 1947. Dr. West was a member of the interim committee in 1950 and was elevated to vice-chairman of the committee in 1951.

Dr. West married Miss Jessie Juanita Penn, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William F. Penn of Tuskegee, Ala. They have two children, Mrs. Edna West Penn Morgan and Harold D. West, Jr.

Dr. West holds membership in the American Society of Biological Chemists, The Chemical Society, The Society for Experimental Biology in Medicine, The American Federation for Clinical Research, The New York Academy of Sciences, The National Institute of Science, The Division of Higher Education of the National Education Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

One of the two Negro members of the American Society of Biological Chemists, he holds membership in the Kappa Pi Honor society and the Alpha Alpha fraternity.

The first doctor of philosophy on Meharry's staff, he initiated the graduate degree program at the college and is listed in the American Men of Science, World's Who Who, Who's Who in American Education, and Who's Who in Colored America.

Dr. West is the brother-in-law of Dr. Louis T. Wright, president of Harlem hospital in New York City.

The board also approved a $1,290,833 budget for the college for the year 1952-53.

DR. HAROLD D. WEST, chairman of the Meharry Medical college department of biochemistry since 1938, is unanimously elected president of the 76-year-old Nashville, Tenn., institution becoming the first Negro to head the school in its history.

Dr. H. D. West Becomes First Negro President Of Meharry

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Famed Meharry Medical college last week got its first Negro president. He is Dr. Harold D. West, 48, formerly chairman of the college's department of biochemistry.

Dr. West was elected to the presidency by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees. He succeeds Dr. M. Don Clawson, who retired in 1950 and died last year.

A native of Flemington, N. J., Dr. West received his education at the University of Illinois, earning his A. B. in 1925; M. S. in 1930, and his Ph. D. in 1937.

He served as head of the department of Science at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., 1925-27; associate to professor of Biochemistry, Meharry Medical College, 1927-38; professor and chairman of the Biochemistry, 1938-47; acting chairman, division of pre-clinical science, 1947 to the present.

Organizations which he is a member of include:

American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemistry Society, American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Kappa Pi, Alpha Phi Alpha, and Sigma Pi Phi.

He is the author of "Synthesis of Amino, Hydroxy, Hutyric Acids, A Simple Method of Preparing a Mixture of the Two Forms, "The Journal of Biological Chemistry", and "Evidence for the Detoxication of Diphonyl Through Sulphur Mechanism," Proceedings of the Society For Experimental Biology and Medicine.

He married the former Miss Jessie J. Penn of Atlanta, Ga. The couple has two children, Mrs. Edna P. Morgan and Harold Jr.

Meharry's New President

The trustees of Meharry Medical college in Nashville are to be commended for breaking with tradition and for the first time in the 76-year history of the institution picking a president on the basis of merit alone.

We congratulate Dr. Harold D. West, the new Meharry president, on his appointment to this significant post. It is a tribute to him that he had made himself eligible for such a position through thorough training and vast experience.

Dr. West is a northerner, a native of New Jersey. He was educated completely by northern institutions principally the University of Illinois.

Had it been left to Georgia, South Carolina or Mississippi, Dr. West would not have [illegible] training necessary to have been even considered for the presidency of Meharry. He might have been a fairly good field hand.

It is these three states, more than any others in Dixie that oppose the elimination of segregation in the field of education.

Meharry-educated medical men make a great contribution to the health, welfare and even wealth of these three states. As the new head of Meharry, Dr. West will be making a contribution to these states which would have denied him an opportunity to educate himself. Like parasites they'll benefit as a result of the training Dr. West got in Illinois.

No one begrudges these three states the benefits of Meharry, but we thought it a good opportunity to set the record straight on this matter.

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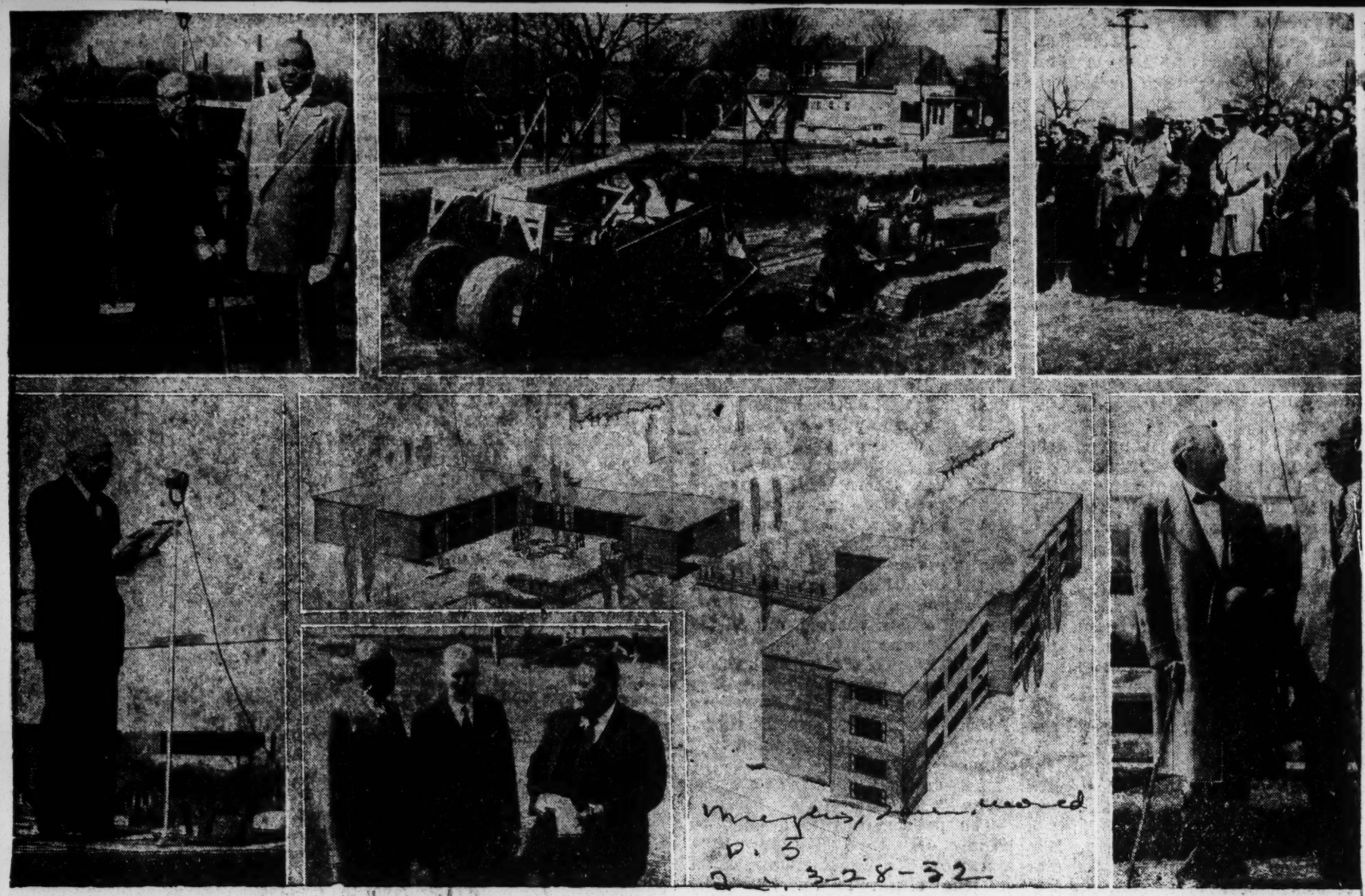
Meharry Medical College

Meharry Medical College Begins $600,000 Alumni Hall

Groundbreaking exercises for the new $600,000 Alumni hall for Meharry Medical College took place in Nashville last week. Left to right, upper: Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Nashville executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus, Ga., president of the Alumni Association; Dr. Matthew Walker, chief surgeon, Meharry Medical College. Upper center: The caterpillar crew unearths the basement for the new building. Upper right: Part of the crowd that gathered for the ceremonies. Lower left: Dr. T. H. Brewer. alumni president, delivers his address. Lower center: The proposed Alumni Hall and adjacent buildings. Inset: Dr. Matthew Walker, Dr. Walter Morgan, vice-chairman of Meharry Board of Trustees and Dr. D. T. Rolfe. Lower right: Dr. T, Graham Hall, president, Board of Trustees, and Dr. Robert A. Lambert, chairman, Interim Committee.



MEHARRY'S NEW ALUMNI HALL GETS UNDERWAY — The new $600,000 Alumni Hall for Meharry Medical College got underway in Nashville last week with earth moving machinery already puffing away in the background as speakers mounted the outdoor stand to participate in the ground-breaking formalities. Shown in the picture are left to right, upper: Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Nashville executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus, Georgia, president of the Alumni Association; Dr. Matthew Walker, chief surgeon, Meharry Medical College. Upper center: The caterpillar crew unearths the basement for the new building. Upper right: Part of thte crowd that gathered for the ceremonies. Lower left: Dr. T. H. Brewer, alumni president, delivers his address. Lower center: The proposed Alumni Hall and adjacent buildings. Inset: Dr. Dr. Matthew Walker, and Dr. D. T. Rolfe. Lower right: Dr. T. Graham Hall, president of Board of Trustees and Dr. Robert A. Lambert, chairman of the Interim Committee. Dr. Walter Morgan, vice-chairman of the Meharry Board of Trustees.

Meharry's New $600,000 Alumni Hall Gets Underway

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The long overdue Alumni Hall addition to the Meharry Medical College campus got underway here last week with formal speeches, formal music and with a touch of determined realism —earthmoving machines behind the speakers' stand were puffing away at the basement excavation of the new building while ground-breaking formalities were in progress.

Initial feature of the outdoor ceremonies was thes second spade turning event. (The first earth was turned several years ago but work on the building was delayed due to several restrictions). Presiding in both events was Dr. D. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association. Dr. T. H. Brewer, president of the Alumni Association of Columbus, Georgia, did the honors with a carefully turned spade of dirt from the building site.

Addressing the open-air gathering of Meharry Alumni, faculty, and students, Dr. T. H. Brewer said that this was a great occasion for Meharry for it demonstrated what a determined group of Meharry men and women could do in behalf of the school.

"For over five years," Dr. Brewer said, "The alumni of the various departments have been contributing to a building fund... but now the bud of alumni hopefulness has blossomed."

Dr. T. Graham Hall, in his address as chairman of the Board of Trustees, pointed out that one would have to see the oak tree that slumbers in the acorn to realize something of the hopes and aspirations that have gone into the contemplated Alumni Hall.

Others participating in the formal ground-breaking excersises for the Alumni Hall were Dr. Matthew Walker, chief surgeon; Mr. Basset

14e(1) 1952

Midwestern University

School Fights Expulsion End Bias Order

WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—(ANP)—The university trustees of Midwestern have announced their intention to appeal an injunction granting Negroes the right to attend the junior college division of the university.

Federal District Judge William H. Atwell ordered the school to accept Negro students in its junior college Nov. 27.

14e(1) 1952

Miles College

A home-grown college that has taken giant steps to educate South's Negroes

Each year in Jefferson County and Birmingham 1500 to 2000 boys and girls graduate from the 14 Negro high schools.

For those boys and girls a college education in a fully-accredited school is waiting to open its doors —right here at home.

Miles College, in the Vinesville-Fairfield district, a church affiliated liberal arts school, is serving the youth of the Negro race of Alabama in providing higher education, and in assisting graduates on their way to successful business and professional lives.

Founded in 1905 by the annual Conference of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama, Miles College serves the young people of the Negro race of all religious faiths. Many denominations are represented in the student body, which, at this time, is predominantly Baptist.

NINETY PER CENT of the 914 students enrolled at Miles College this year are residents of Jefferson County.

More than 120 of them will receive their diplomas in June. These young people have had available to them the divisions of education, languages, business administration, physical education, home economics, natural science and social science.

Miles College has one of the fine 150-voice Negro choirs of the South, a 40-piece band, intercollegiate football team (a new football field is being prepared now and will be ready for the Fall season), and intramural volleyball, tennis and basketball teams.

All Negro fraternities and some sororities are represented at Miles College. And the extra curricular activities include the Thespians drama group, related clubs, etc.

* * *

NOTHING SHORT of remarkable has been the progress of Miles College under Dr. C. P. Bell, since he returned to the school as president in 1936, to face an indebtedness of $120,000. Since that time, the college has paid off the entire debt, and the enrollment has grown from 109 to 914 students.

The faculty and staff now number 43, with 12 of that number being Miles College graduates.

The school has a spacious campus, brick administration building with classrooms, brick dormitory, brick library and three frame classroom buildings.

Physical facilities are adequated now to handle the 914 students presently enrolled, but must be expanded if the college is to serve the boys and girls who will be graduating and seeking entrance at Miles next year and in the years to come.

College president—Dr. C. P. Bell.

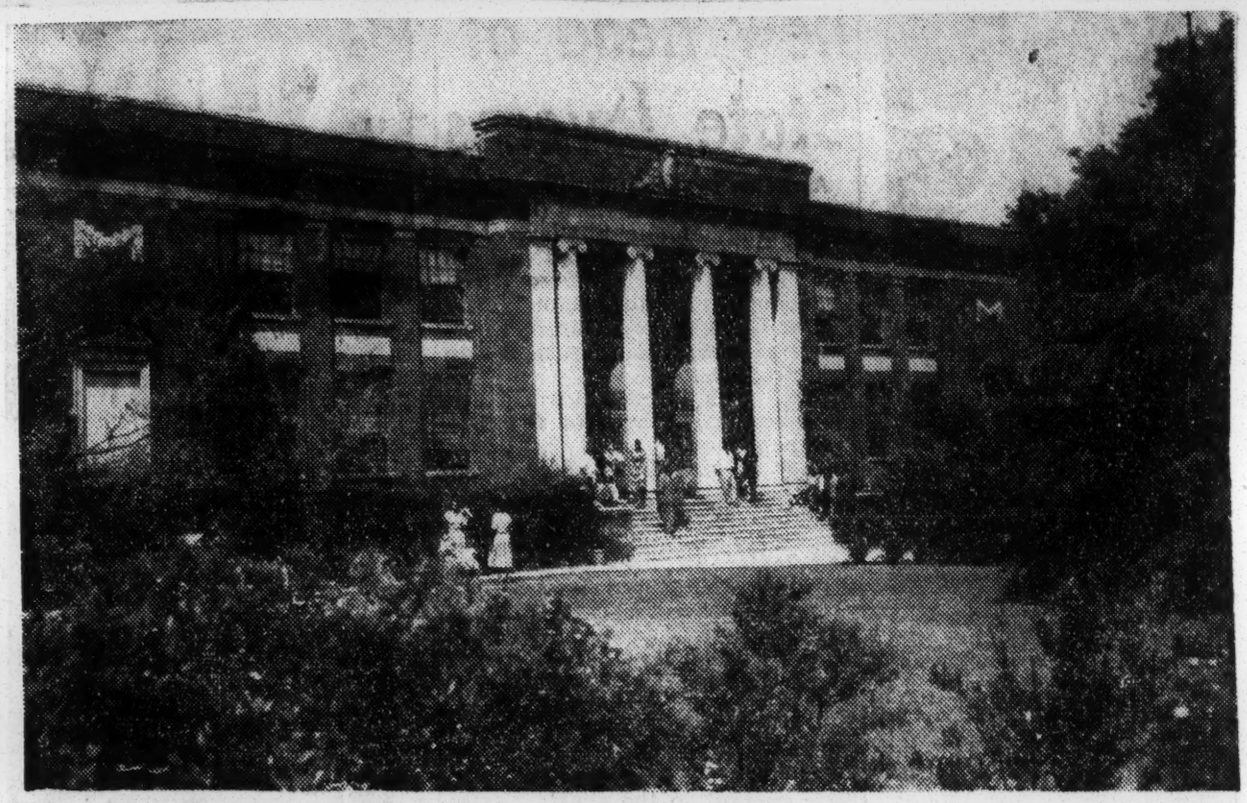
* * *

DR. BELL'S policy for Miles College is service to Negro youth not only during student days, but after graduation, in assisting in starting them on paths to successful business and professional careers; in providing lyceum courses, extension schools for teachers, and workshops, speaker's bureaus, which provide speakers to Negro groups for all occasions.

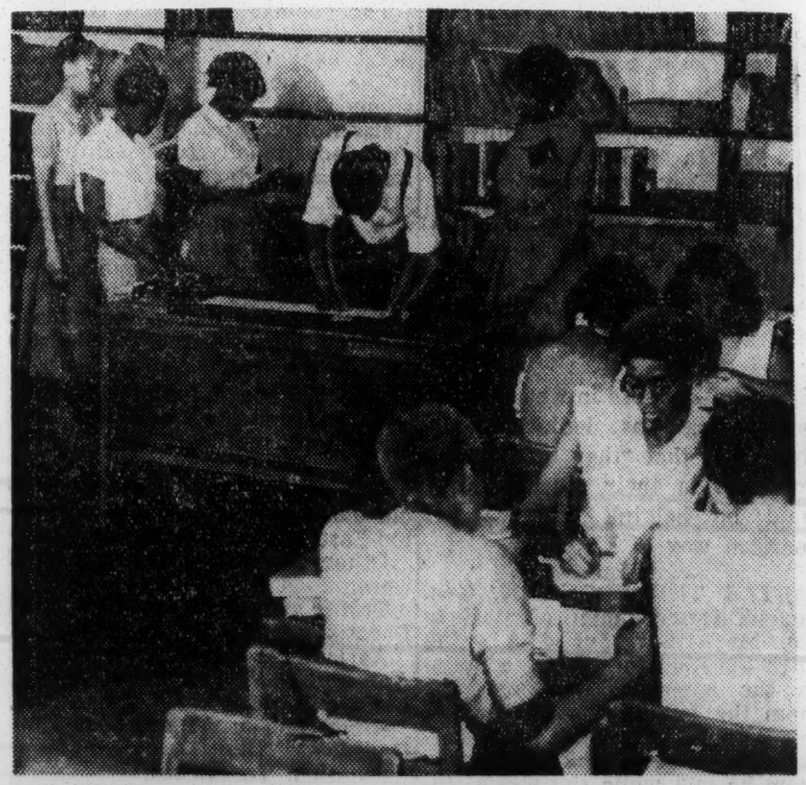
Right now the home economic and social science departments are sponsoring a Family Life Institute, to which church workers, PTA members, husbands and wives, and engaged couples, are invited.

And the college stands ready always to serve the community in such causes as the Community Chest, Red Cross, Blook Bank and March of Dimes.

Dr. Bell, who served as president of Miles College 1912-1913, and returned in 1936, is a graduate of Payne College, Augusta, Ga., with an AB degree; holds a masters from Columbia, and LLD from Lane College and Texas College.



The administration building—Spacious brick building in the center of the campus houses administration offices, modern auditorium and classrooms for students at Miles College.



"House of Knowledge"—The Erskine Ramsay Library, on a wooded hilltop of Miles College campus, is one of the busiest spots at the school. Students take full advantage of the doors to education it opens.

Ranking High School Students Get College Scholarships

Journal and Guide Jat. 2-16-52 p 4

Each year Morehouse College at Atlanta, Ga., gives a number of full-tuition and half-tuition scholardships to ranking graduates of accredited high schools who plan to enter the college. The above members of this year's freshman class are recipients of these scholarships. They are, left to right, front row: Frank Robinson of Wilmington, N. C.; William D. Hutchinson, of Birmingham, Ala.; Warren Southall of Birmingham, Ala.: Floyd Davis of Houston, Tex.; Carl Henderson of Macon, Ga.; Harold Leonard of Atlanta, Ga..

Second row, left to right: Samuel Mobley of Lakeland, Fla.; David Sellers of Macon, Ga.; Lemuel Wallace of Hampton, Va.; Millard Ferguson of Danville, Va.; Walter Jackson, of Frank, W. Va. Third row, left to right: David Sanders, of Bristol, Tenn.; John Simmons, of Atlanta, Ga.; Earl McClain of Bristol, Tenn.; Harvey Ferguson of Asheville, N. C. Fourth row: Robert Thomas of Atlanta, Ga.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE RECEIVES GRANT

P. 4

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18—Morehouse College has received a grant from The Fund for the Advancement of Education to provide scholarships for a group of exceptionally able students to be chosen and admitted to the college before reaching 16½ years of age, President Benjamin Mays announced today.

Dr. Mays said that the grant enables Morehouse to participate in an experimental program launched last year by eleven other institutions throughout the country which have been interested in making it practicable for students to complete at least two years of college before reaching the age of liability for military service.

President Mays pointed out that the exceptional boy who completes the tenth grade at fifteen may be able to finish his college work before being drafted into the Army at 18½. Those slighty older may also be able to complete their work because if they are doing exceptionally well in their classes when 18½ they are likely to be given deferment by their local bards.

Other schools participating in the 16½ year old scholarship program include Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin, Chicago, Louisville, Fisk and Utah Universities, and Goucher, Lafayette, Shimer and Oberlin Colleges.

Morehouse will offer thirty scholarships for the academic year 1952-53 and thirty for the academic year 1953-54. The scholarships will range from $373 to $750 based on the need of the student. The $75 scholarship is designed to cover all expenses—tuition, fees, board and lodging. They are for the boy who could not go to college without such aid. The student must be under 16½ years of age. He must have a high academic record through the 10th, 11th or 12th grade. He must be a student of good character. They are newed for a second year for all those who measure up during their first year. The thirty students will be separately housed and must pass a separately taught. For full by his principal, and must pass a college entrance which Morehouse articulars address the Registrar, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Mays To Take Part In Univ. Broadcast

President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, is one of six distinguished Georgians to figure in a dramatic skit to be presented by Wesleyan University, Macon, Georgia, on April 17, 1952. Among others participating are Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, representing religion; Senator Richard B. Russell, representing politics; Mr. Harlee Branch, of the Georgia Power Company, representing business; and Mrs. Etheridge, of Macon.

The skit will be broadcast over Macon's Station WMAZ at 9:30 p. m. Thursday, April 17.

Morehouse Gets Grant

The department of biology of Morehouse College has been awarded a research grant of $7,000 by the United States Public Health Service.

Research Grant To Morehouse

ATLANTA — The Department of Biology of Morehouse College has been awarded a research grant of $7,000 by the United States Public Health Service.

The award was made to study the role of blood flow in water and electrolyte metabolism.

The investigation will be conducted by Dr. James H. Birnie, chairman of the Morehouse Department of Biology; Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, of Atlanta University; and Prof. George Ferguson, of the faculties of Morehouse and Clark Colleges.

Morehouse President To Deliver Yale University Lecture Series

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia will deliver the Henry B. Wright Lecture Series at the Yale University Divinity School in New Haven, Connecticut, April 15-17, 1952. This endowed series of lectures is being instituted this year, with Dr. Mays as the first speaker, in memory of the late Henry B. Wright (1877-1923), a former professor of Christian Ethics at historic Yale University. (Professor Wright was especially interested in evangelical and social religion.) As **The Christian Century** points out, Dr. Mays is the first Negro to give a major lecture series at Yale.

Four lectures will be given by Dr. Mays in this series, which has as its theme, "The Christian Way of Life in A Democracy — with special reference to the Individual." Their subjects are: I—"A Theology for Social Action", II—"The Christian and Race," III—"The Christian in Economic Life," and IV—"The Christian in Politics and World Affairs." It is expected that these lectures will be published.

Concurrently with this lecture series to be given by Dr. Mays at Yale, the Beecher Lecture Series will be delivered by Dr. James Stewart, professor of New Testament at the University of Edinburgh (Scotland).

Dr. Mays, who is well known in both educational and religious circles (he is a former vice-president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America), was selected and honored in 1949 as the "Alumnus of the Year" of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He holds the A. B. degree from Bates College, the M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago the LL.D. degree from Dension University and Virginia Union University, the D.D. degree from Howard University, where he was formerly Dean of the School of Religion the Litt. D. from South Carolina State College, which he once attended, and the L.H.D. degree from Boston University.

Dr. Mays Poses For Sculptress

NEW YORK—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., was among the four outstanding clergymen to pose for as many women sculptors last week at the 16th annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Artist.

The clay portraits of the clergymen will be awarded to the largest contributors to the National Conference of Christians and Jews after the exhibition ends May 18.

The other three clergymen to model were: Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, associate general secretary of the World Council of Churches; Rev. John E. Reilly, administrator of the New York Foundling Hospital, and Dr. David de Sola Pool, rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MAN — Dr. Edward A. Jones, chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, receives a citation from Prof. G. L. Chandler (left) in behalf of the college, honoring him for 25 years of service as a member of the faculty. The presentation was made during the annual testimonial banquet. Seated (left to right) are Mrs. Edward A. Jones and Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays. — (Adair's Photo)

Morehouse Producer Of College Presidents

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morehouse College boasts not only of its president, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, one of the nation's truly outstanding teachers and religious leaders, but of having produced many leaders in all walks of life who share in this institution's eighty-five-year heritage.

Founded in Augusta, Ga., in 1867, later moving to Atlanta as Atlanta Baptist College, the institution for men has a long line of distinguished graduates in every field of American life.

Nine Morehouse graduates are now presidents of institutions of higher learning. They include Presidents W. C. Trenholm of Alabama State, Ralph W. Riley of American Baptist Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., Albert W. Dent of Dillard, Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, James A. Colston of Knoxville, Milton K. Curry of Bishop, C. Lopez McAllister of Selma, William K. Payne of Savannah State, and John W. Davis of West Virginia State.

Morehouse grads also have served as heads of Benedict, Bethune-Cookman, Butler, Jackson, and Storer Colleges.

Forty graduates of Morehouse have earned the Ph.D. or its equivalent — Ed.D. and Th.D.—at outstanding American and foreign schools.

One-third of the Morehouse teaching staff are holders of doctorates, a record probably unmatched anywhere else in the nation.

Morehouse graduates are administrators and professors in fifty colleges and universities, principals and instructors in twenty states, journalists, insurance executives and employes, ministers of the gospel, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and laboratory technicians in twenty-five states and lawyers in nine states and the District of Columbia. Municipal and social workers in many cities, they own, manage, and work in businesses the length and breadth of the land.

Morgan State Faculty Members Receive Honors

BALTIMORE, Md. (ANP) — Four members of the faculty of Morgan State College recently were honored in their respective fields.

They were Dr. homas F. Fraser, head of the Department of Science Education; Dr. John W. King, professor of biology; Dr. Irene Diggs, professor of sociology, and Luna I. Mishe, associate professor of physics.

Dr. Fraser and Dr. King read a paper, "A Study of Convictions of Students and Faculty on College General Education Science," before the American Association for the Advancement of Science which met in Philadelphia, December 28.

Dr. Diggs was notified last week that she had been elected a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association. The October-December issue of the American Anthropologist carries a booknote by her on "La Africania de la Musica Folklorica de Cuba," by Fernando Urtiz.

Prof. Misho was guest lecturer at a seminar in mathematical physics held last week at New York University. "The Determination of the Upper and Lower Bounds for the Dirichlet Problem in Two Dimensions," was the subject of his address delivered before faculty members, visiting scientists and advanced research students at the university.

A research student at NYU, Prof. Misho is considering this problem among others as materials for his doctoral dissertation.

Interracial Game To Mark Dedication Of Morgan GYM

BALTIMORE, Md.—(ANP)—History will be made Feb. 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, when Morgan State college will formally dedicate its new $1,000,000 Hurt gymnasium, named for Morgan Coach Edward P. Hurt.

Probably the top feature of several outstanding activities will be an interracial basketball game between the Morgan Bears and the Loyola of Baltimore five. This will be the first time a local white school has played Morgan on the Morgan campus.

Another unusual feature is that Feb. 12, is the birthday of Hurt, the athletic director who has made Morgan one of the greatest names in college sports.

The big day will open at 10 a. m. with a sports writers' clinic featuring writers of both races and moderated by Sam Lacy, sports editor of the Afro-American.

At 11 a. m. Dr. Roscoe Brown, physical education instructor at New York university and one of the nation"s top track stars, will conduct health and physical education panel.

A luncheon and informal tours of the building will follow. At 3 p. m., the gym will be dedicated. Dr. Jay B. Nash, chairman of the NYU physoical department, District of Columbia public schools, will share the spotlight at this time.

Morgan Offers Course In Israel Life

BALTIMORE — A course in Israeli Life and Culture is one of several new courses to be offered at Morgan State College beginning the second semester, February 6.

Dr. Irene Diggs, professor of sociology, who last summer visited Israel, will offer the couse in cooperation with the Israeli Embassy, Washington; the Israeli Office of Information, New York and the Baltimore Hebrew College.

The course will begin with a "History of the Jews in Palestine," "The Diaspora". (Dispatch) and "Emancipation." There will be lectures on the general political and historical background of the new tate of Israel, its constitution and system of government.

Lectures on "The Ingathering of parts of the world, "Isreal Labor movement," "Women of Isreal" and on the cultural life of Isreal today will also be offered.

Among the lecturers will be Rabbi Morris Lieberman ,Rabbi Mordecai L. Soloff, Dr. Ernest Levin, Mr and Mrs. Harry Levin, Miss Esther Herlitz, Dr. Louis L. Kaplan and others.

The course will be opened to sophomores, juniors and seniors. Members of the Morgan faculty and the Baltimore community are invited to attend any or all of the lectures.

Among other new courses to be offered for the second semester are one in the philosophy of religion to be taught by Dr. Richard I. McKinney, head of the department and former president of Storer College and one in tumbling and gymnastics to be taught by Henry Ethridge.

2nd Morgan TV Show On Sunday

BALTIMORE

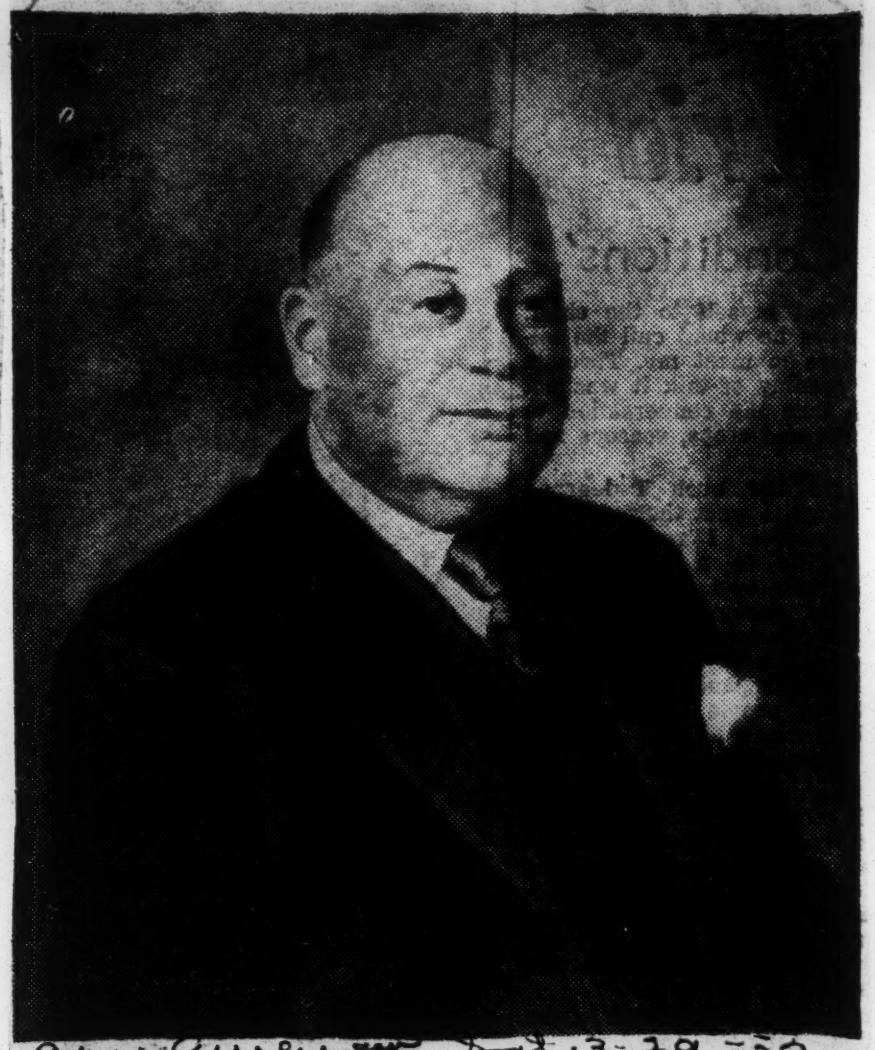
"Education and the Gymnasium," second in a series of television shows produced by Morgan State College, will be presented on WBAL-TV, Channel 11, Sunday at 6.30 p.m.

The script, planned and written by Dr. Effietee M. Payne, assistant professor of health and physical education, will contrast health and physical education methods of yesteryear with those of today. A. Clifton Lamb, Sr., of the speech department at Morgan will assist in the production.

Dr. William Burghardt, chairman of the department of health and physical education and the following faculty members—Mrs. Gwendolyn Faggett, Dr. Payne, Miss Ann Higgs and Henry Ethridge—are in the cast, as are the following physical education majors:

Ralph Rogers, Lucy Stockton, Robert Perry, Russell Lee and Howard Hartsfield.

Portrait Unveiled In Baltimore



This portrait of Dr. Ralph Young, who was chairman of the citizens' committee that worked 10 years for the construction of the Chick Webb Center, was unveiled last Sunday at Dunbar High School. Painted my Miss Annie Beakenkoff, the portrait will be hung in the modern East Baltimore recreational center. Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan State College, spoke at the Sunday afternoon affair in Baltimore.

2 GOING TO ENGLAND:

5 Morgan Instructors Granted Sabbatical Leaves

BALTIMORE

Sabbatical leaves for five faculty members of Morgan State College were approved, Thursday, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The leaves are effective Sept. 1, and terminate Aug. 31 of next year.

Those affected are Dr. Gladyce H. Bradley, professor of education, who plans to study in England in the fields of health education and child psychology, having been awarded the Alpha Kappa Foreign Fellowship of $2000.

Dr. Jones To England

Dr. Clifton R. Jones, professor of sociology, who also plans to study in England at London University where he will be concerned with British propaganda techniques with special emphasis on the role of the press, radio and television, and with British sociological theory and research;

Dr. John W. King, professor of biology, who plans to do research in Hawaii; Clifton Lamb, associant professor of English, who plans to complete work on the doctorate at Temple University. Iowa; and Robert A. Smith, assistant professor of English, who plan to complete work on the doctorate at Temple University.

Other action approved by the board included:

The return to duty of Mrs. Vivian Thompson, library assistant, who has been on sick leave, and the termination of the emergency appointment of Mrs. Mabel S. Perkins who took over these duties;

Leaves Approved

One year leave of absence for Mrs. Hilda P. Smith, senior stenographer; the promotion of Mrs. Grace L. Burke from junior to senior stenographer; one year leave of absence for Mrs. Beulah A. Coates, cleaner;

The resignation of James Patterson, watchman; return to duty of Mrs. Agnes I. Cole, housekeeper who has been on sick leave, and the termination of the emergency appointment of Mrs. Frances Allen in this position;

The emergency appointment of Mrs. Katherine F. Perry as supervisor of residence hall; appointment of John McQueen as watchman; and the emergency appointment of Mrs. Hattie Turner as registered nurse.

Morgan To Receive Statue Of Douglass

$15,000 Bronze Figure To Be Erected On Campus

BALTIMORE

An eight-foot bronze figure of Frederick Douglass, costing $15,000, is being given to the Morgan State College campus by the Maryland Educational Association.

The statue is being sculptured by James E. Lewis, acting head of the art department at Morgan. It is proposed that the statue be placed in the center of the newly-planned court yard on the campus.

Lighted at Night

The figure will stand on a marble pedestal, four-feet high, white marble benches incorporated in the design. It will be lighted at night.

Mr. Lewis submitted a sketch of the proposed statue at the spring conference of the Eastern Shore Professional Group, meeting in Centreville.

He has been commissioned to sculpture a plaque of the late John H. Murphy Sr., founder of the AFRO - AMERICAN newspapers. The plaque is nearly completed.

Modeling Governor

Mr. Lewis also is working on a portrait - bust of Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, and an oil portrait of the late Charles C. Key, dean of men at Morgan.

Under Mr. Lewis's direction, the art department will sponsor Fine Arts Festival Week at the college beginning April 30.

Mrs. Natalie Robinson, author of "Art in the Classroom," will speak April 30 at 10 a.m. in the Hurt Gymnasium, and the work of Morgan students and pupils from Maryland high schools will be on exhibit.

Films Planned

At 7:15 p.m. that evening, two art films will be shown in the auditorium of Holmes Hall. A dance will be held on May 2.

Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Dunbar High School in Baltimore, and received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in Education from the Philadelphia Museum School of Art.

He received the Master of Fine Arts degree from the Tyler School of Temple University, and is doing graduate work there.

DR. SCOTT DONATES BOOKS TO COLLEGE

Baltimore, Md. (ANP). Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Sr. Former secretary to Booker T. Washington and also secretary-treasurer of Howard University, formally bequeathed his books, manuscripts letters and papers to the Library at Morgan College.

Dr. Scott first decided to make the bequest to Morgan last year as the result of a suggestion of Dr. Carl Murphy, trustee, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, President of the college and Judge Morris A. Soper, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Scott presented his works to the school at a formal dinner in the Memorial Refectory last week before some 60 guests. ....

World
Tues. 5-27-52
p. 2
Birmingham, Ala.

DONATION TO MORRIS BROWN — Presiding Elder T. J. Flanagan presents a check for $2,500 to Bishop S. L. Green during the A. M. E. Founders Day program Tuesday. The check, donated by the W. C. and Sarah S. Bradley Foundation of Columbus, Ga. is a gift to Morris Brown College.

LESTER GRANGER RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE — Morris Brown College awarded six honorary degrees at the sixty-seventh commencement exercises, Wednesday at Herndon Stadium. The recipients included two bishops, two ministers, an educator and a social worker. In the photo above the cameraman caught a side view of the awarding of an honorary doctor of laws degree to Lester B. Granger, (center), executive director of the National Urban League and president of the National Conference of Social Work. Mr. Granger delivered the commencement address to the members of the graduating class. Awarding the honorary degree is President John H. Lewis (right), assisted by Prof. A. J. Lockhart, (left)—Photo by Alexander Adams)—Atlanta, Ga.—(SNS).

$50,000 Given By Morris Brown In Scholarships

Atlanta, Ga. (ONS) — President J. H. Lewis of Morris Brown College, in Atlanta, Ga. says the college is filling a need in Georgia which is not being met by any other existing college for Negroes in that state.

PRESIDENT J. H. LEWIS: head of Morris Brown College reports on his school's $50,000 scholarship fund and the need Morris Brown is filling in the community.

He states that Morris Brown stands as a symbol of the ability of Negroes to operate a first rate institution of higher learning and the extent to which the Negro constituency of the AME Church in the Peach Tree State have for years put their hands in their pockets and given $100,000 annually to the support of the college which needs an additional $100,000 yearly to so broaden the basis of the service it renders in its field of major emphasis—the spirtual and moral in the area of liberal arts.

In this age of material and scientific progress it is indeed most important that equal emphasis be made in the area of spiritual and moral realms so that we may have a continuing development of responsible leadership. Morris Brown College is doing that in Atlanta. Her graduates go out into the urban and rural areas of the South especially the state of Georgia to teach and serve as leaders and biulders.

As part of its program to help worthy stuents, Morriss Brown is giving $50,000 in scholarships and work opportunity assiistances annully to ambitious boys, and girls.

Rev. C. F. Jenkins Deliver M'Brown Founders' Day Address

Rev. C. F. Jenkins, outstanding Ohio minister, civic leader and one of the promoters of the United Negro College Fund, will delver the Founders' Day address at Morris Brown College on Wednesday, March 12, in the College Chapel.

Bishop Sherman L. Greene, chancellor of the College; prominent churchmen, laymen and alumni are expected to be on hand to bring greeting on the sixty-seventh birthday of the institution. The program will also mark the end of the annual Founders' Day Campaign.

A graduate of Virginia Union University, Rev. Jenkins is pastor of Second Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, where he has served for the past 15 years. Before taking over his present pastorate, he served as pastor of leading churches in Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

SPEAKER OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY LEADER

In addition to being active in the United Negro College Fund and in religious circles as chairman of the State Board of Christian Education of the Ohio Baptist General Association; chairman of the Civic Betterment Committee of the Baptist Ministers Alliance; and member of the Ohio State University Religious Council, Rev. Jenkins is also an outstanding community leader.

He is currently a member of the oard of Management of Spring Street YMCA; a commisioner on the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority; member of the Mayor's Committee for Civic Betterment of Columbus; and a director of the Franklin County Child Welfare Council.

MORRIS BROWN OPENED IN 1885

Morris Brown was founded under the patronage of the African Methodist Church in 1881. At a meeting of the original board of trustees, asembled in Bethel Church, February 1, 1881, a site, located at the corner of Houston Street and North Boulevard, was selected and later purchased. In May, 1885, a charter was granted and October of the same year, the institution was opened under the principalship of Mrs. Mary McCree.

The first class was graduated in 1890, and 1894, the Liberal Arts College was organized under the presidency of Prof. A. S. Richardson. The School of Religion, Turner Theological Seminary, was formally opened in 1894, with Rev. E. L. Chew as dean.

In September, 1932, the institution was moved to its present site, West Hunter and Tatnall Streets, on the old site of Atlanta University.

$87,000 Raised During M'Brown Founder's Day Celebration Here

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The 38 presiding elders, their pastors and supporters of Morris Brown College walked away with the prize record of fund raising here Tuesday and Wednesday when upwards of $87,000 was reported during a two-day session.

KEYNOTE MESSAGE

Bishop Sherman L. Green, presiding prelate of the Sixth Episcopal District and chancellor of Morris Brown College presided at the celebration. The keynote message for the occasion was delivered by Bishop A. J. Allen, presiding prelate of the Third Episcopal District and chancellor of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

In his message, Bishop Allen praised the African Methodist Episcopal Church for its leadership and pointed out that success of the Church and its connection is a symbol of what Negro Americans have achieved through hard work and initiative. He warned against the concentration of power into the hands of those who stand in the way of progress. He stated that such persons should be diplomatically moved aside.

The bishop's advice to youths was to move forward without the reluctance of believing "it cannot be done because it has not been done before."

GRAND JOB

Immediately following the two-day session here, presiding elders and supporters voted unanimously for the return of Bishop Green to Georgia. Spokesmen contend that Bishop Green has, since being appointed chancellor of Morris Brown College and presiding bishop of this district, has done a "grand job for both the church and the school. The vote was backed by delegates to the national conference to be held in Chicago in May.

Official sources reveal that Bishop Green has worked "quietly and efficiently" to help restore faith and support for Morris Brown College and through his efforts, has won for the school and church "many friends during the past year."

VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Morris Brown College, which is supported by the AME Church does not restrict its student body and personnel to members of the AME denomination. The student body and faculty consist of various denominations, with restrictions on none.

A capacity audience witnessed the first session of the Founders' Day celebration at Morris Brown.

MBC FOUNDERS DAY — President John H. Lewis (left) of Morris Brown College, and Rev. C. F. Jenkins view reports made by the faculty, students, and administrative staff that climaxed Founders Day at the A. M. E. Institution on March 12. Dr. Jenkins, pastor of Second Baptist Church of Columbus, Ohio, delivered the Founders Day address. — (Perry Photo)

Role Of Private College Told M'Brown Audience

The importance of perpetuating private colleges was stressed by Rev. C. F. Jenkins, pastor of Second Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, in a scholarly Founders' Day address delivered Wednesday, at Morris Brown College.

The Founders' Day program, marking the seventy-first milestone in the history of Morris Brown, was held in the College Chapel with President John H. Lewis presiding.

The eminent churchman told his audience that, we live in a day when much is being said about integration.

While some things are being accomplished in that direction, more must be done, he said.

"Despite the modern integration program however, I hope there will always be a Morris Brown College—a Morehouse College, a Tuskegee Institute and a Fisk University. There are some distinctive values in every ethnic group that must be held inviolate and these group have much to learn from each other," he declared.

DEPLORES JIM-CROWISM

"I deplore jim-crowism and every malicious form of segregation. These sore spots, so prominent in American history, are signs of ignorance in its deadliest form.

"The people who perpetuate such a system are more victimized by it than the people against whom the system is formed.

"Tax-supported colleges and universities should not be closed against any worthy seeker after light and truth," he said.

PUBLIC EDUCATION TOOL OF THE STATE

Rev. Jenkins pointed out that public education is a tool of the state, adding, "the schools built laboratories, trained scientists, and developed techniques in every skill—then turned the fruits of research over to frustrated moral degenerates, and political demagogues who can make no further use of them than perpetuate upon the world the wars of destruction and general chaos."

"The saddest thing that has happened to the world is the scaling down of man to the size and precision of a machine and his reduction to the will and wishes of the state," he asserted.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO MORRIS BROWN FOUNDERS

In his tribute to the founders of Morris Brown, Rev. Jenkins said: "Theirs was not a small beginning, but one of greatness-clothed in majesty and splendor—conceived in a grandeur that will never perish from the earth."

"Unselfishly they set their hearts and hands to the task of making possible for their children opportunities for which they prayed, but which they could never experience in their lives.

"What has been done here in the founding of a school is a marvel that surpasses the greatest imagination of the founders. But the most speculative thinking cannot comprehend the heights, and depths and breath to which this monument will tower through the years.

"Morris Brown College was not conceived by the fathers to remain on the corner of or in the middle of a block. Morris Brown goes where its men and women go. I have seen them at work, often under not too favorable circumstances. They not only shed an influence that brings light out of darkness, and peace out of confusion, but they have become vibrant with the surge of human passion as a living testimonial of the culture which sanctified them for the tasks at hand," he declared.

MRS. FLIPPER GIVES HISTORY OF COLLEGE

A brief history of Morris Brown was given by Mrs. Susie F. Flipper. Other participants included Mrs. S. L. Greene, Herbert H. Graves, Rev. J. R. Coan, Dr. Frank Cunningham, and Rev. W. Boyd Lawrence.

The musical feature included: "I'll Never Turn Back," by the Women's Glee Club, directed by Mrs. Grace Boggs; "Surely He Has Borne Our Griefs," and "Hallelujah Chorus" by the College Choir unnder the direction of G. Johnson Hubert.

The annual Founders' Day contributions of students and teachers were incomplete, but reports made Wednesday indicate that the Founders' Day Drive may reach an all-time high. All classes, departments, and campus organizations are expected to complete their reports and the total amount raised will be announced in a few days.

Choir Festival Opens Founders' Day Observance At Morris Brown

The Choir Festival Concert presented at the Municipal Auditorium, Monday evening, by Morris Brown College in connection with the sixtyseventh annual Founders' Day celebration, featured ten of Atlanta's outstanding church choirs and several talented soloists. All of the choirs were well represented and looked very impressive in their robes.

The program was augmented by seections from the Morris Brown College Band, the College Choir and the Women's Glee Club. All together, more than two hundred choristers performed for an appreciative audience.

The gifted sooists, Mrs. Anna Smith, Maceo T. Miller, Mrs. Dorothy Kinsey, Mrs. Emma Anderson, Mrs. Leslie Nolan and Claude Barnes, guitarist, all performed in a very pleasing manner.

Choirs from the following churches participated in this mammoth concert and in this order:

Big Bethel AME Church, directed by Mrs. Leslie Nolan; Allen Temple AME Church, directed by Miss Jessie M. Jones; Central ME church directed by Scott G. Edwards; St. Mark AME Church, directed by Miss Ina Martin; St. Peter AME Church, directed by Miss Viola Range; Flipper Temple AME church, directed by Mrs. Anna Jackson; West Hunter Baptist Church, directed by Mrs. Willie Mitchell and Turner Momumental AME church, directed by Mrs. Lillian O. Watkins.

CHOIRS SING ANTHEMS TRADITIONAL SPIRITUALS

Most of the choirs sang two numbers, the first, an anthem the second a traditional Negro spiritual.

The Morris Brown Women's Glee Club also sang two numbers and was under the direction of Mrs. Grace Boggs. The College Choir, directed by G. Johnson Hubert closed the program with the school's Alma Mater.

The Morris Brown College Band, directed by Earl A. Starling, rendered several selections at the beginning of the program. The prayer and benedcition was given by the Rev. J. R. Coan, college pastor.

The program was noteworthy in that it brought about the cooperation of the churches' musical program within the community with that of the school and afforded the maximum enjoyment for the singers as well as the audience.

State Baptist Seek $105,000 For Natchez College

Greenville, Miss., Jan. 14—The Officers and Executive Board Members of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention, and Trustees of Natchez College met in its regular Winter Session last Tuesday at the Pleasant Green Baptist Church, Vicksburg, Rev. L. R. Chandler, Pastor.

Rev. H. H. Hume, President, and Chairman of the Board, with the assistance of Rev. C. A. Greer, and Rev. R. W. West, presided at the Meeting.

After a thorough observation of the status of Natchez College and its needs, the Executive Board, and Board of Trustees launched a $105,000 campaign for the repair and expansion of the college. The board also recommended the methods by which the money should be raised, and sets July 22 as the final date. The drive is to be under the title of an Honor Roll System when the State Convention and its auxiliaries will rally with an every member campaign to influence more than 105,000 Negro Baptist of the state to contribute $1.00 each to Natchez College.

President Hume said that Baptist in Mississippi have the greatest opportunity in history to develop the most outstanding Baptist Training Center in the South. The President further stated that the amount of $105,000 should be very easily raised considering the numerical strength of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of the state which boasts of more than 400,000 members.

Here's What You Must Have To Be President Of Natchez Jr. College

VICKSBURG ,Miss.—Want to be a college president?

Here's what it takes to be president of Natchez college. He must be a married man of Baptist faith with a master's degree from a recognized school and have some experience in school administration.

Those are the qualifications listed by the board of trustees of the college and the executive board of the Baptist State convention of Mississippi last week after the two bodies voted to dismiss Dr. Calvin Perkins from the presidency of the school.

The trustee board is accepting applications for the position up until June 26.

A special committee headed by the college dean will recommend a new president. Applications should be mailed to Rev. H. H. Humes, president of the General Missionary Baptist State convention and chairman of the Board of Trustees, P.O. Box 534, Greenville, Miss.

Junior College President Fired

VICKSBURG, Miss. (ANP) — The executive board of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention and trustee board of Natchez Junior College met at a special session in Vicksburg, Miss. and voted to dismiss Dr. Calvin Perkins as president of the college. The decision to remove Dr. Perkins came after two hours of discussion on the status of the college.

Special Meeting Of Boad Of Trustees Of General Missionary Baptist State Convention Vote To Relieve Dr. Calvin Perkins As Pres. Of Natchez College

Say President Too Busy To Properly Look After The Affairs of the College

Deposed President Calls Action Hasty, Unfair

DR. CALVIN PERKINS

PRESIDENT RELIEVED: Dr. Calvin Perkins, above, who was last week relieved as President of Natchez College, at a Vicksburg Meeting of the College Board, and the Board of the General Missionary Baptist Convention. Dr. Perkins had just been awarded a Grant from the State Board for Institutions of Higher Learning to continue studies at the University of Indiana.

Vicksburg, Miss., June 9.—(DSN)—Dr. Calvin Perkins, widely known educator, who was last week granted state aid for further study at the University of Indiana was relieved last Friday as President of Natchez College, leading educational institution of Mississippi Negro Baptists where he has served as president for the past few years.

Dr. Perkins was relieved as President of the college in a special meeting of the Executive Board of the General Mississippi Baptist State Convention and the Board of Trustees of Natchez College held here last Tuesday at King Solomon Baptist Church, Rev. B. A. Thomas, Pastor.

The special meeting was called by Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville, President of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Natchez College.

According to reports, after a discussion of the affairs of the college which lasted for more than two hours the Board voted to relieve Dr. Perkins as president of the college effective immediately after a special committee takes an inventory of the college property and inspects the college records.

In relieving Dr. Perkins as president of the college the board also voted to pay his salary for the months of May, June and July.

Following the dismissal of Dr. Perkins, Prof Edward Derring, who was elected dean for the 1951-52 session, was re-elected for the next session and placed in charge of the college until a special committee appointed by the board, meets on June 26 to name a president for the institution.

In commenting on the action of the board, Dr. Hume told the Jackson Advocate that no charges of any kind had been made against Dr. Perkins and that the action of the board was the result of the fact that Dr. Perkins has not been able to give the time necessary for the proper conduct of the administrative affairs of his office and of the college.

According to reports Dr. Perkins has been complaining for some time that the authority of the board over the administrative affairs of the college was such that kept his hands so tied that it was impossible for him to perform the duties and assume the responsibilities normally given to the president of a college.

Present at the meeting Dr. Perkins is reported to have told the board that he considered the action of the board as hasty and very much unfair to him as president of the college.

In other action the board approved the Owen Administration Building.

The board also re-elected the staff of teachers, with the exception of Miss Williams, the music teacher from East Chicago, Ind., and Mrs. Geneva Perkins, the wife of the president.

The board voted two scholarships for teachers who worked in the school last term. Those who were voted scholarships were: Mrs. Katie Gayden Derring, special course in library science and literature; and Prof. Hinds, a scholarship in English in some recognized graduate institution. The board also voted to invite Mr. Scott from the State Department of Education and Dean Wilson from Alcorn A. & M. College to go to Natchez this summer and set up a permanent bookkeeping system in the registrar's office for both finance and student records.

The board also voted a board of thanks to the State Department of Education for the cooperation that it has given the Board of Trustees and asked for its continued suggestions and help in the expansion and development of the institution.

Congressman Case To Present Spingarn Medan At NAACP Meet

NEW YORK, June 5 — Representative Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.), author of an anti-lynching bill and a bill to safeguard members of the armed services against bodily attack, will present the 37th Spingarn Medal posthumously to Harry T. Moore on Friday evening, June 27th, at the forty-third annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oklahoma City. The medal will be accepted by Mrs. Rosa Moore, the 83-year-old mother of the Florida NAACP leader who was killed with his wife in a hate-bomb blast on Christmas night, 1951.

Congressman Case has an outstanding record on support of civil rights since his election to the Seventy-ninth Congress in 1944. He has opposed the poll tax, segregation in the armed services and power of the House Rules Committee to block civil rights legislation and has voted in support of FEPC and aid for underdeveloped areas of the world (Point IV).

State Baptist Convention In Session This Week

No Candidate Opposing Re-Election Of President Hume

SEE RECORD CROWD AT CANTON MEETING

Canton, Miss., July 22. — The General Baptist State Convention opened its annual meeting here Tuesday as the arrival of hundreds of delegates and visitors from every section of the state gave rise to predictions of one of the largest attendance in the convention's history.

Although this is an election year little intreest is being manifested in that phase of the convention for the simple reason that Rev. H. H. Hume, of Greenville who is president of the convention has no candidate opposing his re-election. Persons who are well acquainted with the working of the convention see no possible chance for any last minute efforts in this respect.

All of the officers of the convention are expected to be re-elected.

There are those however who see the possibility of spirited developments over the sudden ouster of Dr. Calvin Perkins as President of Natchez College in a move by the trustees of the college and the convention in a meeitng in Vicksburg several weeks ago.

J. R. Buck, Secretary of the Vicksburg YMCA, for the past several years, and a former secretary of the Farish Street Branch YMCA in Jackson has been named president of Natchez College.

The new president is a graduate of Straight College, now Dillard University of New Orleans and is the holder of a master's degree from Wayne University, Detroit, Mich. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The new president is scheduled to take over the affairs of the college the first of August.

College Dismisses President

VICKSBURG, Miss. — (ANP) — The executive board of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention and trustee board of Natchez junior college met at a special session in Vicksburg, Miss., and voted to dismiss Dr. Calvin Perkins as president of the college. The decision to remove Dr. Perkins came after two hours of discussion on the status of the college.

After the dismissal of the president, the meeting agreed to place the college dean in charge of a special committee to recommend a president for the institution.

To qualify for the presidency, a candidate must be:

1. Of Baptist fiath.
2. Trained in a recognized institution.
3. Have a master's degree or a sufficient amount of hours on such a degree and promise to continue.
4. Have some experiences of school administration.
5. Married.

Any person who is interested in the position may send his application to the trustee board of Natchez college before June 26 and mail the same to the Rev. H. H. Humes, president of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention and chairman of the board of trustee, P. O. Box 534, Greenville, Miss.

Bill Submitted To Provide For State University

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JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)— State Senator Mitchell Robinson, of Jackson, submitted a bill to the legislature Thursday to provide the state with a Negro university in Jackson. Stipulations in the measure calls for "a fullscale" university comprising all the graduate courses now in offering in the white state university.

To provide funds for the university, Robinson told the solons that after a two-year study of the state tax structure that if it could find an additional five million dollars in tax revenue by plugging loopholes in the present tax laws.

The measure, the endorsement of Governor Fielding Wright and other top Mississippi officials in a move to circumvent possible Supreme Court edicts to equalize educational opportunities for Negro and white students in the graduate level.

In another surprise action the Mississippi House of Representatives received a proposed re-districting plan that would eliminate completely the home congressional district of Rep. Rankin. The re-districting plan, authored by J. A. Thigpen of Bolivar County, was submitted he said, in line with the 1950 census, under which the state of Mississippi loses a congressional seat.

Rankin's home county of Lee would be tossed into the district of Cong. Whitten along with most of the countries now in Rankin's district. The remainder would go into the fourth district of Representative Abernathy. Indications are, however, that Rankin has lost a lot of political favoritism through his pressure tirade against poor whites and Negroes of the state.

Mississippi must find $5 million for first class Negro university

JACKSON, Miss.—The state of Mississippi will have to tighten its belt to find an additional five million dollars in tax revenues in order to establish a full scale university for Negroes, with all graduate courses, if the proposed bill of State Senator Mitchell Robinson is enacted.

Robinson proposed the university bill last week with the endorsement of Gov.. Fielding Wright and other top Mississippi officials who are trying to circumvent Supreme Court edicts that Negroes must be admitted to Mississippi's lilywhite state university.

Robinson told his fellow solons hopefully that Mississippi will have to "plug loopholes in present tax laws" to provide funds for the Negro school. Governor Wright has pledged opposition to the last ditch to integration of Negroes into Mississippi schools on any level.

Mississippi Gets Bill To Set Up State University

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Last week Rep. J. A. Thigpen, Bolivar county, introduced a bill to establish headquarters here for a University of Mississippi with all state supported schools as branches.

The boards of trustees of institutions of higher learning would be named to supervise the novel undertaking.

Among the branches named were Alcorn and Jackson colleges, the state's only state supported Negro schools.

7,700 Given Degrees By N.Y. University

Emmer Lancaster, Pat. Walker, Mrs. Daisy Hicks In Group

NEW YORK—Emmer M. Lancaster, special adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, Patrick Walker Jr., assistant dean of men at Morgan University, and Mrs. Daisy C. Hicks, former AFRO-AMERICAN fashions writer, were among a large group of colored scholars included in the 7,700 students awarded degrees at New York University's 20th commencement exercises, last Wednesday.

The colorful exercises, held on historic University Heights, with the Hall of Fame serving as a background, saw Dr. Henry Townley Heald, become the ninth chancellor of New York University.

Also witnessed was the awarding of honorary degrees to eight distinguished Americans who included Ethel Barrymore, star of stage, radio and screen.

Wide Representation

There were colored scholars in every one of the various colleges of the University who stood up and tipped their caps in traditional style as their degrees were conferred among them in mass groups.

For Mr. Lancaster it was the end of a six-year-long period of study, during which time he commuted to New York by train from Washington one night each week to earn his master of science

n the School of Retail

ial adviser to the Secre- Commerce on small busi- among colored people, Mr. aster took his degree in this to better equip himself for vice in small business opera- ns.

Once Practiced Law

A former practicing lawyer of Akron, Ohio Mr. Lancaster holds an A.B. from the University of Akron and an LI.D. from Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Dean Walker, a 1949 graduate of Morgan, took his masters of arts degree in the field of education and will return to his duties as assistant dean at the Baltimore school.

Mrs. Hicks, currently an elementary school teacher at Public School 55 in Brooklyn, is a 1940 graduate of Miner Teachers' College.

At the present time, she is conducting a pilot program in the field of play theraphy for the Board of Education of the City of New York. She took her master's degree in the field of education.

Other Morgan Grads

Two other Baltimoreans and Morgan graduates receiving master's degrees in education were Cyril O. Byron and Miss Ruby Patterson. Mr. Byron is a 1947 graduate of Morgan and Miss Patterson finished in 1948.

Among students awarded the degrees of doctor of philosophy were Frances Aurelia Toyer of New York and Benjamin F. Smith of North Carolina College, at Durham. Miss Toyer is on the staff of NYU.

Mr. Smith won his doctorate with a thesis on "A critical 'analysis of the Relationship Between Occupational Goals, Social Adjustments and Social Status of High School Seniors in Urban colored High Schools in Two States."

Miss Toyer's thesis was on "The Economic Thought of John Bates Clark."

Several Get Masters

Among other students observed being granted degrees were Mrs. Dorthea M. Herbert, Englewood, N.J.; Minrose Adams of Washington, Rose Claire Foster of Brooklyn, Englewood, N.J.; Sara M. Landis, Brooklyn, receiving M.A. degrees; and Willie L. Tobias of New York, who received his B.S. degree.

Earning the degree of master of business administration were Leon Kerry, Wendell Phillippe Levister and Marion Henry Robinson all graduates of Hampton Institure; William O. Macomson (Benedict grad) of Atlanta, Ga.; Matthew B. Morton (Virginia State grad), and the lone female of the group, Vivian Patton, who holds her undergraduate degree from Howard were among those in the procession.

On hand to witness the commencement exercises was the NYU class of 927 and among members of that class occupying positions of honor in the audience were Dr. Norman H. Pritchard of New York and J. E. Robinson, also of New York, who after 25 years out of the school is assistant insurance examiner for the New York State Department of Insurance.

N. Y. University Grad'tes Largest Class in History

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — New York university graduated a record number of candidates 8,000 students during its 120th commencement on the campus at University Heights. The class of 1952 was unique as the ninth chancellor of the university, Dr. Henry Townley was installed.

Earning the degree of master of business administration were Leon Kerry, Wendell Phillippe Levister and Marion Henry Robinson, all graduates of Hampton institute. William O. Macomson (Benedict grad) of Atlanta, Ga., Matthew B. Morton (Virginia State grad), and the lone female of the group, Vivian Patton, who holds her undergraduate degree from Howard were among those in the procession.

One of the few Negro female economist in the country on the faculty of a major university, Prof. Frances Aurelia Toyer, a native of West Virginia was granted her Ph. D. from the graduate school of arts and science. Dr. Toyer, who wrote her doctoral dissortation on "The Economic Thought of John Bates Clark," is an instructor of (full time) economics at Washington Square college where she has been for a number of years.

Another faculty member and scholar of repute Dr. Jewell I. Plummer won the coveted New York university Alumnae Club Key Pin awarded for scholarship by the graduate school of arts and science.

New York University Bans Race Questions

NEW YORK — Questions of race and religion will be eliminated from all registration forms at New York University beginning with the new school term next month.

Assurance that such designations are to be dropped were given this week by Dr. Henry T. Heald, chancellor of the university, to Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a conference with Mr. Wright, Dr. Heald said that the new registration forms will omit the questions entirely. Meanwhile. students will not be required to state their race or religion on the current forms.

THE ELIMINATION of these questions culminates a two-year campaign by the NAACP chapter at NYU, now headed by Alexander Foster, a third year student preparing to enter the university law school.

Chancellor Heald also informed Mr. Wright that the guard staff and other service personnel at the university would be integrated As a result of the killing of Enus L. Christianii, a student, by a university guard, the chancellor agreed to the proposal to give all guards at the university special training in human relations at the New York City Police Training Institute.

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North Carolina College

Carolina College Dedicates $750,000 Dorm. Building

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)—North Carolina College formally dedicated its new $750,000 men's dormitory here recently in elaborate ceremonies honoring Dr. Howard J. Chidley, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Winchester, Mass.

NCC Board Members Elected

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP) — One Negro was elected and another was reelected as officers of the board of trustees of North Carolina college here last week.

Dr. R. M. Hendrick, Asheville, was elected vice chairman, and Dr. J. M. Hubbard, Durham, was reelected secretary for the fourth time. R. M. Gantt, Durham laywer and former state legislator, was elected chairman of the board, succeeding the late Dr. R. L. Flowers, former president of Duke university.

Another Negro trustee who attended his first board meeting last week was J. W. Black, Rocky Mount.

In its business session, the board took the following action:

1. Discussed budgetary request;
2. Passed a resolution empowering the building committee to study sites for probable purchase of land needed in the physical expansion program;
3. Increased the athletic fee from $8 to $10 and noted the need for increasing scholarship funds;
4. Heard a progress report on developments in the plan to extend the graduate program to offer doctoral work in education beginning next September.

Details on the graduate program will be released later.

VISITS CORNELL — These North Carolina college students are members of a delegation of students from Negro colleges throughout the south and east who were invited to spend a recent weekend on the campus of Cornell university as guests of the university's student government association. As they prepared to leave Durham for Ithaca, N. Y., are, left to right: E. N. Strayhorne, faculty member; Claude Stephens, Fayetteville, N.C.; Delores Dyson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Doris Scipio, Chadbourne, N. C.; Helen McLain, Southern Pines, N. C.; Harond Johnson, faculty member; William Lewis, Warsaw, N. C.; and Savannah Mitchell, Plymouth, N. C.

Three North Carolina College faculty women are shown in Durham, N. C., on the eve of their departure for a two month's tour of Europe. Left to right are Miss Pauline Newton, professor of English; Miss Ruth G. Rush, professor of education and president of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Gertrude Taylor, wife of James T. Taylor, professor of psychology and director of the James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation.

The ladies embarked at Hoboken, N. J. last week on a cruise that will take them to Italy, Belgium, Holland, England, and France. Other North Carolina College faculty members are scheduled to leave for Europe to study later in the summer.

NCC Adds Two Foreigners To Faculty

DURHAM, N. C. — A Chinese philosopher and an Austrian chemist will be among the members of North Carolina College's faculty for the 1952-1953 school year.

Dr. Sing Nan-Fen, a former assistant to the Dr. John Dewey, the noted educator, is the philosopher, and Dr. Adolphe Furth, who earned his Ph.D. at the University of Vienna, is the chemist. The two scholars are among a group of new faculty members who will be on hand when orientation starts at NCC on Sept. 17.

DR. FURTH IS coming to NCC from Assumption College in Worcester, Mass. He has been teachthere since 1948. Prior to that time he was engaged in chemical research for commercial concerns in this country and in Europe.

From 1924 until 1938 he was with the Oesterreichiche Chemishe Werke in Vienna; 1938-40, Union Chimique Belge, Brussells, Belgium; 1941, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; 1942, Westchester Chemical Corporation, New York City; and from 1942-1948, I.P. Thomas and Son, Camden, N. J.

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DR. FEN who was born in China is no teaching at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, in a summer term. He has been teaching at Howard University, Washington, D. C., for the past two years.

The young Chinese scholar was educated in China and at the University of Chicago and Columbia University. He received his doctorate at Columbia in 1950.

Foreign Philosopher Joins NCC's Faculty

DURHAM, N.C. A Chinese philosopher and also Austrian chemist will be among the members of North Carolina College's faculty for the 1952-1953 school year.

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BACKSTAGE AT NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE — Mrs. Michael Lewis (right) daughter-in-law of the late American novelist Sinclair Lewis, goes backstage during a recent visit at North Carolina College at Dunham. With her in Duke auditorium, prior to presentation of a Shakespearean play by the Barter Theatre company, of which she and her husband are members, are Miss Mary L. Bohanon, director of the Thespians, N.C.C. players, and Stan Ferber, professor of stagecraft at N.C.C. Miss Bohanon is a promising poet and playwrite whose original productions have been favorably received in the area.

N.C. Students Favor Mixed Dance; College Bans It

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—A racial segregation issue reared its ugly head again at the University of North Carolina on Jan. 15, when a ballot showed that a substantial majority of the 214 students in the law school favored holding their traditional dance ... despite the fact that fve colored law school students might be eligible to attend.

However, in a letter to Law School Dean Henry Brandis, the chancellor, Robert H. House, said the administration had ruled that no mixed social functions would be held on the campus. That ruling is in conformity with trustee regulations.

So it appeared Tuesday that the dance will be canceled or held off the campus. The law students haven't decided yet which course they will follow.

Regret Issue Made of Matter

J. Knox Walker of High Point, president of the UNC Law Association ... in which all Law school students hold membership, said that, realizing that the color line was involved, the Law School Association decided to conduct the referendum "to find out whether the students wanted to hold a dance.

Three of the colored students—James Walker, J. Kenneth Lee and William Marsh—when questioned, made a joint statement in which they said: "Examinations are forthcoming next week. We have no comment except that it is unfortunate that an issue had to be made of this matter."

Some 145 or 68 per cent voted and slightly more than half of these favored the dance, but the results did not give too clear a picture of how the students really feel about the issue.

Non-Segregation Not-Approved

Charles B. Nye, law student, said that since the vote was announced he had seen 14 students who voted for the dance and that 13 of the 14 said in a signed statement they did not want their "yes vote to imply that they approved non-segregated dances."

Commenting on the results of the vote, Dean Brandis said: "To many students, .. the entire question seemed to be whether the association should abandon this feature of its program because of the presence of colored students.

"The students taking part in the referendum may well have voted against abandonment of the dance without expressing any personal desire for a non-segregated dance."

Two Honored At N. C. College

DURHAM —(ANP)—Two persons were honored recently at North Carolina College.

Miss La Vie Griggs, Reidsville sophomore, who was "Miss North Carolina College" during homecoming celebrations, has become a cover girl, and Robert John, professor of music, has been named to a national committee on "Music for Childhood."

Miss Grigg's picture was featured on the January issue of a new national picture magazine.

Function of the committee to which Prof. John was appointed is to survey music education in American schools and colleges. The committee is a part of the Music Educators National conference, headed by Marguerite V. Hood of N. C. C.

16 Get Degrees At Oklahoma A & M

Defender Dec. 6-21-52

STILLWATER, Okla.— (ANP) —Sixteen Negro students received degrees last week at the 57th commencement held at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college. Ten received bachelor's degrees and six received master's.

The following is a list of the graduates.

Harold Sylvester Herbert, B.S. in agricultural education; Harold M. Yoakum, B.S. in agricultural education; Harold B. Ward, B.S. in agronomy; Harold Woodrow Schmid, B.S. in business administration; Harold Marion Hibbs, B.S. in chemical engineering.

Herman Barela, B.S. in mechanical engineering; Harold Edward Nevius, B.S. in me chanical Engineering; Harold Eugene Adams, doctor of veterinary medicine; Harold D. Ivie, doctor of veterinary medicine.

Advanced degrees were awarded the following: John William Coleman of Langston, Okla., master of arts in history, undegraduate study at Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, A.B. 1945.

Augustus Caesar Arterbury of Langston, Okla., master of science in education. Undergraduate work at Prairie View State college, B.S., 1927.

Harold Beatty of Stroud, Okla., master of science in agricultural Undergraduate study at Langston university, B.S. 1938.

Luther Wilburn Elliott of Enid, Okla., master of science in education. Undergraduate study at Langston university. B.S. 1938.

Samuel E. Fuhr of Okmulgee, master of science in agricultural education. Undergraduate study at Langston university. B.S. in 1939.

Herman C. Robbins of Wagoner, Okla., master of science in agriculture. Undergraduate study at Langston university. B.S., 1951.

Marjorie Jannyce Wicks of Langston, Okla., master of science in business education. Undergraduate study at Langston university. B.S. in 1946.

Gets M.A. Degree From Okla. College

CHIKASHA, Okla. — Mrs. Almittee Dorsey Rogers, a teacher at Cement, Okla., became the first Negro to graduate from Oklahoma College for Women when she received her Master of Arts degree recently.

Mrs. Rogers is a graduate of Lincoln university (Mo.)

14e(1) 1952 Oklahoma University

ADA LOIS FISHER TEMPORARILY SWAPS LAW FOR MOTHERHOOD

Stork Arrives With 8-Pound Bouncing Boy On Morning of March 24

YOUNG WOMAN STILL DETERMINED TO TAKE BAR EXAMS

CHICKASHA, Okla. — Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher and her husband Warren, were all smiles Monday morning, March 24th, when the stork arrived in Chickasha at 9:30 and deposited a fine, robust, kicking, seven pound, fourteen ounce baby boy in the arms of its mother. The youngster was immediately named for its grandfather, the late Rev. Travis Bruce Sipuel, who died three years ago, and was the head of the Church of God in Christ in Oklahoma.

Mother and son were doing fine, according to Mrs. Martha Sipuel, mother of Mrs. Fisher, when she called the Black Dispatch office Thursday. Mother and son returned to the family residence at 605 South 1st street Saturday.

"Ada is studying so hard for the next bar examination she took her law books to the hospital with her' said Mrs. Sipuel, in telling of the events immediately preceding the birth of "Travis Bruce." "I am sure Ada is determined to take the next bar examination" Mrs. Sipuel said.

"With all deference to Mrs. Fisher's father, who was a great man," said Editor Dunjee to Mrs. Sipuel, over long distance, "I think that young man should have been named 'NAACP' Fisher. The only compensation Travis Bruce's parents can make of their fault in naming him is to educate him for the law," Dunjee continued.

Mrs. Fisher, it will be recalled is the young woman who in 1946 startled the nation, when she applied for admission to the Oklahoma University school of law at Norman, an action which set in motion an aggressive fight for educational equality resulting in more than 700 Negroes attending graduate colleges in Oklahoma in 1951.

Expectant motherhood prevented Mrs. Fisher from taking the last bar examination, but she has declared her intention to pass the Oklahoma board and practice law in Oklahoma. Her brother, Lemuel Sipuel, is already practicing law in Oklahoma City.

New Presidents Inaugurated at Palmer Memorial

Dr. Brown Retires After Fifty Years; Lauded as Leader

14e(1)

A. M. RIVERA Jr.

SEDALIA, N. C.—A 48-year-old Boston-trained school teacher was inaugurated second president of the internationally known Palmer Memorial Institute here last week in the presence of a number of well-known educators, student body and friends of the institution.

Miss Wilhelmenia M. Crosson of Boston, was named successor to Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder-president, who is expected to continue serving the school's board of trustees and to be a special adviser to the new president.

Courier

DR. BROWN told an assemblage of students, friends and outstanding educators that her successor would continue the work she began in 1901. For years Dr. Brown has been considered one of the foremost exponents of cultural education for Negroes.

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On the national scene she is a stout advocate of racial unity and a champion of civic and social progress.

During the two and one-half hour ceremony, Dr. Brown was praised for her courage in founding the school and eulogized for her faith in the people of that section.

Pat Lmyhn

DR MORDECAI W. Johnson, president of Howard University and principal speaker, called the private secondary school "which is still trying to blend rigid work of the mind and shape convictions," indispensable in our weakest hour.

The noted speaker praised Dr. Brown as one of the four greatest women in America and declared, "I don't know of any responsibility in the field of education that is more important than the development of a secondary school of this caliber."

Dr. Johnson lamented the disappearance of private secondary schools as " the one great tragedy in the education of Negro people in the Southern states."

DR. F. D. PATTESON, president of Tuskegee Institute, linked Dr. Brown with the great group of pioneers in education, John Hope, Booker T. Washington, James E. Dudley, James E. Shepard and R. R. Moton.

Dr. A. Elder, president of North Carolina College, and Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, spoke of the significant contribution Dr. Brown has made to education and specially to young people of this section. They extended congratulations and promises of support to Miss Crosson.

Robert G. Stone, scion of one of the most liberal contributors to the school through the years, represented Harvard University and Ratcliffe College.

AT PRESENT Palmer has an enrollment of 200 students representing thirty-four states and six foreign countries, and is considered one of the nation's top-flight college preparatory schools. The school's physical assets are valued at $2,000,0000.

The new president was born in Rutherford, N. J., and attended Salem Normal College, in Salem, Mass., Boston Teachers College, Harvard University, Columbia University and the University of Mexico.

The resignation of Dr. Brown at the age of 69, is considered an important milestone in the history of Negro education and the passing of one of the most significant landmarks of this era.

Courier P-19 Date 10-18-52 Pittsburgh 1 Pa.

NEW PREXY INAUGURATED — Among the many college presidents and educators who attended the inaugural of Miss Wilhelmenia M. Crosson as president of Palmer Memorial Institute here last week were Dr. Fred Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. Dr. Johnson was the principal speaker. Miss Crosson (left) succeeded Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and for fifty years president of the famed finishing school.—Rivera Photo.

Palmer Memorial Institute Begins Second Half Century with New Prexy

By LUIX VIRGIL OVERBEA

SEDALIA, N. C. — (ANP) — When on Sunday, Oct. 5, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown turned over the reins as president of the famed Palmer Memorial institute to Miss Wilhelmina M. Crosson, PMI began its second half century with its second leader.

Call

As Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university said that afternoon in his inaugural address, the decision of Dr. Brown to retire meant the end of an era in Negro education for Dr. Brown was "the last of the great Negro founder - presidents" of pioneer schools.

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Miss Crosson, the new president, is a Bostonian who is giving up a position in the Boston school system paying more than she will receive as head of Palmer. She has taught at Palmer three years after two decades of work in Boston.

Dr. Brown, also a New Englander, although retiring as president, will continue to serve on the PMI board of directors and will assist Miss Crosson in her presidential duties in an advisory capacity.

As Miss Charlotte Hawkins, she came to what is now Sedalia 51 years ago to teach in a church. In 1902, she opened Palmer in a one-room home in the midst of an open straw field.

With high educational, moral and cultural standards as her guide for her children, Dr. Brown through her half century of leadership has built one of the nation's leading prep schools with a campus worth $1,500,000.

She said, "Much progress has been made—both in education for Negroes and in race relations—since I have been here at Palmer. Now that I am approaching 69 years of age, it is time to retire.

"In retiring, I can think of no finer successor than Miss Crosson. I have watched her progress in Boston, and I know that she is interested in the same principles and high standards in education I have tried to maintain here at Palmer."

Educational leaders representing eight colleges, both white and colored, paid tribute to Dr. Brown and encouraged Miss Crosson in her new duties at the inaugural program. Besides Dr. Johnson, the guest speakers were:

Robert G. Stone, Boston, representing Harvard university; Miss Mary Petty, representing Wellesley college; Dr. F. D. Patterson, representing Tuskegee institute; Dr. W. C. Jackson, retired, representing the Women's college of the University of North Carolina:

Dr. F. D. Bluford, representing A&T college; Prof. O. R. Pope, representing Bennett college, and Dr. A. Elder, representing North Carolina college at Durham.

The famed contralto, Miss Carol Brice, one of Palmer's most illustrious graduates, sang two numbers: "The Lord's Prayer" by Malotte and "Ride On King Jesus," a spiritual. Her brother, Jonathan, accompanied her.

Miss Crosson's pastor, Dr. William H. Hester of Boston, pronounced invocation.

The beautiful voices of the school's 175 students climaxed the inaugural with a rousing rendition of the famed "Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel. They were directed by Dr. John Brice.

C. R. Wharton, chairman of the board of trustees, presided, and Dr. Brown acted as mistress of ceremonies. Guests from all over the country jammed the school's auditorium for the event.

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Palmer Memorial Institute

Dinner Honors Dr. Charlotte Brown

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — Speakers praised Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, N. C., as an educator at a dinner and reception given here recently at Union Baptist church in honor of her 50th anniversary as president of the school.

Among the noted guests who paid tribute to President Brown were: Joseph A. DeGuglielmo, mayor of Cambridge; Miss Carol Smith, dean of girls at Cambridge High and Latin school of which Dr. Brown is an alumna; the Rev. William H. Hester, pastor of the 12th Baptist church here; Mrs. John H. Hall, president, Women's Service club, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Maude Trotter Steward, editor of the Guardian, and the Rev. W. Marvin Gibson, pastor of Union Baptist church.

Dr. Brown then traced the growth of the Palmer Memorial institute from a poorly equipped school to a well-equipped institution valued at more than $1,000,000.

The institute is attended by students from all parts of the United States and from South America and Africa.

Dr. Brown also paid tribute to Miss Wilhelmina Crosson who will succeed her in the fall as president of the school.

Many gifts were presented to Dr. Brown. Among them were: flowers from the committee that arranged the reception and from the Aristo club; money from the Rev. Gibson for the Union Baptist church which Dr. Brown had been a member of since a young girl, and from Mrs. Isabelle Brooks, president of Resthaver league, for the league.

Palmer Memorial institute was named in honor of the late Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer.

Dinner Honors Palmer Prexy

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — Speakers praised Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, N. C., as an educator at a dinner and reception given here recently at Union Baptist church in honor of her 50th anniversary as president of the school.

Dr. Brown paid tribute to Miss Wilhemenia Crosson who will succeed her in the fall as president of the school.

Church Honors Dr. Brown

SEDALIA, N.C. Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute here for 50 years, was honored last week at a reception and dinner in Union Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mass.

The host site is the oldest church of the Baptist denomination in New England and is the church where Dr. Brown first attended Sunday school.

Dr. Brown was accompanied by Miss Wilhelmina Crosson, president-elect of Palmer and a former Boston school instructor.

Pioneer Educator

After a half century in Christian administration of Palmer, built from a small wooden school turned over to her when she first walked several miles over a dusty road to find a place to settle. Since she first was sent out for missionary teaching, Dr. Brown has attracted the monies and facilities and influences which have made the present plant a million dollar investment.

Miss Crosson Takes Over Palmer Reins

SEDALIA, N. C. — (ANP) Miss Wilhelmena Crosson will be formally installed as president of Palmer Memorial Institute here Oct. 24.

Mis Crosson, a protege of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder-president of the school, will take over administrative duties of the institution. Dr. Brown will remain as an adviser and teacher.

In another change in the administrative personnel, Palmer Memorial announced the appointment of Paul Foster, a member of the class of '46, as director of public relations for the ensuing year. A native of Washington, Mr. Foster is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Foster.

Dr. Brown founded Palmer Institute in 1902 out of the remnants of a small rural Congregational church school. She was sent here in 1901 as a missionary teacher just out of a Massachusetts normal school. When she steps down as president of the school in October, sre will have completed some 50 years of continuous service to the preparatory institution.

Inauguration Services Held At Paul Quinn

WACO — Dr. Sherman Lawrence Greene, son of Bishop Sherman Greene, was inaugurated as the 14th president of Paul Quinn College, Tuesday morning April 29. A tremendous amount of pomp was displayed during the ceremonies. Investiture of the president was given by the Right Reverend Joseph Gomez, presiding bishop of the 10th Espicopal AME District.

Delegates to the inaugural convocation were Frank E. Burkhalter, retired Professor of Journalism at Baylor college; Richard D. Holt, Humble Oil geologist; Ruth Hubbard, chief clinical psychologist, V. A. Hospital, Roger L. Bell, Paul Quinn, W. R. White, Baylor college president; E. Bruce Thompson, Baylor; T. E. Rogers, Baylor, Irvin T. Schultz, Baylor; Chaplain Leonard M. Engstrom, James Conally Air Force Base; Willis W. Pratt, University of Texas; William W. Perry, U of T; Reverend Harrell A. Rea, pastor of First Christian church, Temple; Joseph S. Henry, Waco school principal; Carl E. Mason, Department of Justice; Waco; J. L. Brown, P.V.; W. H. Jones, Tillotson College president and M. K. Curry, president of Bishop college.

Other distinguished delegates were J. H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown college; Reverend G. Haven Caldwell, Samuel Huston; Thomas B. Rhodes; Robert F. Harrington, president of Samuel; Huston R. O'Hara Lanier; TSU president; Miss Annie Rucker, Southwestern Medical School; Mrs. Mary F. Allen, president of Central Texas, L. N. E., James Mason, Baylor college; N. L. Wright, Atlanta Life Insurance executive; Rheubert Ewing, J. Anderson Fitzgerald, past president of A. A. C. S. B., Sherwood Githens, Baylor; A. E. McMillan, Waco; W. R. Stephens, Baylor; T. M. Oliver, M. D. of Waco; Gordon Worley of the Texas Education Agency, and Dr. W. R. Banks, past president of P. V.

Delegates from the clergy were Reverends P. D. Saddler, Marvin C. Griffin and W. D. Williams High school principals acting as delegates were M. H. Harris, J. J. Wilson, Waco; W. D. Spigne, Clavert; C. L. Sadberry, Cameron; and J. T. Wade of Dainger-field.

Board of Trustee members at Paul Quinn are Reverends L. C. Young, San Angelo; F. D. Crenshaw, also of San Angelo; J. T. Langham, Waco; V. S. Johnson, Marshall; B. F. Cooper, Waco; W. N. Mcgrew, Denison; W. M. Gales, Cameron; T. R. Clemons Waco; T. A. Steadham, Corpus Christi; H. Y. Jackson, Kingsville; J. L. Alexander, Austin, C. C. Davis Dallas, R. S. Jenkins, Dallas; W. D. Williams, Houston; C. W. Prince, Waco; F. Baker, San Antonio; L. C. Graves, Houston; E. M. Bracy, Somerville, I. C. Oliphant, Galveston; L. H. Rice, Dallas; A. R. Nelson, also of Dallas; George Browne, Waco; P. F. Jackson, Dallas; J. A. McDonald, Austin; E. A. Thomas, Smithville; L. Cornelius, Brenham; B. L. McCormick, also of Brenham; T. L. Sanders, San Antonio; L. G. Grady, Oakwood and P. D. Sadler of Houston.

Other members are Mesdames Rachel Okry, Mount Pleasant; V. A. Bradford, Brenham; M. K. C. Davis, Houston; E. E. Burnett, Fort Worth; and B. M. Jackson, of Kenny; Doctors C. W. Abington of Dallas and Arthur Jackson of Waco. Also Messrs. Adolphus D. Price, Corpus Christi; E. W. Webster, Eastland George Murray, El Paso; W. J. Johnson, Oakwood; R. D. Washington, Ennis; T. H. Talton, Waco; L. B. Kinchlon, Belton; M. C. Jamison, Yoakum; G. W. Robinson, Bay City; King Hughes, Houston; Aaron Jefferson, Beaumont; O. V. Waller, Bellville and Robert Harris, also of Beliville.

The college has an unusually large number of board of trustee members and it has been recently rumored that a cut in the members is in sight. Normally the board of trustees do not exceed over twenty members.

One of the most beautiful things about the inaugural convocation was the attractive fellowship of the races and the private and state colleges. Paul Quinn is one of the thirty two colleges benefited by the United Negro Fund Campaign. The drive for money to assist in the support of these fine institutions will come to a close Tuesday night May 6.

Paul Quinn Officials Cleared Of Charges

Judge Dismisses Suit Following Three-Day Hearing

WACO, Texas — The three-day hearing in Judge R. B. Stanford's court in Waco, Texas on the discussion of the misuse of finance of Paul Quinn college created a gathering like that of a conference meeting.

Bishop Joseph B. Gomez and the administration of Paul Quinn college won a clear-cut victory last week in 19th District Court when Judge Stanford sustained their plea in abatement and refused to issue an injunction which had been sought against the bishop and the school.

Plaintiffs were G. E. Browne and others. Their suit claimed the affairs of the college were being improperly administered and that Bishop Gomez had exceeded his authority as head of the Texas district of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

BISHOP GOMEZ

After three and one half days of testimony, Judge Stanford said he "finds no proof of dishonesty or mismanagement on the part of the defendants pertaining to the business affairs of the defendant (Bishop Gomez), Paul Quinn college or the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Hearing on the application for a temporary restraining order and injunction began Tuesday afternoon in Judge Stanford's court. Testimony was taken in day-long sessions which ended Friday afternoon.

Judge Stanford's written order in the case was filed Saturday morning. It said:

"On the 25th day of March, 1952, came on to be heard the application of plaintiffs in this cause for a temporary restraining order and injunction and also came on for hearing the defendant's plea in abatement, and the court after hearing evidence and arugment of counsel finds no proof of dishonesty or mismanagement on the part of the defendants pertaining to the business affairs of the defendant, Paul Quinn college or the African Methodist Episcopal church, and that the matters involved herein are ecclesiastical matters beyond the jurisdiction of this court.

"It is therefore, on this 28th day of March, 1952, ordered by the court that the plea in abatement here-to-fore filed herin by the defendants be in all things sustained and that all relief prayed for by plaintiffs be denied and that this suit be and same is hereby dismissed at costs of plaintiffs."

Rev. Prince F. Jackson, pastor of Allen Chapel AME church, Ft. Worth, made this statement, "I am not in the making of this petition, and gave no one authority to use my name."

Prairie View Gets Membership in AAC

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—Prairie View A and M college has been accepted for membership in the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, President E. B. Evans announced last week.

This recognition makes Prairie View the first Negro college in Texas to be accredited for teacher education, along with only nine others in the nation.

P. V. Accepted In Amer. Association

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This recognition makes Prairie View the first Negro college in Texas to be accredited for teacher education, along with only nine others in the nation.

Dr. Evans was notified of the school's acceptance by Dr. Edward C. Pomeroy, Association representative. Members of the accrediting committee reported that they were very much impressed with the quality of the progra of teacher education at Prairie View.

Prairie View Adds Four New Buildings

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Four new buildings costing close to a million dolars will be opened to students at Prairie View A and M College at the beginning of the 1952-53 academic year.

Construction has been completed on a dormitory for young men at a cost of $350,000.00, an engineering building, $229,000.00, and a new elementary school building for demonstration teaching costing $90,000.00. A modern poultry plant for effective laboratory teaching is expected to be completed by early fall.

The addition of these new facilities will continue to bring relief to overcrowded classrooms and dormitories and provide needed space for the expanding facilities and programs now underway.

Improvements of plant and facilities at Prairie View come at an opportune time when the teaching profession for Negroes in Texas is gradually becoming saturated, and the college is attempting to meet the ever increasing need of training its students for various fields of technical service gradually being opened to the Negro graduate.

The school's new engineering building which houses a complete line of equipment for the various engineering fields will aid much in the development of effectve teaching programs and research. A $400,000.00 agricultural building completed last year has already opened new opportunities for technical studies in poultry, animal and dairy husbandry.

Further improvements in the college plant include the complete renovation of three dormitories: Lucky, Woodruff and Crawford Halls; a new dormitory for young women, Suarez Hall; a $100,000.00 sewage treatment plant; pavement of major streets and sidewalks; and many other smaller projects.

Plans for future construction, although not official, may include a new student union building, auditorium, President's home, an addition to the Home Economics building.

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African At Prairie View

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—Albert Hafey Cozens, Commissioner of Labor, Nigeria, Africa, was the principal speaker at a public education forum at Prairie View A&M college last week.

Classes Over At Polytechnic Institute

Two new pupils at Baltimore Polytechnic institute roll out their bicycles to head homeward after classes were over Wednesday. In foreground is Milton Cornish of 1327½ Myrtle ave. With bike at left is Clarence Daly, 1109 Argyle Ave., Baltimore.

'Just School,' Say Freshmen

Teachers, Classmates At Poly 'Just Same'

BALTIMORE

Three ninth-grade pupils who this week help make Baltimore Polytechnic institute the first interracial public school in Maryland said Wednesday it is no different than "going to Douglass or any other school."

The courses were going to be tough to take, they agreed, but not their classmates and teachers.

Fellows 'Pretty Nice'

"The fellows are pretty nice," said Clarence Daly, 13-year-old former Booker T. Washington high school pupil. "Teachers too," he added.

As for the subjects in Polytechnic's famed "A" course for budding young engineers, "They're pretty tough," in Clarence's opinion.

Milton Cornish, an ex-Booker T. Washington pupil who lives at 1327 Myrtle ave., was unconcerned about the whole situation. To him, "It's just like being in any other school."

Eat 'Anywhere'

The colored pupils do what the other youngsters do, he said, and in the school cafeteria "You eat any place you want to," Milton revealed.

Everett Sherman Jr., 13, of 823 W. Saratoga st., whose French, geometry, algebra, metal shop, mechanical drawing, English, history, and physical education classes have had him doing homework already, told the same story.

Split Up In Cafeteria

"The first day six of us ate together, then we split up and started sitting one or two to a table," he said. White classmates, he revealed, "ask us how do we like it there and tell us they hope we do all right."

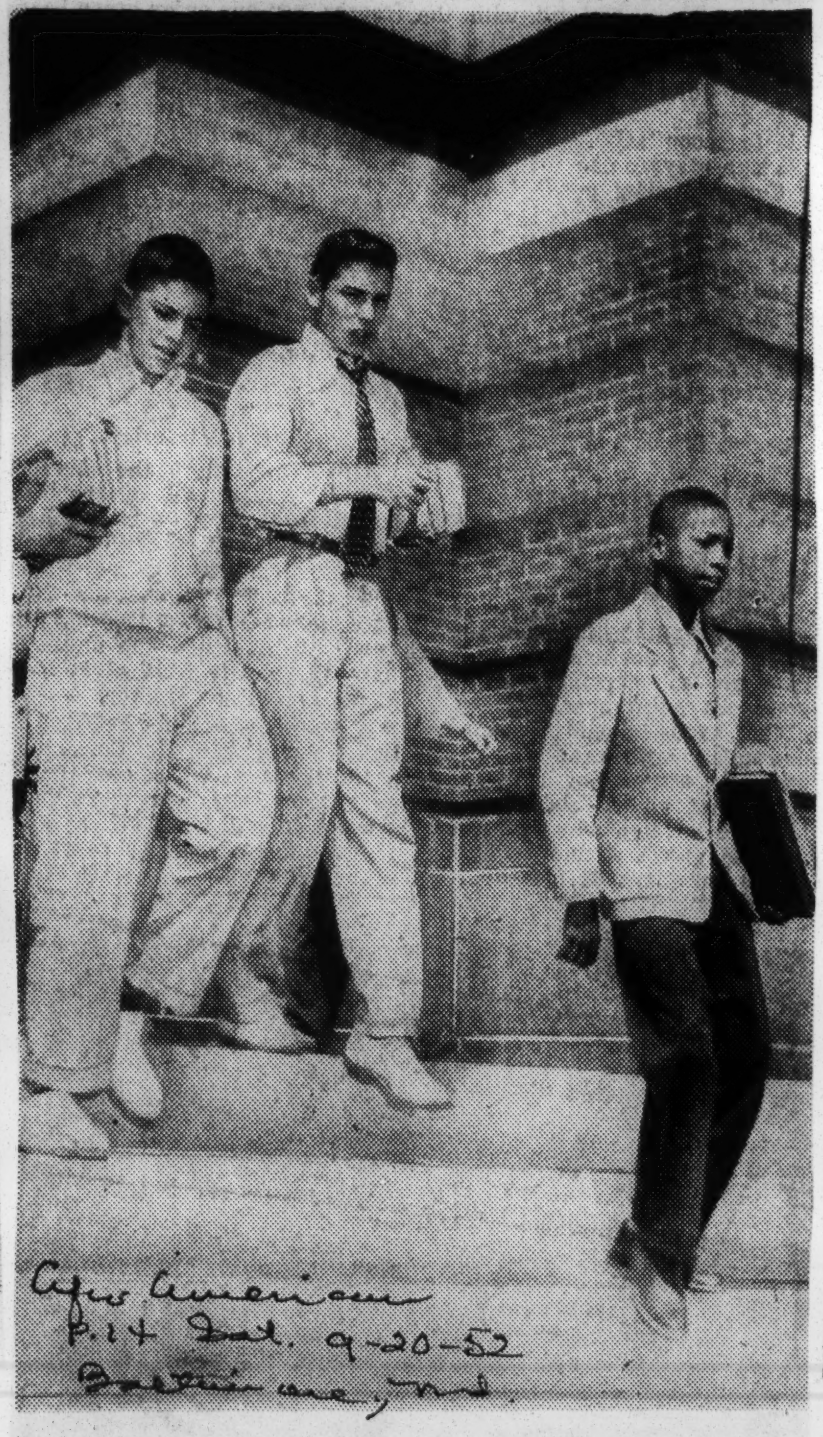
Everett, who has one other colored pupil in his class, said there are six ninth-grade classes at Polytechnic, with some colored pupils in each.

With a wary eye to the long term just beginning, the boys agreed that school is school, that's all.

These pupils were admitted to Poltechnic following a 5 to 3 vote by the School Board, which decided that no course could be offered at a colored high school equal to the "A" course at the institute.

At least 12 are now enrolled at Polytechnic.

Among First At Poly



Everett Sherman Jr. of 823 W. Saratoga st. leaves Polytechnic institute Wednesday at the close of his third day of enrollment at the school. The youngster was among the first dozen to be accepted for study in the "A" course, designed for engineering-minded pupils.

Schoolboard Voted 5 To 3 To Open Polytechnic Institute

Following a four-hour hearing Tuesday, the school board voted 5 to 3 to admit colored pupils to Polytechnic Institute. Clockwise around table are Miss Marguerite O'Hara, secretary; Dr. Bernard Harris, John R. Sherwood, Dr. Elizabeth Morrissy, Dr. J. Ben Robinson, Dr. William H. Lemmel, superintendent of schools; Roszel C. Thomsen, board president; J. Trueman Thompson, Mrs. William J. Rysanek Sr., John N. Curlett and William Sondheim Jr. Seated along background wall are William C. Rogers, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Interracial Problems; Miss Helen M. Stegman Mrs. Eva E. Gersmyer, J. Carey Taylor, and Mrs. Mary A. Adams, all assistant superintendents.

Here are nine of the 12 youngsters who have qualified to attend Polytechnic Institute Left to right are Victor Dates, Lindwood Jones, Robert Young Albert Hawkins Jr., Everett Sherman, Edward Savage, Clarence Daly, Leonard Cephas, Silas Young. Their enthusiasm for the New undertaking is evident from interviews with them.

Baltimore First To Integrate Public Classes

Poly, City High, Admits 12 Youths After 5-3 Vote

BALTIMORE

For the first time in its 50-year history, Polytechnic Institute, enrolled colored students at the opening of the school term on Monday.

To date, 12 youngsters have qualified for entrance in the technical high school, which is a part of this city's public school system, making Baltimore the first borderline city to integrate children in public schools below the college level.

The ruling came afer a stiff fight to set up a second course for colored pupils at Douglass High School which was opposed by the Baltimore Urban League, Governor Theodore McKeldin, several high school officials and a number of organizations and private citizens.

Prestige Doubled

Inability of a newly-established A-course at Douglass High School to provide the prestige that would guarantee college acceptance and employment insurance to the same extent as that given by the nationally known and highly rated city technical school was the wedge that broke the opposition.

Following a four-hour hearing, during which six speakers showed the impossibilities of providing a course of equal effectiveness at Douglass and three spoke for the Douglass unit, the board of school commissioners voted five to three to enroll the colored pupils.

How Vote Ran

Fostering the Douglass plan were Dr. J. Carey Taylor, assistant superintendent; Wilmer R. De Huff, principal of Polytechnic; and Dr. J. Ben Robinson, dean of the University of Maryland dental school. Members of the board voting for the Douglass plan were Dr. Robinson, J. Truman Thompson of Johns Hopkins University, and John Curlett, a Poly alum-

nus.

Prayer For Guidance

The hearing, led by the Baltimore Urban League and supported by the NAACP, the Citizens Committee for Education, Americans for Democratic Action, and other interested citizens, was dif-ferent from any hearing heretofore held, in attendance, and in that it opened with a silent prayer, called for by the president, Roszel C. Thomsen.

Citizens, from mothers with babes in arms, clergymen, and housewives, to Poly alumni so filled the board room that the adjoining rooms had to be opened to accommodate the overflow.

Dr. William H. Lemmel, superintendent of public instruction opened the discussion.

Following Dr. Taylor, who announced the proposed plan, which he said would be identical with that of Poly in curriculum and instruction, Dr. Lemmel told the group that, in his opinion, while the department could match the Poly curriculum at Douglass, it was an open question as to whether the Douglass graduates would be given sophomore standing in recognized schools of engineering, and whether a graduate from Douglass will be employed as readily as one from Polytechnic.

Douglass Overcrowed

Houston R. Jackson, assistant superintendent, took the floor. He pointed out that Douglass High School, built to accommodate 1,500 pupils was now packed with close to 2,900. He said that the principal of Douglass had not yet found space for the additional classes and teachers that would be required, but had said that he would put them "somewhere."

Displacing pupils now in Douglass classes to put the new classes in would be depriving the former, he said. He told the group that the psychological injury the pupils would suffer in being barred from Poly merely because of the color of their skin would be inestimable. The stigma attached, bereaving them of a feeling of security and the harm to their personality would be unforgivable, he added.

When members of the board pointed out that necessary space for the new courses could be provided, possibly in the Western High School building, to be turned over to colored in 1954, Dr. Robert H. Roy, assistant dean of Johns Hopkins University's School of Engineering told the group that "one does not set up equal facilities by creating something identical in form but not in spirit."

Class room space and point-to-point curriculum do not provide the "esprit de corps" accorded by an established school like Polytechnic, he said. "It is my opinion that the Douglass graduate would find the path a thorny one" when it comes to being admitted to schools like Cornell, Lehigh, Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland," he added.

Pupils from Poly are admitted as a matter of fact, Dr. Roy said.

Dr. Taylor, Dr. Robinson and Mr. De Huff had said they had been assured by at least three such schools that Douglass graduates would be accepted as would those from Poly.

Levin Doubts Legality

The legality of the segregated set up was questioned by Marshall Levin, attorney, and member of the Urban League.

Also brought into question by Mr. Levin was the ability of the board to guarantee that the City Council would provide $78,000 two years hence, to maintain the separate school.

"This", said Mr. Levin, "must be a packaged deal. We must look at the problem through the eyes of the boys involved.

"Can they afford to spend the years in Douglass without assurance of being permitted to sophomore standing in an accredited college, or the possibilities of employment which the prestige of Poly, and the position of Poly alumini afford?"

Need Pointed Out

Representing the Alumni Association of Polytechnic, Arthur Senner, superintendent of the experimental laboratory at Annapolis, pointed to the need for trained engineers.

He said that the country was short 60,000 engineers at present, and expressed the opinion that with the great need neither colored men nor women of any race would be lacking posts if trained.

Mr. Senner read a statement from the alumni endorsing the Douglass course, but when directly questioned by Dr. Bernard Harris, board member, as to whether the alumni objected to the entrance of the colored youths, answered "No."

He said that he also spoke for the Parent-Teacher Association of the school.

Mr. Thomsen then read a statement from the Parent-Teacher Association which said that it did not want to go on record as approving segregation, but until segregation was abandoned in all Baltimore schools, it objected to Polytechnical being use as an experimental unit.

William C. Rogers, attorney, and chairman of the Governor's Commission on interracial relations, added that he hoped the board see its way to allowing the boys to enter Poly.

Mr. Marshall told the group that the question of equal employment opportunity for Douglass students as for those from Poly was at best a gamble, and that a gamble was not what he considered equality.

Argument Clinched

Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Baltimore Urban League, gave the summary argument.

Said Mr. Templeton:

"It must be conceded that, despite the number of outstanding school systems throughout the country, only one or two have established curricula similar to the Poly A Course. We must then wonder how Baltimore expects to establish and maintain a second A course equal to the orginial Poly course.

"The financial commitments required by the Douglass course constitute clear-cut proof that segregation is a luxury. Surely the money which shall have to be spent could be used for other more beneficial and sorely needed budget items.

"The Poly course faculty, in terms of purpose, course content, student performance standards, professional society membership and other factors, represents a development rather than an immediate creation.

"Value must also be ascribed to the competitive and associative features of the classes at Poly. A proposal to have these boys deprived of these psychological factors cannot be termed equal treatment."

Vote Dramatic

The voting was dramatic.

John R. Sherwood was the first to vote. He said that there was no question in his mind that Douglass graduates would not have the same opportunity of employment as graduates from Polytechnic. His vote was therefore against the Douglass plan.

Dr. Bernard Harris was the second to vote. He said that he concurred with the opinion of Mr. Sherwood.

Third to vote was Dr. Robinson. He said that in his judgment a course at Douglass could be on a par with that at Poly. His vote was for the Douglass plan.

Mr. Thomsen was the fourth to vote. He told the group that segregation was not the issue, that he did not believe in segregation, that he did not believe in boys of both races having to be sent to foreign fields to shed their blood together and to return to America to be separated.

On the question of equality of the courses at the two school, however, his vote was for the Douglass plan.

Mr. Curlett was next to vote. His vote was against admission to Poly.

The vote was now three to two for the Douglass plan.

The vote was tied by Walter Sondheim Jr. He regretted, he said, that segregation had entered the discussion. The question was solely a matter of equality of courses. He voted against the Douglass plan.

The two women members of the board, Dr. Elizabeth Morrissy and Mrs. William J. Rysanek Jr., quickly added their votes against the Douglass plan, making the vote 5 to 3 to enter the pupils at Polytechnic.

Mr. Thomsen expressed relief that it was not necessary for him to cast the deciding vote, adding that had it been necessary he would have voted against the Douglass plan.

Pointing to the fact that Poly has a $10,000 investment in the Clifton Park bathing house facilities and that the park board has banned interracial athletic events in the park, Mr. DeHuff then wanted to know what would happen if a colored boy made Poly's football team.

Mr. Thomsen told him that if that matter came up the board would make other arrangements for the team to use facilities which were not under such a ban.

Counselor Service Ordered

Following the vote by the board to accept the pupils at Polytechnic, Mr. Templeton thanked the group, and was instructed by Mr. Thomsen to have the nine applicants immediately interviewed by guidance counselors of the department of education so that there will be no mistake about the boys' ability to meet requirements of the A course.

Ten boys have already met the requirements, according to certification by Dr. Taylor.

They include Leonard Cephas, Clarence Daly, Albert Hawkins, Nathaniel Redd, Victor A. Dates, Elmer German, Linwood Jones, Edward Savage and William Adams.

In addition to these youngsters, three others are listed as qualified for enrollment Thursday morning. They are Silas Young, 14, 1505 Lemmon st.; Everett Sherman Jr., 13, 823 W. Saratoga st., and Milton Cornish, 1327½ Myrtle ave.

Adams, according to Mr. Templeton, withdrew this week because of worry over the pressure entrance.

The hearing on Tuesday was attended by:

The Rev. Ward D. Yerby, the Rev. Kelly Jackson, Mrs. Lillie Jackson, Carl Murphy, R. Clarke Davis, Albert L. Hawkins, Mrs. Lorene O. Cephas, Mrs. Cilton Cornish, Mrs. Houston Jackson,

Mrs. Frank Sykes, Mrs. Mary Savage, Mrs. Mary Jewett, Mrs. Susie Clark, John Bond, E. O. Knox of Washington, Melvin Levine, Mrs. Esther Redd, John Young, Mr. and Mrs. Talley Porter, Mrs. Julia Young and Mrs. Catherine Giles.

Another St. Louis College Admits Negro Students

14e(1)

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Another college in St. Louis has opened its doors to Negro students. The St. Louis College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences, 4588 Parkview Place, announced that for the first time at the beginning of the fall term, Negro students would be permitted to enroll.

Robert L. Lund, president of the board of trustees, said that the new policy had been considered by the board for some time. It reflects he said, a change in the thinking of both the faculty and student body.

Lund said that the examples set by Washington University and St. Louis University in admitting Negroes during recent years was a major influence in the decision of the trustees.

Formerly Negroes in St. Louis who wished to study pharmacy found the nearest school at Terre Haute, Ind., or the University of Illinois.

The school has 400 students.

Another St. Louis College Admits Negro Students

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Lund said that the examples set by Washington university and St. Louis university in admitting Negroes during recent years was a major influence in the decision of the trustees.

Percy Julian In Funds Drive

Percy L. Julian, eminent scientist, is co-chairman of a Founders and Friends dinner to raise $100,000 for Roosevelt college here.

The dinner will be held in the grand ballroom of the Palmer House, May 18, and will have as its principal speaker W. Averell Harriman, mutual security administrator and an administration-backed candidate for nomination for the presidency.

Rust College Is Accredited

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—Having met all the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Rust College was accredited by the association at its December meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla. Dr. L. M. McCoy is president of the college.

More than a million dollars will represent the combined cost of a building program now planned at Ruse. The program calls for two dormitories for women and one for men; an auditorium, work on which was interrupted in 1947 when the new administration building was completed; a science building, gymnasium and cafeteria, president's home and teachers' cottage, and a student center.

3 col Sam Huston Colleges offi cials -Sam Huston College Gets New Rating 3 cool 24 pt
Shown are officials of the Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex., which received a new rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recently. President Robert F. Harrington is congratulated by Dr. Edmond Heinsohn, vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees, and pastor of the University Methodist Church. Left to right, O. H. Elliot, business manager, M. J. Anderson, chairman of an unofficial accrediting committee; J. L. McNealy, dean, Mr. Harrington and Dr. Heinsohn.

Samuel Huston's New Rating

It was good news at year's end to learn from a news item that Samuel Huston College "has been approved as a four year senior college by the executive committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools." Without these ratings, colleges have many more difficulties than they do with the ratings. Certainly Samuel Huston is doing and has been doing as good work as many of the college which have had this rating longer.

Of course, Negro colleges and universities need not forget that these ratings have often been handed out to them on a somewhat different basis from that applied to white colleges and universities. This has been especially true when the Negro state colleges and universities have been up for consideration. In almost no case has the rating of the Negro state college had the same meaning as a like rating of the corresponding white college. It is a part of the scheme for perpetuating the segregated pattern of education in American life.

Sam Huston College Gets Accreditation

AUSTIN, Texas—(ANP)—Samuel Huston college recently received notice of its approval as a four year senior college by the executive committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Savannah State College Offering Night Courses

Journal 3-13-52
p. 9 Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga—Savannah State College seeks to increase its services, facilities and program to the public. The college hopes to enable a number of people to acquire skills, gain technical knowledge in certain trades so that their chances of employment will be increased and their incomes improved. To do this the Division of Trades and Industries is offering, at night, courses in the following trades: masonry, automobile mechanics, carpentry, drafting, machine shop practice and radio repairing. p. 7

Anyone desiring to learn one of these trades, or improve himself in any one of these trades may register for a night class on Monday, March 10, 1952 at 7:00 o'clock. Information on said courses may be obtained from the Office of the Director of Trades and Industries.

Persons taking such courses may work toward a certificate in the trade or a degree in industrial education or may week toward becoming a semi skilled or skilled worker.

MISS DELARIS JOHNSON of Orangeburg, S. C., will enter Scarritt college for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tenn., this fall. A graduate of South Carolina State college, Miss Johnson will be the first Negro student to attend the Methodist school.

To Study At White Southern College

Miss Lelia Marie Robinson, of Austin, Texas, a 1950 graduate of Samuel Houston College, Austin, will be one of the first colored students to be admitted to Scarritt College, famous school for women at Nashville, Tenn., this Fall. Deeply interested in religious work, Miss Robinson will enter the Methodist institution for training as a full-time Christian worker.

14e(1) 1952

Selma University

"Appraising Ourselves as Teachers" is the theme of the 69th annual session of the Alabama State Teachers' Association to be held at the Alabama State College on Thursday and Friday, April 3-4, according to announcements from the office of Dr. Robert C. Hatch, secretary.

A symposium on the conference theme will feature the session of Thursday morning, with the following participants: Dr. A. J. Davis, School of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Hattie Palmer, principal, Councill School, Mobile; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, treasurer, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Birmingham; Dean R. A. Carter, Alabama State A&M College. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, will make some summary observations.

For the Thursday evening assembly, the speaker will be Professor Walter N. Ridley, of the Virginia State College at Petersburg, where he is professor of psychology. Professor Ridley has served as president of the American Teachers Association. Other highlights of the program will be the annual address of the president, Mr. W. J. Carroll, principal of the Baldwin County Training School; and the annual report of the research secretary, Dr. H. Council Trenholm.

The session for Friday evening will feature artists who are teaching on the music faculties of Alabama colleges, with Dr. Frederick H. Hall of Alabama State College, as coordinator. There is no admission for this performance which begins at 8 o'clock.

BAPTISTS WILL celebrate Founder's Day at Selma University Tuesday, April 22. The February issue of the Selma University Chronicle published an article that Tuesday, April 15, will be Founder's Day. We wish to call this change of date, from April 15 to Tuesday, April 22, to the attention of all of our friends.

Seventy-five years ago, Selma University was founded. Every dream of the founding fathers is gradually being realized, and therefore every loyal Baptist should attend this great celebration to pay homage to this great and grand old institution. Every member of our churches is asked to give one penny for every year the institution is old.

The speaker of the occasion is a native son of Alabama, Dr. U. J. Robinson, pastor of the Franklin Street Baptist Church, secretary of the Alabama Baptist Convention, secretary of the National Baptist Convention and ranking officer of the Masonic Family of Alabama.

Come to the Founder's Day. The day will make an epoch in the history of the university.

14e(1) 1952

Shaw University

Shaw University Votes To Cancel Athletic Scholarships For 52-53

Defender Sat. 5-31-52 P.17 Cl. Del.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The following new athletic policy at Shaw university has just been announced by President William R. Strassner:

Because of the heavy financial burden which the university has carried for the past several years in connection with athletic scholarships, and because of the urgent need to develop various areas of the University's academic program, the board of trustees, in its annual meeting on April 2, 1952, voted the following:

1. That the board favors the continuance of athletics at the university.

2. That it would be unwise for the university to offer athletic scholarships, as such, for 1952-53.

3. That in the event the alumni wish to give some aid to worthy students who are athletes, funds for such purpose shall be administered by a joint alumni-faculty committtee, but the university is ultimately responsible for the way in which such funds are administered.

The university offers scholarships and work aid to a number of worthy students each year. Such aid is based upon intellectual ability, fitness for college education, and financial need.

Athletes who meet these qualifications will be granted such aid as is granted to other students, and on the same basis. Unusual talent along various lines would be considered, including athletic ability, but the above qualifications would be given priority in the granting of scholarships.

The new athletic policy DOES NOT mean that Shaw university is discontinuing its intercollegiate athletic program, for such a program has its place in college life and activities; but it simply does mean that the university will not discriminate between athletes and other students in connection with scholarships or work aid.

Every effort will be made to help worthy students who are athletes by providing jobs to assist them in meeting their school expenses. The policy is in line with the general trend in schools, state and private, and is in the best interest of the school and the students.

14e(1) 1952

Skidmore College

SKIDMORE GRAD — Charming Mia Mouzon McCoy, the first colored graduate of Skidmore College, New York, who, after taking graduate studies in New York, has returned to Miami to resume residence.—Diaz Photo.

14e(1) 1952

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Kentucky School Awards 3 Degrees

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP) — Three colored students last week were among the 234 graduates of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary here. This marked the first time in the 89-year history of the institution that colored persons marched in the processional.

The three are Jesse V. Bottoms, Benjamin James Miller, and Claude Taylor. The seminary last fall opened its regular classes to colored students. Previously, several students earned degrees in special classes.

THREE NEGROES RECEIVE DEGREES FROM SOUTHERN BAPTIST SEMINARY

Louisville, Ky. (ANP) — Three Negroes last week were among the 234 graduates of the Southern Baptist Thelogical seminary here. This marked the first time in the 89-year history of the institution that colored persons marched in the processional.

The three are Jesse V. Bottoms, Benjamin James Miller, and Claude Taylor. The seminary last fall opened its regular classes to Negroes. Previously, several Negroes earned degrees in special classes.

The graduates heard Dr. Duke K. McCall, president of the seminary and principal speaker, say college degrees are relatively cheap. Intelligence is expensive. Bigness of heart and spirit is priceless.

Three Receive Degrees From SBT Seminary

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The three are Jesse V. Bottoms, Benjamin James Miller, and C. Claude Taylor. The seminary last fall opened its regular classes to Negroes. Previously, several Negroes earned degrees in special classes.

14e(1) 1952

Southwestern Christian College

Christian Life Goal Set For Terrell Negro College

14e(1)

Special to The News

TERRELL, Texas, March 20.—Standing on the oak-shaded campus of Southwestern Christian College in Terrell, Dr. E. W. McMillan, president, told his wife that he didn't know whether he had taken the job for the work to be done among Negroes or to have the chance to live among such beautiful trees. P. 16

After more than a year's service at the college, [illegible] students will quickly tell you that Brother McMillan took the job for the work.

The soft-spoken, friendly man has applied himself to the work here with the same enthusiasm he showed while taking a brief look for opportunity in religious education schools in Japan, China, Korea and India.

It was while setting up the nucleus of a Christian college after World War II in Ibaraki State, Japan (100 miles north of Tokyo), that Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff became interested in this first postwar school for Christian teaching in a democratic way. He sent for McMillan and commended him on his work. 3-21-52

In relating the interview with the general, McMillan said, "General MacArthur is one of the midest speaking and most courteous men I have ever met."

McMillan was sent by the Churches of Christ to the Far East in 1947 to make a 2-month study of conditions in Japan and China. He returned to the United States, made a report and then toured the states, making talks on the opportunities for religious education.

It was in 1948 that he was sent to Japan to establish the postwar Christian college where teachers could attend and learn methods of teaching in a democratic way. It was during this time that he visited General MacArthur. While engaged in this work, he also made tours of Japan and spoke at educational meetings.

While visiting and doing research in Japan, Professor McMillan made a tour of Korea and was the guest of Sygumond Rhee. He also spent a month in India and reported a possible location in Assam for a school.

There had been planning for the purchase of the old Texas Military College here during this time but not until January of 1950 were plans complete enough that McMillan was hired. The following September he began his duties at the opening of Southwestern Christian College.

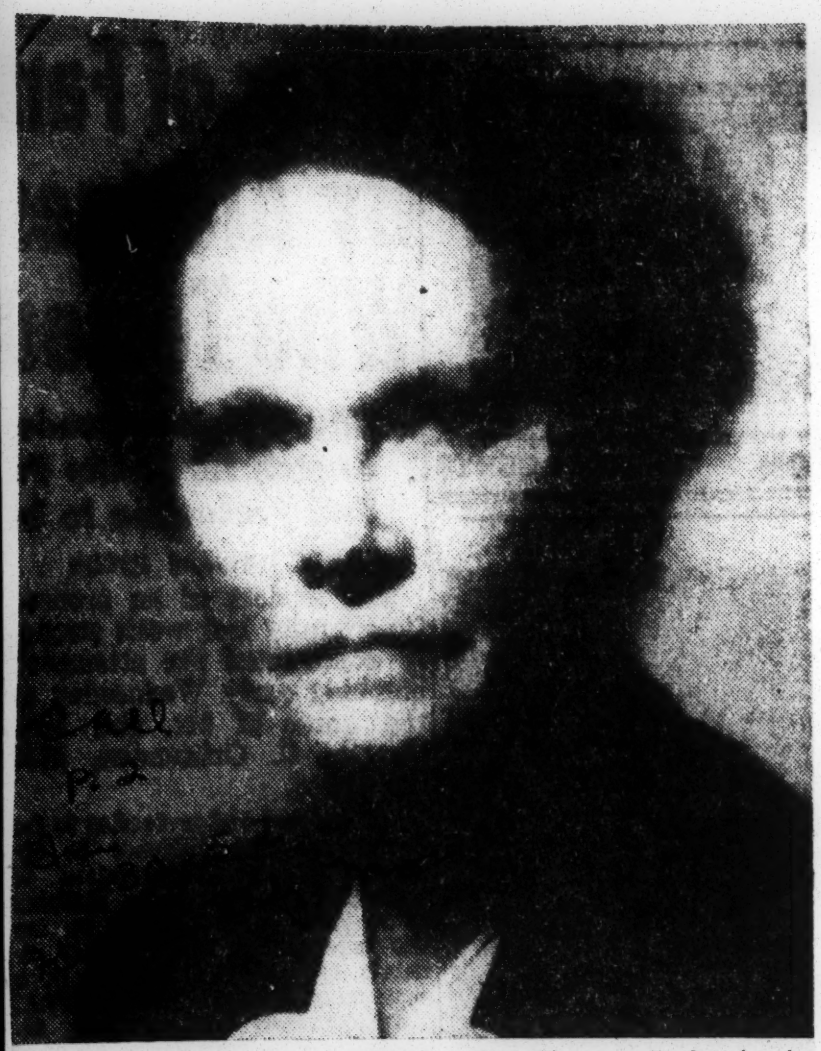
Seventy-five students were enrolled and staff of eleven faculty members and some part-time teachers began their work with one purpose in mind. That was, and still is, McMillan says, "to prepare Negro people for better Christian living and service. Besides the secular teaching given, SWCC will teach the Bible to every student to further prepare Negro young people for active service in the church."

McMillan was born in Robertson County and named Edgar Washington McMillan. He attended a country school through the sixth grade and the remainder of his education was postponed until he was twenty-one years of age. He entered Gunter Bible College in Grayson County and finished his schooling through the eighth grade. He then went to Austin College in Sherman and took his senior year plus one year of graduate work at Baylor University at Waco. He attended the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Harding College, Searcy, Ark., to get his doctor's degree.

McMillan served as head of the Bible department at Abilene Christian College from 1929 through 1934.

Mrs. McMillan teaches at the college here also. She taught in the public schools of Texas for fourteen years and is a graduate of North Texas State Teachers College and Abilene Christian College.

14e(1) 1952 Spelman College



HEADS COLLEGE FOR 25 YEARS.—Miss Florence R. Read, who will complete 25 years of service as president of Spelman college in Atlanta at the close of the 1952 commencement exercises on June 2. With the awarding of bachelor's degrees to a senior class or more than 60 this year, Spelman will have graduated more than 2,300 young women who have become leaders in various fields of endeavor. Spelman is rated "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Suit Seeks Trust Funds From University Trustees

Daily World
Sat. 4-3-52 P. 1

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

An Atlanta college for women which claims it is beneficiary to proceeds from two annuity contracts of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is seeking a court judgment to force Trustees of Atlanta University to return the trust funds, a pleading filed in Fulton Superior Court revealed Friday.

The petition, filed by Spelman College, asked the superior court to instruct the Trustees of Atlanta University to "deliver the sum of $8,049.91" and appoint the college trustee of two trust funds named in the pleading.

The petition, affirmed by Miss Florence M. Read, president of Spelman College, alleges Trustees of Atlanta University hold "certain trust funds" amounting to $8,049.91.

These funds represent the "proceeds from two annuity contracts of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company," the petition alleges. Officials of Spelman College contend the proceeds should be turned over to the college as "the legally appointed trustee" for the funds.

The pleading sets forth the following allegations:

"In 1890, Leonard Street Orphans' Home purchased a house and lot from Spelman College ..... $2500. The deed provided that in event of sale, Spelman College should be given the first opportunity to buy.

"In 1925, Miss Amy Chadwick, the superintendent of the orphanage and its nursery school, through the generosity of Mr. W. M. Scott of Philadelphia, caused to be erected a modern and well equipped building at a cost of more than $50,000 ....."

CLAIMS PROPERTY

The Spelman petition further alleges that Miss Chadwick and the Directors and Trustees of the orphanage later decided to "close the institution and sell the property."

Spelman, on June 3, 1935, offered the property for $46,500, and "applied to the General Education Board for a grant of funds for this purpose," the petition continues.

The General Board, having adopted a program for nursery school education, decided it would be better "to buy the orphanage and nursery school and place the title in Atlanta University."

This was done, but it was "expressly provided in an agreement between it, Atlanta University, and Spelman," the petition charges, that

"Atlanta agrees that if Atlanta obtains title to the said property as aforesaid and shall at any time cease to use it for any phase of its work, Atlanta will transfer the property with all improvements thereon, in fee simple to Spelman.

"Spelman agrees that if Spelman receives title to the said property it will use it for its own needs, or, in case Spelman shall at any time decide to sell the said property, it will use the proceeds of sale thereof for its own needs."

INVESTS PROCEEDS

The Spelman pleading then alleged the proceeds from the sale were invested by the orphanage in two annuity contracts with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

When the General Education Board abandoned the nursery school education plan at Atlanta University "prior to actual operation," the property was transferred from Atlanta University to Spelman, since the latter was operating a nursery and Atlanta University had not the

petition charges.

The petition then alleged annuities with the insurance company named "Child Development Center of Atlanta, Georgia. Its Successors or Assigns" as beneficiary of the funds in question.

Since there was "no such legal entity as "Child Development Center of Atlanta, Georgia" when two checks ($6,581.61 and $1,468.30) were paid, the insurance company, Spelman and Atlanta University "agreed that the checks should be signed by Atlanta University and Spelman College and the checks would be paid," the petition stated.

"This was done and the proceeds of the checks were retained by Trustees of Atlanta University," the petition added.

NAMED BENEFICIARY

On December 1, 1937, the pleading finally set forth, the Board of Directors of the Leonard Street Orphans' Home "mistakenly" thought the Child Development Center was a legal entity capable of acting as a trustee and named the college as one of the beneficiaries of the investment with the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

Spelman said it has operated the nursery school since 1930 "at a cost of eight to ten thousand dollars a year out of its own funds."

The college is in a "better position to carry out the wishes of the donor of the fund than the defendant," Atlanta University, the pleading avers.

ASKS JUDGMENT

The college, therefore, asks the court to appoint it legal trustee of the trusts, and that Atlanta University trustees be instructed to deliver the sum of $8,049.91 to Spelman as trustee.

Carlton W. Binns is attorney for Spelman College.

The president of the Trustees does not reside in Atlanta and the Daily World failed in efforts to reach President Rufus E. Clement by phone or at a previously announced speaking engagement before delegates of the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

Once the defendant, Trustees of Atlanta University, is served with a summons the defendant is bound, under Georgia law, to appear or accept judgment by default.

Spelman College Pays Homage To President Florence Read

ATLANTA—A democratic institution in which the entire college program has been geared to serve all of the students has characterized the administration of President Florence M. Read who completed her twenty-fifth year of service to Spelman at the close of the 1952 commencement season June 2.

With the awarding of bachelor degrees to a senior class of more than sixty, Spelman has graduated more than 2,300 young women who have become leaders in various fields of endeavor not only in this country but abroad.

OUTSTANDING IN President Read's administration since 1927 is the attainment of an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; concentration on developing a strong college of liberal arts, and the affiliation of Spelman in a university plan with Atlanta University and Morehouse College.

FLORENCE M. READ
. . . twenty-five years of service

President Read also has developed a center of fine arts which has permitted young women to further their training in painting, sculpture, music, the drama and the dance.

College degrees and diplomas have been awarded to over 1,300 young women during her administration, many of whom have gone on to graduate study and to professional schools.

PRESIDENT READ was one of the signers of the affiliation agreement through which Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College began work as the Atlanta University system.

For more than ten years Spelman also has been a member of the Atlanta University Center which embraces, in addition to the colleges mentioned, Clark College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary.

14e(1) 1952

St. Joseph Junior College

Mo. Court Upholds College Race Bar

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.— Circuit Judge Emmett J. Crouse held last week that Negroes cannot attend St. Joseph Junior College.

He refused a mandamus sought by three Negroes to force the school board to permit them to attend the institution.

3 Lose Missouri College Fight

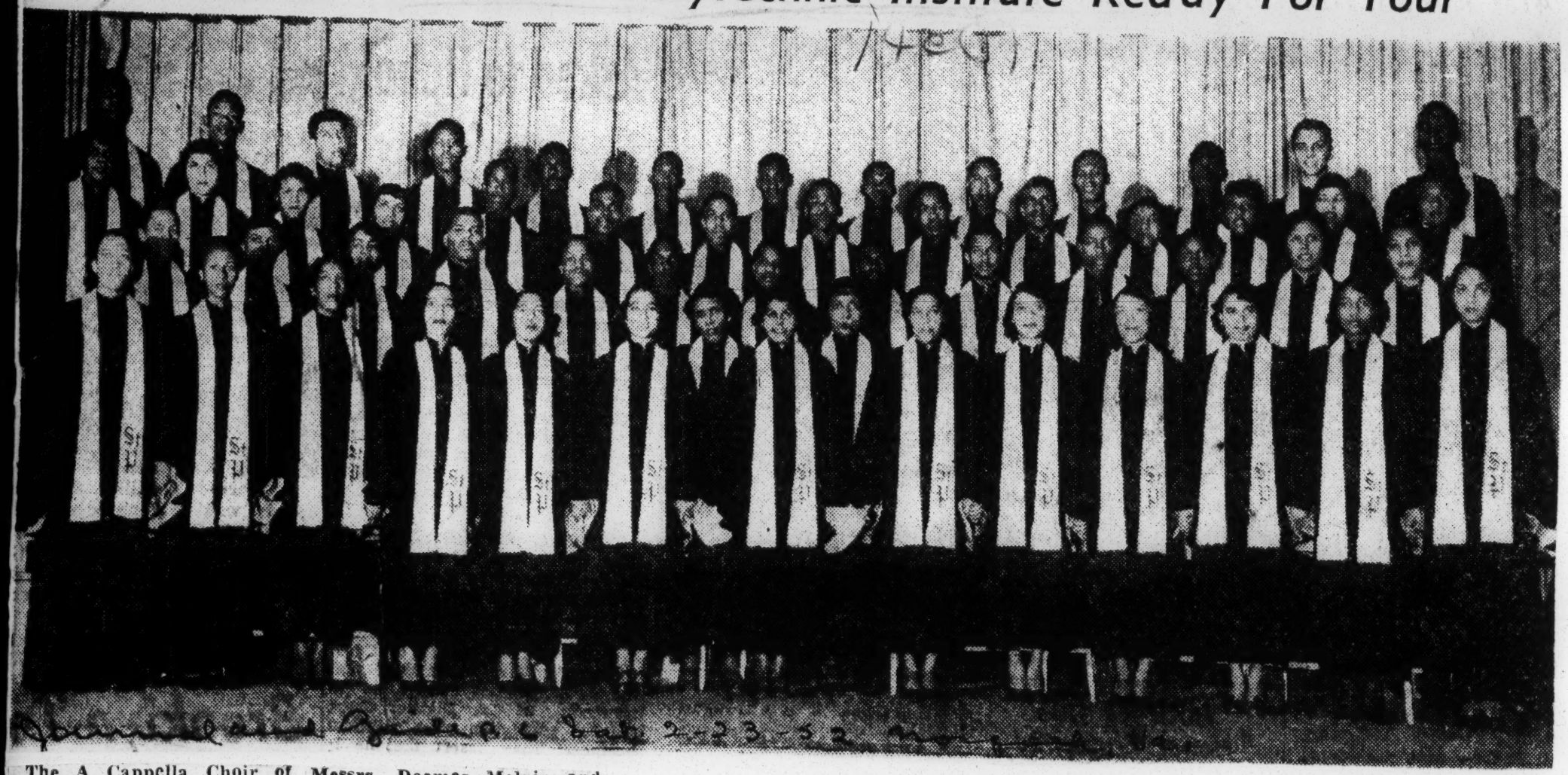
ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — (ANP) — A circuit court judge last week refused three Negroes permission to attend St. Joseph Junior college here.

Judge Emmett J. Crouse pointed out that both the state constitution and statute would not permit this.

The petitioners were Henry I. Mays, Joseph Rogers Mays and Donald Keith Wilkerson, all of St. Joseph.

St. Paul Polytechnic Institute

Choir Of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute Ready For Tour



The A Cappella Choir of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., under the direction of Roland L. Allison, director of music at the college, announces an extensive Concert Tour beginning February, that will take the choir into New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, North Carolina and many points in the state of Virginia.

Following its debut at the college on Dec 16 in a Christmas concert, the choir was engaged to give a half - hour Christmas Concert from Virginia's radio station, WRVA.

The concerts for tour include the music of Tschaikovsky, Palestrina, Tschesnokoff, Kopylof, Bach and others.

Included are selections of a lighter vein and the immortal Negro spirituals. Soloists for the concerts will be Misses Shirley Stamps, Elora Fleet, Grace Wilson and Messrs. Deemes Melvin and George McLaughlin. Accompaniment for the group will be furnished by Walter L. Green, Jr.

The group of 55 voices is taken from the Choral Society.

South Endangers U. S. Leadership, Grads Told

Afro-American p. 8

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — —Southern reaction may lose for the United States its place of leadership in the world, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D.C., told the 131 graduates of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute.

For an hour the noted educator stressed the shrinking physical aspects of the world in the relationship of people; called attention to the fact that the majority of the world's peoples were colored; and drove a conclusion that world leadership would depend on the influence wielded upon the colored peoples, especially the 550,000,000 colored people on the line where the West and the Communist power are contending to turn the balance of power.

America's leadership, Dr. Johnson said, is in jeopardy because the "verdict is not unanimous for the victory of the forces of world brotherhood under Christian doctrine.

"Southern white protestantism and Dixiecrats form the reaction to the growth of a world based on the dignity of human life and the unity of the human family," tians themselves who are about to give the world away in their denial of the unity of the human family."

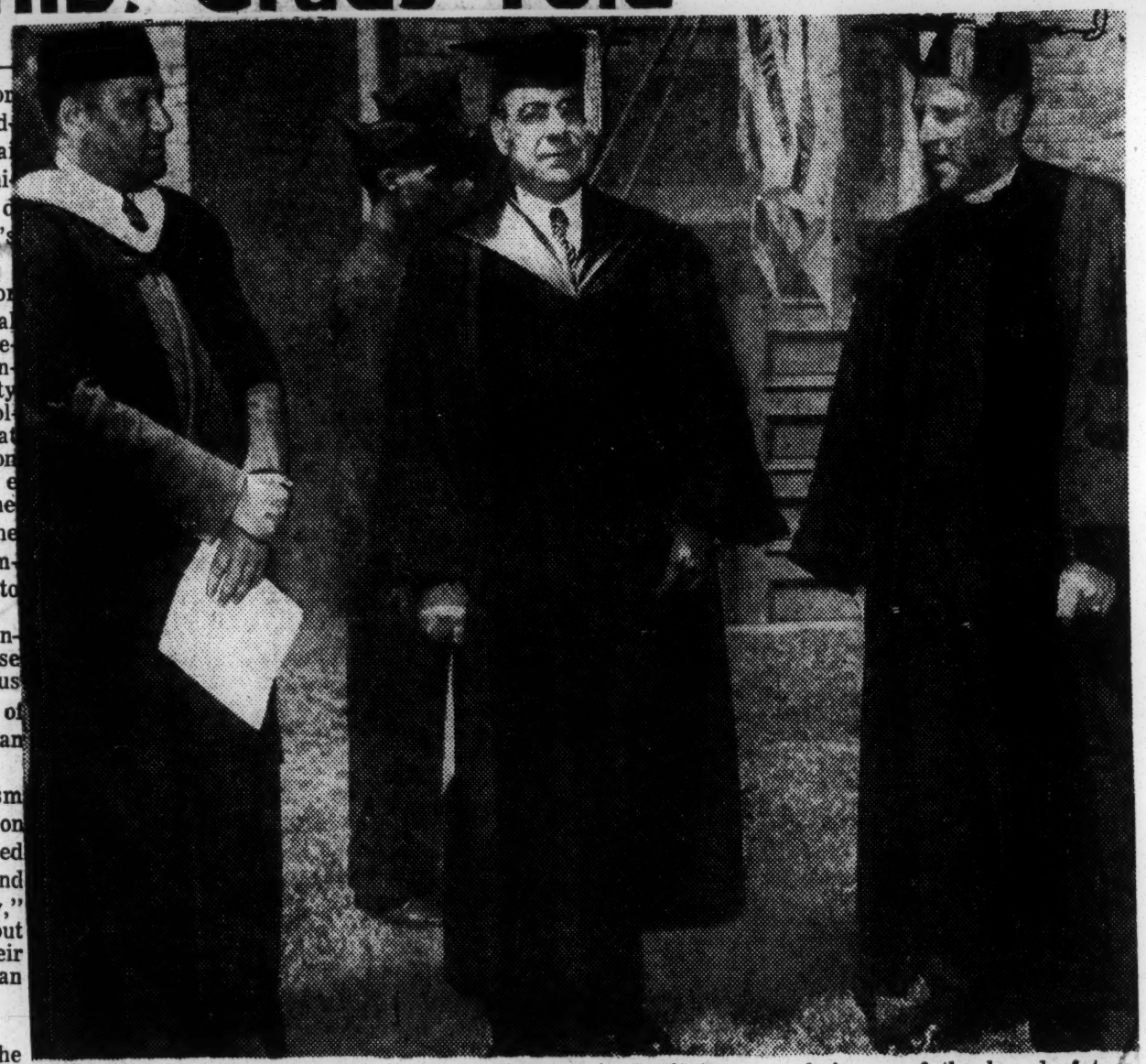
Never Be Content

Dr. Johnson said that on the line where the State Department is waging a fight for influence for the Western Democracies, the Communist creed is stressing the denial in America of rights to colored people like themselves "not as a matter of accident, but as a matter of policy." He held that at home leaders like Byrnes and Russell, whom he called decent and honorable men, were hurting the American cause by "upholding the slave States tradition of inferior and second class status for colored people."

The Rt. Rev. George P. Gunn, bishop of Southern Virginia and chairman of the board of trustees, introduced the speaker.

Dr. Johnson said that the role of the colored people in American and world life could be stated in these simple terms: "We will never be content with this segregated, second-class citizenship.

"We will not join in organizations which deny the equality of all men and will demand that all organizations seeking colored support state unequivocally that it



Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, center, addressed the 64th annual commencement at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute recently. He was introduced by the Rt. Rev. Geo. P. Gunn, bishop of Southern Virginia and chairman of the board of trustees, right. Left is President Earl H. McClenney.

Honor Grads Listed

Graduated with great distinction were William R. Church of New York City, in industrial education; and Matthew Brown of Danville, Va., in business education.

The honor of graduation with distinction went to James T. Kyle Jr., of Bedford, Va.; Miss Louise Goldsberry of Dolphin, Va., and Clyde W. Vaughan, of Shipman, Va., in business education; Gilbert Mays of Lawrenceville in education; Miss Youtha D. Reynolds of Roanoke, in home economics education; and Miss Alice Lee Stith in elementary education.

Mr. Church also received the alumni award, which was presented by H. F. Lifsey of Washington, D.C., president of the Alumni Association.

Storer College Marks 85th Founder's Day

WASHINGTON — Dr. Edward J. Sparling, the man who resigned as president of Chicago's Central YMCA College because it sought to keep down enrollment of colored and Jewish students, was principal speaker at Howard University's 85th anniversary celebration, held March 3.

After leaving the YMCA college, and with most of his faculty also resigning in protest, Dr. Sparling founded Roosevelt College, which he now heads. Roosevelt in seven years has become one of the nation's largest private schools.

Dr. Sparling spoke at Rankin Chapel on the Howard campus.

Storer College Head

The Rev. L. E. Terrell, pastor of Bethel Institutional Church in Jacksonville, Fla., will assume duties as president of Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., on September 1. He was named to the post by the board in May to succeed the Rev. Dr. W. I. McKinney who resigned in June, 1950. The interim was filled by Dean Leroy Johnson as acting president.

14e(1) 1952

Stillman College

Bible Chair Named After Atlanta Woman

The Janie W. McGaughey Chair of Bible, named after an Atlanta churchwoman, will be established at Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala., with $75,000 given by Southern Presbyterian women.

Stillman's board of trustees voted to honor Miss McGaughey, since 1929 the executive secretary of the Board of Women's Work of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Miss McGaughey, graduate of Agnes Scott College, holds an honorary doctor's degree from Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn. She has taught Bible at Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va., and at the General Assembly Training School in Richmond, Va.

Fight Shift Of Swift College To Mississippi

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn. — A group of Rogersville businessmen have banded together in an effort to retain Swift Memorial Junior college for Negroes in this East Tennessee city.

Previously, the National Presbyterian Board of Missions in New York had decided to move the college to a Mississippi site because Negro population is small here and because the school has been operating at only half capacity.

Now the college, which has alumni scattered all over the United States, may remain in Rogersville.

Frank L. Gardner and the Rev. Thomas C. Rhea recently visited the Presbyterian Board of Missions in New York City. The board in deciding to discontinue the school voted to rent the college building for $1 a year.

An advisory committee of 12, appointed by the board, would undertake to operate the college. Application is to be made for a Tennessee state charter. A conference was held with Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee to seek partment, which went on a misfunds for operation of the school as a state college.

Hawkins County schools funds also will be sought.

White Alabaman, 18, Enters Neg.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Feb. 4—(AP). An 18-year-old freshman, the only white student at Talladega College, Monday said he enrolled because he feels that the South's inter-racial barriers must be broken.

"I feel that the inter-racial barriers of the South have to be broken to attain a more democratic America," Frank Laraway said in a telephone interview.

"I think America is a democracy only so long as it gives the same privileges to all people regardless of race, creed or color."

Laraway was graduated from the private School of Organic Education at Fairhope, Ala., last year and entered Talladega College Jan. 6.

He said he also was influenced by a ceramics course which is available at few other state schools, and by Talladega's liberal arts program.

Laraway shares a dormitory room with Weldon Williams, four-year scholarship winner from Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of the college, said the school has had many white students in other years, including children of white faculty members and students from other states.

The college was founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association, with an 1869 charter providing no student "shall be debarred because of race or color." The mixed faculty is about one-third white and two-thirds Negro. Dr. Beittel is white.

White Alabaman enrolls at Negro college

TALLADEGA, Ala.—One way of ending school segregation in the South was indicated here last week when an 18-year-old white Alabaman enrolled at Talladega college, which for almost 100 years has existed as a Negro college.

In December, the college announced that the school would become fully integrated. Its white president, A. D. Beitel, issued a statement, explaining, "We know the walls of segregation are falling. This is no time for a college with the reputation of Talladega to wait quietly for southern colleges and universities under pressure from supreme court decisions to become slowly inclusive institutions."

Talladega Is First Mixed School In Alabama History

TALLADEGA, Ala. — (ANP) —With the enrollment of an 18 year old white student Jan. 6, Talladega college became the first mixed educational institution in Alabama.

The white student, Frank Laraway, a graduate of the 1951 class of the School of Organic Education at his home town of Fairhope, Ala., is interested in race relations.

Talladega college previously had announced in the December issue of the Talladega, campus newspaper, that the school would become fully intefrated.

Commenting on this decision to admit white students, A. D. Beittel, white president of the college, said:

"We know the walls of segregation are falling down. This is no time for a college with the reputation of Talladege college to wait quietly for southern colleges and universities under pressure from Supreme court decisions to become slowly inclusive institutions.

"We have agreed to throw open our doors to all qualified students who want a high-grade liberal arts education at modest cost."

Talladega college had white students a number of years ago, but they were the children of members of the faculty of the school. A co-educational institution, the college was founded by the American Missionary association.

Talledega's First White Student In New Program Tells Why He Enrolled

TALLADEGA — Frank Larraway, 18, of Fairhope, Ala., who is the first white student to enroll at Talladega college under the new integration program, told last week why he made his decision.

In an interview, Larraway said that he enrolled because he feels that the South's interracial barriers must be broken to obtain a more democratic America.

"I think America is a democracy only so long as it gives the same privileges to all people regardless of race, creed, or color," the young freshman declared.

He was graduated from the School of Organic Education at Fairhope and enrolled at Talladega, Jan. 6. He is taking a ceramics course which is available in Talledega's liberal arts course, and a few other state schools.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, white president of the school, said that the school has had many other white students in former years as exchange students and the children of faculty members. Larraway is the first full-time student under the mixed program announced last December.

Founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association, the charter provides that "no student shall be debarred because of race or color." The faculty is one third white and two thirds Negro.

White Student In Negro College Has Been Indicted

MOBILE, Ala.— (SNS)— A 19-year old white youth who enrolled in Talladega College is under indictment for alleged failure to fill out a seective service questionnaire.

He was Frank Laraway Jr., of Fairhope who became the first white student to openly permit the announcement that he was attending a predominantly Negro serving college in Alabama.

A federal grand jury on May 28 returned the indictment.

14e(1) 1952 Talladega College

Talladega Cuts Staff After Row On Campus

TALLADEGA, Ala.—The dismissal of two teacher-wives of Talladega College professors adds fuel to the controversy now raging on the campus of this well-known institution which followed the requested retirement of President A. D. Beittel and other administrative faculty action.

Dismissed were Mrs. Lillian Webster Jones, wife of Prof. Butler A. Jones, and Mrs. Lore Rasmussen, wife of Prof. Donald Rasmussen. The board also granted Dean J. T. Carter a retirement leave and Dean of Women Hilda Andrea Davis has been reduced to a professor of English.

Mrs. Jones had been in charge of all Music Education courses. Mrs. Rasmussen was assistant professor of education for the past four years.

Opposition to Dr. Beittel interpreted the dismissal of these two faculty members as "reprisals."

The two women were dismissed according to spokesmen for the Board of Trustees on a new policy ruling that bans husband and wife teaching teams.

The trustees also declined to give permanent employment status to Dr. Fritz Pappenheim. Dr. Pappenheim indicated that he has taken his case to the American Association of University Professors.

Trustee action on Dr. Beittel was asked in a petition signed by members of the Talladega student body.

The resignation of Dr. Beittel was requested by the Board of Trustees following a June 2 meeting in New York at which time they cleared the president of charges of an "ambiguous attitude on racial discrimination and segregation"; a lack of "administrative integrity and efficiency"; failure "to give leadership," and that he "made financial matters the paramount consideration in every respect of his administration."

In spite of this exoneration, the Board requested Dr. Beittel's resignation on the grounds that: "It does not follow that his (Dr. Beittel) personal vindication need take a form which may be disastrous to the college. Exoneration from the charges made against him, accompanied by such changes as will make possible for a new president to succeed, is a suit dictated both by the logic of the situation and by the duty of the trustees to guard the best interest of the institution at all events."

His resignation was asked for by Aug. 31, 1952.

President, Top Officers Fired At Talladega

2 Women, Wives Of Instructors, Also Are Ousted

(Special To AFRO)

TALLADEGA, Ala. — A shakeup in the top administration of Talladega College, as predicted in this newspaper last March, became a fact last week.

The college trustee board, meeting in New York, requested that:

1. President A. D. Beittel, white, resign effective Aug. 31, 1952, with a year's salary;

2. Dean of Men James Tate Cater, retire with two years' pay. He would not have been eligible for retirement until 1954;

3. Dean of Women Hilda Andrea Davis be relieved of that office and returned to duty as professor of English;

4. Permanent employment be denied Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, white instructor of economics and German, and that he be continued on a probationary status only.

Two Others Ousted

Since the board meeting, two other instructors, wives of Talladega professors, have been relieved of their duties, under a new policy banning wife-husband teaching teams. They are:

Mrs. Lillian W. Jones, assistant professor of music and wife of Butler A. Jones, professor of social sciences; and Mrs. Lore Rasmussen, assistant professor of elementary education and wife of Dr Donald Rasmussen, professor of sociology.

The actions of the board came as the climax to a stormy two-year dispute that raged within the college, finally producing the threat of the mass withdrawal of the 300 students and the resignations of the 34 faculty members, unless Dr Beittel was removed.

Dr. Beittel Charged

Most of the controversy concerning Dr. Beittel was centered around the allegation that he failed to take a firm stand on racial and other issues as president of the school which has been interracial since its founding in 1863 and has always been proud of its liberalism. In its report of the action, the board summarized the charges against Dr. Beittel as follows:

1. That the president has taken an ambiguous attitude on racial discrimination and racial segregation;

2. That he lacked administrative integrity and efficiency in his relations with the faculty and the board;

3. That he has failed to give the leadership and does not possess the competency required by a college of the standing and prestige of Talladega;

4. That he has made financial matters the paramount consideration.

In asking for Dr. Beittel's resignation, the trustees cleared him of all of the charges, but explained that it was "impossible for him to successfully carry on as president of the college."

College Fund Supports

The attitude of the trustees was supported by the executive committee of the United College Fund's board of directors, which expressed "regret" at the action.

Meeting in executive session at Capahosic, Va., the committee of which Dr. Beittel has been a member for the past three years, said it was "pleased to note" that the trustees had not sustained the charges against the educator "thus vindicating his integrity as an individual and his efficiency and ability as an administrator."

"In all of his relationships, Dr. Beittel demonstrated his unequivocal convictionas to the importance of full and equal opportunities for colored people in every area of American life," the statement of the board said.

The school trustees have not yet announced who will be appointed to fill the vacancies, but at the time of the dismissals they voted not to fill the positions with anyone now employed at the school.

With the dismissals the trustees acted to end a tense situation in which the student body, certain alumni groups, and certain members of the faculty, were actively opposed to Dr. Beittel.

These groups explained their opposition with the allegation that since liberal Dr. Buell G. Gallagher left the school as president in 1945, there has been a gradual shift in the orientation of the college from a hard and uncompromising policy of seeking an end to racial segregation, to the more moderate policy of the Southern Regional Council."

Dr. Gallagher is now Assistant Commissioner of Education in the U.S. Office of Education.

Part of the blame for the shift was placed on the administration of Dr. Beittel, who was identified as a man of "soft racial policies," while part was assigned to the election of a native southerner as executive secretary of the American Missionary Society. A Congregational Church group which supports the 85-year-old school.

'Open Revolt'

According to sources close to the situation, the combination of these two factors created a strained atmosphere at the school, which saw the students in virtual open revolt against the president.

For the past several years the trustees have made attempts to solve the dispute, but their efforts proved futile. Several weeks ago it was reported that the trustees had decided to release Dr. Beittel in order to obtain peace at the school, but the official notification of the action was not released until last Tuesday.

According to the trustees, the dispute at the school was concerned with the granting of tenure to Dr. Pappenheim, the continuation of Dean James T. Cater in active service, and the dismissal of Dr. Beittel.

Denied Tenure

In denying permanent employment to Dr. Pappenheim, who has been charged by Dr. Beittel with anti-capatalist views," the trustees agreed to continue him on his present probationary status.

It was stipulated however that if Dr. Pappenheim does not accept the arrangement, his services would be termianted at the end of the present college term.

The board had the matter of Dr. Pappenheim's probationary employment before it five times, before coming to its final decision.

Although the trustees asked Dr. Beittel for his resignation, great care was taken to emphasize that he was not being asked to resign because of the validity of any charge brought against him.

On the contrary the board said it believed that Dr. Beittel had "been wronged both by the charges made against him and by the methods resorted to by those who attacked him."

Son Graduated

It addition it noted that Dr. Beittel's son was graduated from the college in 1950, and added:

"A white man who is dubious on the question of racial segregation and discrimination is not apt to send his son to Talledega College."

However the board explained that it could not ignore the circumstances which made it impossible for Dr. Beittel to continue as president, and asked for his resignation to guard the "best interests" of the school.

In relieving the dean of women of her duties, the board said the action was taken "in order that there shall be a completely new administration."

While the situation at the school appeared to be eased by the dismissals, an indication was given last week by one of the dismissed instructors that the dispute had not been finished.

Mrs. Lillian Jones suggested in a statement, that her dismissal was not based on the rule against husband-wife teaching teams, but on her husband's stated opposition to Dr. Beittel.

"The board's entire handling of the controversy enveloping the college during the past two years has reflected ineptitude and a general lack of concern for the individual human beings involved," she said.

One other husband-wife teaching combination, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Brothers, had previously resigned. Brothers, professor of mathematics, is reported to have moved to Dillard University in New Orleans. He was national president of the Talladega College Alumni.

Talladega College leader is asked to resign post

TALLADEGA, Ala., June 9—Trustees of the bi-racial Talladega College have dismissed Dr. A. D. Beitell, the president, and other members of the present administration.

"Circumstances have arisen which make is impossible for him (Dr. Beitell) to continue as president of the college," a statement by the trustees in New York said.

The other members of the faculty affected by the order of the trustees are: Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, economics professor; Prof. James T. Cater, dean of the college, and Dean of Women Hildra Andre Davis.

The trustees asked Dr. Beitell for his resignation effective Aug. 31, according to an Associated Press report from New York.

The rustees exonerated Dr. Beitell of charges by the students, faculty and alumni that he has shown an "ambiguous attitude" on racial discrimination and segregation.

Pointing out in its statement that Dr. Beitell's son graduated from the college in 1950, the statement of the trustees then made this comment: "A white man who is dubious on the question of racial discrimination is not apt to send his son to Talladega College."

The trustees added that Dr. Beitell "has been wronged by the charges made against him and by the methods resorted to by those who have attacked him."

* * *

PETITIONS FROM the student body for ousting Dr. Beitell and retaining Prof. Pappenheim were before the board when it acted.

Dr. Pappenheim was refused a new permanent appointment under the tenure system and his services were automatically terminated Aug. 1.

Prof. Cater had reached the minimum retirement age. He was made professor of education and given a two year leave of absence before his retirement becomes effective.

Dean of Women Davis was asked to resign as dean but she was continued as professor of English.

DR. BEITELL CAME from Lancaster, Pa. He had been at the college for seven years. Dr. Pappenheim had been there for eight years. Dr. Beitell was reported on his way to Richmond, Va. and had not been reached for a statement.

The American Missionary Association has operated the college for the past 81 years. Most of the white students have been children of the white faculty members.

Talladega Students Said To Be Requesting Beittel's Retirement

TALLADEGA, Ala. —(SNS)— A big story is due next week growing out of the request by the Talladega College student body that President A. D. Beittel be retired as president.

The board of trustee. met in New York City last Monday and reached a decision which a source said would be released to for publication next Monday. The report and release are being prepared in printed form and will be circulated to the pres., student-body and faculty, it was revealed.

Interviewed last Wednesday night D.. Beittel indicated that he was aware of the issues which came before the board and that the official report of that body would give an authoritative account of the whole controversy.

The Pittsburgh Courier this week carries a story based upon the viewpoint of the students.

Dr. Beittel could not be induced to comment directly on what he expected the board's report to say. However, one could draw from the conversation a feeling that the request of the students would be rejected.

It is predicted that there will be some firings but who will go could not be learned. The decision of the board is shrouded in dramatic secrecy.

A controversy between Dr. Beittel and the student-body has been smouldering for over a year. It is based upon the president's alleged failure to recommend and the board's refusal to grant tenure to Dr. Fritz J. Pappenheim.

A student committee urged dismissal of President Beittel on charges of his "inability to adequately administer the needs of the college"; his "compromising stand" on the race question and an inclination to a "vague and retreating attitude" and "supporting organizations that seek to work within the segregated pattern."

Teacher of economic, Dr. Pappenheim is accused of "anti-capitalistic" leanings. He had been told by the board that his services would end at the close of the curren school term.

Student leaders of the oust President Beittel movement argue that the charges made against Dr Pappenheim are "unsubstantiated" and "untrue."

Instructors, the student leader charge, who are not in agreemen with Dr. Beittel's policies are subjected to "subtle attack" and tha one such teacher has quit and ot hers may leave if the board hold on to the present Talladega Colleg

United Negro College Fund Directors Praises Services Of Resigned Talladega President

NEW YORK — The executive committee of the United Negro College Fund's board of directors announced today that it had "learned with regret" of the resignation of Dr. A. D. Beittel as president of Talladega College in Alabama. Talladega is one of the 32 private accredited colleges and universities associated in the Fund.

Meeting Sat., in executive session at Capahosic, Virginia, the committee of which Dr. Beittel has been a member for the past three years, said that it was "pleased to note" that the Trustees of Talladega did not sustain the student, faculty and alumni charges against Dr. Biettel, "thus vindicating his integrity as an indivdual and his efficiency and ablity as an administrator."

In releasing a statement concerning the administrative changes made this week at Talladega College which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Beittel, the committee said: "We acknowledge with grateful appreciation the excellent services Dr. Beittel has rendered as a member of the Fund's board of director, as a member of the executive committee, and as secretary of the board and executive committee for the past three years. We appreciate too, the many larger services Dr. Beittel has rendered to the whole cause of Negro Education. In all of these relationships Dr. Beittel demonstrated his unequivocal conviction as to the importance of full and equal opportunities for Negroes, in every area of American life. We shall greatly miss his presence in and his contribution to the work of the Fund.

"We are pleased to note that in its public statement the Board of Trustees of Talladega College did not sustain the charges against Dr. Beittel, thus vindicating his integrity as an indivdual and his efficiency and ability as an administrator."

In addition to Dr. Beittel, committee includes the following presidents of the Fund's member institutions - presidents J. S. Bacoats, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; A. W. Dent, Dillard, New Oleans, La.; David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; William H. Jones, Tillotson College, Austin, Texas; M. LaFayette Harris, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Hollis F. Price, Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; and W. J. Trent, Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C. Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockfeller Foundation and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Riverdale, the Bronx, are also members.

Talladega Co-racial; Enrolls White Student

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Talladega college became Alabama's first mixed educational institution when a white student was enrolled as a freshman for the second semester this month.

Frank Laraway, 18, of Fairhope, Ala., matriculated at the college Jan. 6. He is a graduate of the 1951 class of the School of Organic Education at his home town.

Laraway, a native of Fairhope, is profoundly interested in race relations.

An announcement that Talladage college would become a fully intergrated educational institution was made in the Dec. 1951 issue of the Talladegan campus paper.

President A. D. Beittel, white of the college said, "We have agreed to throw our doors wide open to all qualified students who want a high-grade liberal arts education at modest cost. We hope to include in our student body young men and young women of many nationalities and racial backgrounds united in their desire to have the best college education they can get.

"We shall live up to the provisions of our charter and be a college 'from which no one shall be barred on account of race or color.'"

Talladega college has had white students before, but they were children of members of the faculty.

It is a co-educational institution and was founded by the American Missionary Association. Talladega college is accredited.

The NAACP is planning a legal attack seeking admission of Negroes to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and other state-supported lily-white institutions of higher learning in the state.

White Student Enters Alabama Negro College

TALLADEGA, Ala. — A white Alabama student has enrolled as a freshman at Talladega College, school concerned primarily with the education of Negroes.

Frank Laraway, 18, who was graduated from the school of Organic Education at Fairhope, Alabama, is the white student. He entered Talladega, January 6.

Talladega Offers Free Scholarship

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Talladega College will hold its annual competitive scholarship in May in selected centers throughout the county for high school seniors and graduates of any race who have not attended any college.

In former years, this examination has been offered to colored students living in 13 Southern States.

The top ranking student in this examination will receive an all-expense scholarship of $650, renewable each year if the student's achievement warrants it. Others who rank high will receive scholarships ranging from $100 to $275.

All applications should be filed with the dean of Talladega College before April 25.

Talladega Mixes Student Body

1st In Ala., Prexy Says Walls Of Segregation Falling

By JOHN LeFLORE

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Talladega College became Alabama's first mixed educational institution when a white student was enrolled this month as a freshman for the second semester. Frank Laraway, 18, of Fairhope, Ala., matriculated at the college Jan. 6.

He is a high school graduate of the 1951 class of the School of Organic Education at his home town. Laraway, a native of Fairhope, is profoundly interested in race relations.

Walls of Segregation Falling

An announcement that Talladega College would become a fully integrated educational institution was made in the December, 1951 issue of the Talladegan, campus paper. President A. D. Beittel, white, of the college said,

"We know the walls of segregation are falling down. This is no time for a college with the reputation of Talladega College to wait quietly for Southern colleges and universities under pressure of Supreme Court decisions to become slowly inclusive institutions."

He commented, "This is the time for Talladega, in the light of its significant tradition, to pull up stakes and go forward." The president added....

Doors Open To All

"We have agreed to throw our doors wide open to all qualified students who want a high-grade liberal arts education at modest cost. We hope to include in our student body young men and young women of many nationalities and racial backgrounds united in their desire to have the best college education they can get.

"We shall live up to the provisions of our charter and be a college 'from which no one shall be barred on account of race or color.'"

Talladega College had white students a number of years ago, but they were the children of members of the faculty of the school. It is a co-educational institution and was founded by the American Missionary Association. It is accredited.

Elected as the President Of College at Talladega

Dr. Arthur D. Gray

Dr. Arthur D. Gray of Chicago, chairman of the executive committee of the General Council of Congregational Churches in America, has been elected president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

A graduate of Talladega and of Chicago Theological Seminary, Dr. Gray has been pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Chicago since 1934. His election by the board of trustees of the inter-racial college, follows action of the board earlier this summer in asking the resignation of Dr. A. D. Beitel, president of the college, and the entire administrative staff, after disagreements between Dr. Beitel and student and faculty factions on policy.

Preface To One World

LAWRENCE SCOTT

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

This past week end, a group of our Peacemaker Community took a tour of parts of Alabama and Georgia. Our first stop was a visit at Talladega college. One of our group, Dr. Cecil Hinshaw, spoke at the Sunday chapel service. We were overnight guests in the home of the president, Dr. Beittel, and had an opportunity to get a little knowledge of one of the best colleges in the South.

Lawrence Scott

Talladega college is an oasis of culture in the midst of a considerable desert by which it is surrounded. The faculty for years has been an interracial one. Now they have enrolled a white student from Fairhope, Ala., and would probably welcome others. But the white population in the town of Talladega still maintains an almost complete aloofness to the affairs of the college.

It would be worth considerable in gaining knowledge of the future of intergroup relations for one to spend some time at a college like Talladega. There seems to be a bitter undercurrent, or is it only imagination whetted by superficial observance which makes it seem so?

Ask Board To Fire Head of Talladega

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Talladega College's board of trustees is weighing the future of the school's president, Dr. A. D. Beittel, in New York City this week at the behest of an irate student body which has demanded his removal.

A committee of students based their demands upon the board's refusal to grant tenure to Dr. Fritz J. Pappenheim, and President Beittel's "inability to adequately administer the needs of the institution."

They accused further the Talladega College head with taking a "compromising stand" on the race issue, favoring a "vague and retreating attitude" and "supporting organizations that seek to work within the segregated pattern."

DR. PAPPENHEIM, who has been accused of having "anti-capitalistic views, had been told by the board that his services would be terminated at the end of the school year. He has taught economics at the school for the past seven years.

The protesting students say that the charges behind Dr. Pappenheim's ouster were "unsubstantiated" and "unjust."

In a statement released under the signatures of Robert Brown Jr., May Riley Thomas, Margaret Olack, Paul L. Puryear and Ohmnie Cahn, the students further claimed that instructors who are not in agreement with Dr. Beittel's policies are usually placed under "subtle attack."

The students warned that one professor has resigned and others may follow if Dr. Beittel is retained.

Fire Prexy, Talladega Students Ask

Also Urge Board To Keep German Professor On Staff

TALLAGEGA, Ala. — The student body of Talladega College, an interracial liberal arts chool in Alabama, is prepared to keep vigil until the trustee board hands down an important decision in New York this week.'

The students have formally petitioned the board of trustees demanding that the college president, Dr. A. D. Beittel, be removed immediately.

The Board, unable to reach a decision at an earlier meeting in April, has promised to hand down its decision at the forthcoming meeting.

Basis Of Controversy

The controversy at the school centers around two basic issues. The first concerns the board's refusal of tenure to Dr. Fritz J. Pappenheim.

The second deals with the president's inability to adequately administer the needs of the institution, which has a unique heritage of integration, academic freedom and administrator- student- faculty government.

Dr. Pappenheim, a professor of economics at the school for seven years, was informed by the Board that permanent tenure would not be voted to him and that his services with the college will terminate this year.

Resent German Background

Reasons given by the Board were essentially two. First, Dr. Pappenheim was considered unfit to teach exonomics in an American college due to his German background. Secondly, it was assumed by some members of the board that the professor has anti-Capitalist views.

Feeling that these reasons were unsubstantiated and unjust, the student body has vigorously protested, demanding that the professor be retained.

Among the complaints that the students have voiced most vociferously, the one of outstanding impact is the president's stand on the race question.

Weak Stand On Race Issue

Dr. Beittel has been severely critized by the students, faculty and alumni alike for his compromising stand on the race issue.

The college, made up of an interracial faculty and student body, has vigorously opposed racial discrimination and segregation in any form.

The president of the college has consistently taken a vague and retreating attitude, even supporting organizations that seek to work within the segregated pattern.

One Professor Quits

Further, the students are very concerned over the subtle attack made upon instructors who do not find themselves in substancial agreement with the president's policies.

One professor has resigned in protest; evidence indicates that more resignations will follow if the Board should decide to retain Dr. Beittel.

Some students, much concerned over the ultimate decisions of the Board, plan to remain past the closing date of the college, June 2 to receive the final deliberations of the Board.

Some Won't Return

Still others will be in New York to receive the news first hand.

In the wake of the controversy, it is possible that a portion of the students will not return to the school next year.

On the other hand, it appears that a large majority will remain and fight for what seems to be a far-reaching, but fast-dying principle of education in this country.

At any rate, it appears that any further action of the student body hinges on the decision of the Board on June 2.

Gray Selected President Of Talladega

By Emory O. Jackson

Rev. Arthur Gray, of Chicago, a high official of the American Missionary Association, has been selected president of Talladega College.

VISITED COLLEGE WEDNESDAY

It was learned from unimpeachable sources Wednesday that Rev Gray visited the college, although no official announcement has been made. It is understood that Gray was in Birmingham Aug. 6 and was accompanied to Talladega College by Attv. Arthur D. Shores, a member of the Board of Trustees of the college which met in New York July 31 to select a successor to Dr. A. B. Biettel, dismissed head of the school.

HINTS NEW PREXY TO BE NEGRO

On his return to the city from the Board meeting, Shores indicated that the new president of Talladega College would be a Negro and an alumnus of the school. This snugs in with the identity of Gray as the man picked to lead the college.

He is a 1929 graduate of Talladega and a native of Sheffield, Ala. He is also a minister and chairman of the executive committee of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches. He is at present serving as pastor of the church of the Good Shepherd of the Congregational Church.

Board officials of the school are expected to make a formal announcement of the new president within a few days. It is understood that Gray desired to look over the situation and discuss the new offer with his church and council officials before accepting. He would probably need to get an official release.

Arthur Gray College

New Head Of Talladega

DR. ARTHUR GRAY

TALLADEGA, Ala. — The faculty and students of 85-year-old Talladega college will experience the school's first Negro administration when Dr. Arthur D. Gray, 45, takes office as president on September 1.

Dr. Gray, a graduate of Talladega and the Chicago Theological seminary, was named to the post this week. He has been pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Congregational, in Chicago since 1944. He will succeed Dr. Adam D. Beittel.

The new Talladeg ahead is chairman of the executive committee of the General Council of Congregational Christian churches in America.

He is also a trustee of the Illinois Congregational Conference and a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian churches. From 1930-32 Dr. Gray served as assistant to the president of Talladega and as alumni director.

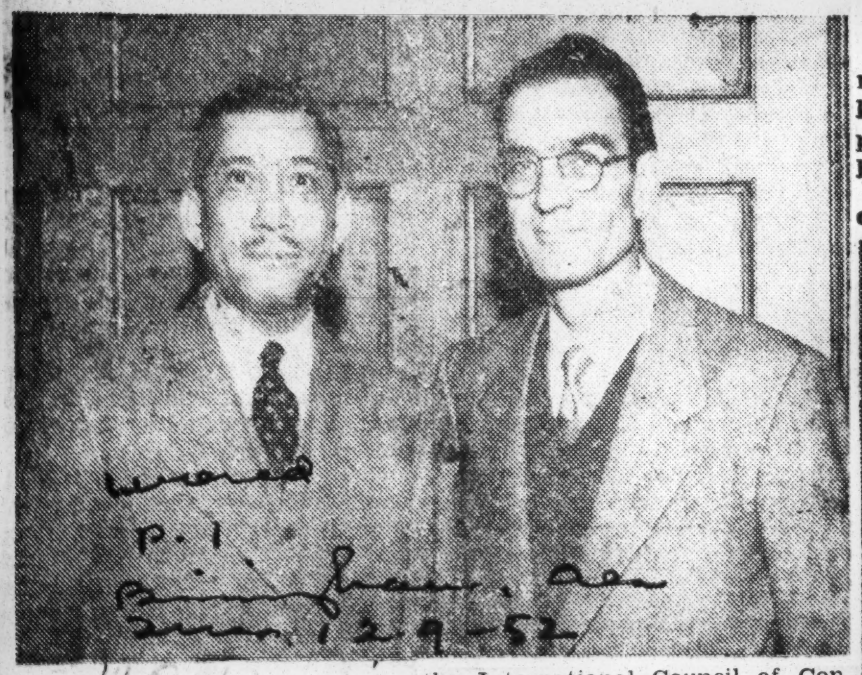
Good Shepherd church in Chicago is the largest Negro Congregational church in America, with a member of 1,946. Dr. Gray's first pastorate was the Plymouth Congregational church, Washington, D.C., where he served from 1934-44.

Dr. Gray is married to the former Emma Brown. They have a daughter. Clarice 13.

14e(1) 1952

Talladega College

G-Name Presidents In Chat



NEW YORK — Dr Arthur D Gray, Alabama-born president of Talladega College and Dr Buell G Gallagher, one of the institution's former heads and now president of City College here discussed their interrelated interests during a meeting here

Both men assumed their new presidential duties September 1, 1952 Dr Gallagher had served as president of Talladega College 1933-43 an had initiated the uniquely democratic College Council of which Dr Gray is now head

Both are working in the interest of the United Negro College Fund Dr. Gallagher recently appeared with Mrs Edith Sampson and Morris Ernst on a New York City Forum discussion of the Fund work, and Dr Gray is heading the Chicago Fund drive.

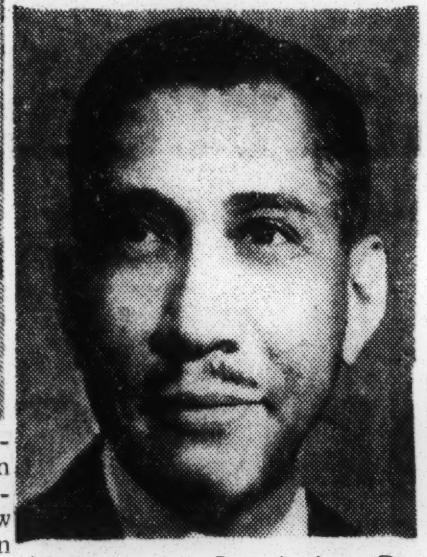
Each has been a 1952 Founders' Day speaker for Talladega Alumni Clubs, Dr. Gray having spoken on "The Convictions We old" for a large Birmingham audience November 9, and Dr Gallagher having addressed a New York audience at Grace Congregational Church, November 23

The two men are note in church circles as well as in educational institutions Dr Gray, formerly pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago, is chairman of The Executive Committee of the Congregational Christian Churches, and recently appointed delegate to the International Council of Congregation Christian Churches, in Scotland, June, 1953. Dr Gallagher has served as minister in New Jersey and as Professor of Religion in California

Dr. Arthur D. Gray is named Talladega College president

TALLADEGA, Ala., Aug. 20—A native of Alabama and widely known churchman has been named president of Talladega College here.

He is Dr. Arthur D. Gray of Chicago, Ill., chairman of the General



New prexy—Dr. Arthur D. Gray.

Council of Congregational Christian Churches in America, and a native of Sheffield. His appointment is effective Sept. 1.

Dr. Gray succeeds Dr. A. D. Beittel, who was dismissed by trustees of the school last June after students had charged he had an "ambiguous attitude" on racial discrimination and segregation at the Negro school, which has a biracial faculty.

THE TRUSTEES exonerated Dr. Beittel on the charges, pointing out that his whife son had attended the school but said "circumstances have arisen" which make it impossible for him to continue as president.

At the same time the trustees dismissed Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, economics professor, retired Prof. James T. Cater, dean of the college, and dismissed Dean of Women Hildre Andrea Davis, but allowed her to continue as an English professor.

Talladega College was founded in 1887 by the American Missionary Association Division of the Congregational Christian Board of Home Missions.

It was the first chartered Negro college in Alabama, but its faculty and board of trustees are bi-racial and holds that "no one should be barred on account of race or color."

The new president attended Sheffield High School and graduated from Talladega College in 1929. He received a doctorate in divinity from the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1948.

TRUSTEES DISMISS COLLEGE OFFICIALS

But Ousted Head of Talladega Is Exonerated of Charges— Professor Also Dropped

Trustees of Talladega College in Alabama settled a three-year intramural squabble at the liberal arts biracial college by dismissing the entire administration, including Dr. A. D. Beittel, the college president, it was announced yesterday.

At the same time the board exonerated Dr. Beittel of student, faculty and alumni charges of taking an "ambiguous attitude" on racial discrimination and segregation and refused to grant tenure to Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, economics professor whom the president had charged with "anti-capitalist" views.

Faced with threats of a student exodus and faculty resignations, the trustees of the American Missionary Association school met here last week to consider petitions from the student body and alumni urging the ouster of the president and asking tenure for Dr. Pappenheim. In releasing its decision the board said:

"The members of this body believe that Dr. Beittel has been wronged both by the charges made against him and by the methods resorted to by those who have attacked him."

However, the statement continued, "circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for him to carry on as president of the college" and the board "regretfully" requested his resignation, effective Aug. 31.

Son Attended College

In its consideration of charges of discrimination against Dr. Beittel, the board noted that his son attended the college and was graduated in 1950.

"A white man who is dubious on the question of racial discrimination and segregation is not apt to send his son to Talladega College," the board commented.

The college, biracial since its establishment by the association in 1867, always has accepted children of its biracial faculty for study at the college and there has been no segregation in classes and living arrangements.

According to reports from the college, friction arose originally when Dr. Beittel, president for nearly seven years, said that Dr. Pappenheim had not been granted tenure by the trustees in the fall of 1950 because unfitted for a permanent position as economics professor.

Students in a petition to the board for review of Dr. Pappenheim's case charged a "breach of academic freedom" and declared that "to dispense with the services of a scholar of international repute on the basis of prejudicial and unvalidated reasons represents a moral blot on the college that must be erased."

Dispute on Courses

Later, according to the student petition, Dr. Beittel said the college desired to include courses in business administration that the professor was unwilling to teach. The latter charge was denied by Dr. Pappenheim.

In another disputed matter the board in effect dismissed the dean of the college, Prof. James T. Cater, and asked the resignation of the dean of women, Hilda Andrea Davis. She will continue as Professor of English. Dean Cater, who has reached the minimum retirement age, was made Professor of Education and given a two-year leave of absence before his retirement becomes effective.

Members of the New York alumni association of Talladega who supported the students' request for Dr. Beittel's dismissal reported that they were pleased with the settlement. Thomas C. Weaver, president of the group, said that he believed the compromise would end a proposed withdrawal of a large portion of the 300-member student body.

Talladega College Officers Are Discharged in Dispute

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 10.—Trustees of Talladega College, a bi-racial liberal arts college in Alabama, have dismissed the school's administrative officers, including the president, Dr. Adam D. Beittel.

The action was taken after a three-year dispute at the college involving racial and other issues. The college at Talladega is an American Missionary Association school.

The college trustees, faced with threats of a student exodus and faculty resignations, met here last week to consider student body and alumni petitions. The trustees, in ousting the administration, exonerated Beittel of student, faculty and alumni charges of taking an "ambiguous attitude" on racial discrimination and segregation. The trustees' statement continued, however, that "circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for him

Talladega College To Install Negro Head As Result Of Row

TALLADEGA, Ala., Aug. 20 (AP) —Talladega College will have its first Negro president after a controversy created by student charges that its former white executive had an "ambiguous attitude" on racial segregation at the school.

The appointment of Dr. Arthur D. Gray, chairman of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches in America, became known today. He is a native of Sheffield, Ala., and graduated from Talladega in 1929.

Dr. Gray succeeds Dr. A. D. Beittel, who was dismissed by trustees of the school last June. Dr. Beittel was exonerated by the trustees in the racial dispute.

They pointed out that Beittel's son had attended classes at Talladega, but said circumstances called for a change.

The Talladega College policy is opposed to segregation. While its student body is predominantly Negro, its faculty and trustees have included both white and Negro members.

The college was chartered during the Reconstruction period in Alabama.

New Prexy Of Talladega Is Elected

DR. ARTHUR D. GRAY of Chicago, Illinois nationally known Congregational Christian churchman and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches in America, has just been elected to the presidency of Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama. Dr. Gray will take over his new office on Sept. 1.

Dr. Gray, a graduate of Talladega college, (B.A. 1929 and Chicago Theological Seminary (B.D. 1934; D.D. 1948). has been pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Congregational) in Chicago since 1944. During an outstanding ministry in Chicago, he has developed and administered a significant community-wide program of social welfare and service.

Talladega Makes Two More Faculty Changes

TALLADEGA, Ala. - (ANP) - Two instructors were the latest casualties in the two-year old controversy at Talladega College which reached a climax here recently with a major shakeup in administrative personnel.

The two who have been relieved of their duties are Mrs. Lillian W. Jones, assistant professor of music and wife of Butler A. Jones, professor of political science, and Mrs. Lore Rasmussen, assistant professor of elementary education and wife of Dr. Donald Rasmussen, professor of sociology. Both were dismissed under a new policy banning husband-wife teaching teams.

Prior to the dismissal of the women instructors, the Board of Trustees had asked for and received the resignation of Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of the college for the past seven years. Other action taken at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees at New York included:

1. The retirement of James Tate Carter, dean of men, with two year's pay. He is 62 years old, the age at which the college has the option to retire him from active service.

2. Relieved Miss Hilda Andrea Davis of her duties as dean of women. She was returned to the position of professor of English.

3. Denied tenure to Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, white, instructor of Economics and German, and kept him on the faculty on a probationary basis.

The Board made the changes in the face of mounting opposition from students, who threatened to withdraw, and faculty, who threatened to resign.

Most of the controversy centered on Dr. Beittel who it was said failed to take a firm stand on racial issues. However, the board exonerated him on this issue, but pointed out that the circu made it impossible for th to retain him as presider

In suporting Dr. Beittel, the board noted that his son was graduated from the institution in 1950, and was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. The board added:

"A white man who is dubious on the question of racial discrimination and segregation is not apt to send his son to Talladega College."

To charge that Dr. Beittel lacked quality and competency, the board said it did not share the poor appraisal of his leadership and efficiency.

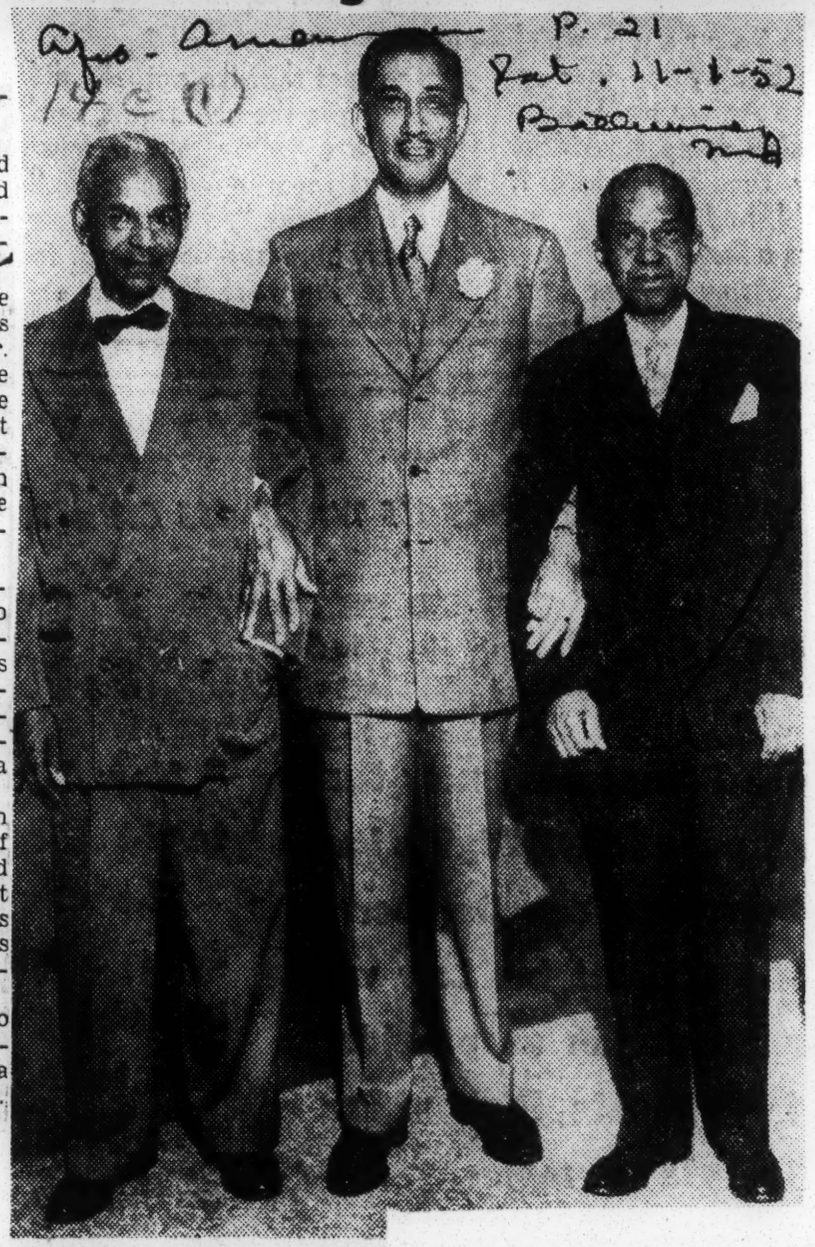
The executive committee of the United Negro College Fund's Board of Directors, of which Dr. Beittel has been a member for the past three years, supported the board in its action. In a statement issued recently, the committee expressed regret at the resignation of Dr. Beitttel as president of the 85 year old institution. Among other things, the statement said:

"We appreciate the many services Dr. Beittel has rendered to the whole cause of Negro education. In all of these relationships Dr. Beittel demonstrated this unequivocal conviction as to the importance of full and equal opportunities for Negroes, in every area of American life....

"We are pleased to note that in its public statements the Board of Trustees of Talladega College did not sustain the charges against Dr. Beittel, thus vindicating his integrity as an individual and his efficiency and ability as an administrator."

Dr. Beittel was one of only two white presidents still heading Negro colleges. Spelman College, a woman's school in Atlanta, Ga. still has a white president.

Named Delegate To Scotland



Dr. Arthur D. Gray (center), new president of Talladega College, who has been appointed a delegate to the International Council of Congregational Christian Churches meeting in Scotland in June, 1953, with two of his former instructors, Professors L. P. O'Hara (left) and C. H. Haynes of Talladega. Dr. and Mrs. Gray were honored guests at a reception Friday, Oct. 10th.

University Status Of A&I Won Award For Pres. Davis

Dr. W. S. Davis, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, was cited by the American Legion Post 5, the fourth largest group of legionairs in the world, as one of the 10 most outstanding Nashville citizens of 1951. Others so cited were: Mrs. Gladys H. Barr, Author and Civic worker; James G. Stahlman, Publisher of the Nashville Banner; Dr. Harvie Branscomb, President of Vanderbilt University; C. A. Craig, Insurance Executive; Brownlee O. Currey, President of the Equitable Securities Corporation; Allen Dobson, President of Youth, Inc.; Silliman Evans, Publisher of the Nashville Tennessean; Stanley Horn, President of the Tennessee Historical Society; Maxey Jarmon, Chairman of General Shoe Corporation.

Commander Howard E. Bell presided at the banquet held at the Legion Luncheon Club that recognized the outstanding service of the Nashvillians to the community during the past year. Mr. Rufus Forved as chairman of the Committee on Citations and Awards.

Post Adjutant Hugh Helm, in presenting the trophy to Dr. Davis, stated that the honor came in recognition of his "raising the status of A&I State College to A&I State University."

The institution under Dr. Davis' leadership since 1943 has developed and expanded practically every area including faculty, student body, building program, facilities and equipment to the point that it has received acclaim throughout the country.

Academic Interest Only In UT Board's Pledge To Obey Law

With fast-growing Tennessee A&I State University already provided with ample facilities for taking care of the educational needs of more than 90 per cent of young people, it appears there is little more than academic interest here in the least announcement regarding what the University of Tennessee's board of trustees has done in the matter of "letting down the bars" to colored students.

The UT board, meeting last week at the Martin, Tenn., branch of the university, announced what was called a "new policy" with regard to colored applicants for admission to the university. But an examination of what the board said, discloses that it might better be classed as "a decision of UT trustees to bow to the inevitable."

The law of the land is that no state can make or enforce a law that deprives any citizen of the equal protection of the law. That has been the law in Tennessee and everywhere else under the American flag since July 23, 1868. In other words, since the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by the people of the United States.

Here in Tennessee for two years at least the highest state authorities have ruled that colored citizens must be admitted to white educational institutions for such studies as are not provided for colored citizens in colored institutions. The one "filibusterer" against the law and its interpretation by state legal authorities, as well as Gov. Browning, has been the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees.

But even the trustees of the university had "thrown in the sponge" before action taken at Martin last week was announced. The trustees had indicated a decision to resist the lawsuit that the NAACP had carried to the United States Supreme Court, seeking to get the university to admit four Knoxvillians to the university for courses they could not get at A&I State. But the trustees appeared to have experienced a change of heart, all of a sudden. Mr. John J. Hooker, able Nashville attorney, who represented the trustees, withdrew the objection of the trustees several months ago and promptly the court avoided hearing any more argument in the matter.

The four colored Knoxvillians, it now appears, are attending classes at UT and presumably are getting along "as well as could be expected."

It is now apparent that Tennessee is about to take the same attitude toward the admission of students to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville as the State of Kentucky is taking toward the admission of colored persons to the University at Lexington. They will be admitted, according to law.

However, in Tennessee, where school money is rolling in by the millions from the state sales tax, A&I is to get its share of the new millions and facilities for higher education are being made so ample and so fast that, unlike the situation in Kentucky, colored seekers after higher education will be getting as much as they need and as good as the State offers, right here in Nashville.

It is believed that UT is destined to get only token representation of colored students at Knoxville. Many of the A&I alumni will take their graduate studies at their Alma Mater and Fisk University. Others, it is evident, will continue to emulate the policy of a host of young white Southerners--they will be going off to such world-famous institutions as Chicago, New York, Columbia, and Michigan universities.

While it would be wrong to say or believe that the mere size a university's student enrollment shows it to be "superior" to schools with smaller enrollments, it nevertheless is interesting to note how much larger in enrollments are at the institutions in the North to which young Southerners are flocking for graduate studies.

The University of Tennessee had an enrollment of 7,421 last year and other nearby "white" universities had enrollments as follows:

Mississippi, 3,800; Alabama, 8,000 and Georgia, 11,921.

But the Northern universities to which young Southerners, white and colored, are going in great numbers, had enrollments as follows:

Chicago, 13,963; Michigan, 22,990; Columbia, 27,837 and New York University, 62,444.

The belief here is that integration at the University of Tennessee is to be of primary benefit to Knoxvillians, and alumni of Knoxville College.

Nothing was said in the announcement about the "new policy" of the UT trustees with regard to the matriculation of colored students in the Medical School which is located in Martin.

Tenn. A. And I. Units Assigned To Air Univ.

(Story moved to P. 2)

NASHVILLE, TENN.— The Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee becomes a part of the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., the world's largest educational institution, August 1, with the formal transfer of the program from Continental Air Command and its four numbered Air Forces to the University system.

A new national headquarters of the AF ROTO is being opened in Montgomery, Ala., the site of Maxwell Air Force Base.

The transfer, involving AF ROTC units of more than 145,000 students at 188 colleges and universities throughout this country, in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, was announced by Air Force Headquarters at Washington.

"The change consolidates and centralizes the control of the program," the announcement said, "and makes possible more direct supervision of the activities of Air Force ROTC units at the 188 participating institutions.

"The transfer also brings under one command the complementary missions of the Air University and the Air Force ROTC.

"Both programs are mainly concerned with military education and training of Air Force officers or potential officers. The Air University has professional educators qualified to assist in curriculum development and supervision, and has complete technical and professional facilities available for Air Force ROTC use. Continental Air Command will continue to administer activities of Reserve personnel."

Lieut. General Idwal H. Edwards Commanding General of the Air University, announced the program is being headed by Brig Gen. Matthews K. Deichelmann former Director of Education a the Air University.

Simultaneously with the transfer of command of the AF ROTC General Deichelmann announced a new curriculum is being developed for the program. The new curriculum will be of a generalized nature, be explained, as disgined primarily for officer development. Many will receive specialized training in Air Force Schools after their entry to active duty. It is anticipated the new curriculum will be put into effect beginning in the school year of 1953-54.

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Texas College

Texas College Receives New $300,000 Library

TYLER, TEXAS. — Opening of a $300,000 library building at Texas College this summer marked the inauguration of a program of graduate work designed specifically to prepare teachers to meet the requirements for certification under the new Texas School Law.

The building, named for President D. R. Glass, is a tribute to his untiring efforts to build a great institution since he accepted the responsibility of heading the school in 1931. It is a three-story structure embracing all the features that are acceptable in the latest school architecture. It conforms in every respect to the recommendations of the Committee of the American Association of School Librarians.

On the first floor are the children's seminar room, reading center, librarian's office, stacks, and work room. The reading center will accommodate 250 readers per class and was planned in anticipation of an enrollment of 2000.

Flanking the reading center of the first and second floors are stalls for divisional seminars. In the rear of the reading center on the second floor is a graduate seminar room. Three rooms on the second floor house the School of Library Science. The School of Religion occupies similar quarters on the third floor.

The library is furnished with light oak tables and floored with in-laid tile. The walls are of pastel shades. It is stacked with 20,000 volumes of books, many of which were added in preparation for inauguration of the graduate program.

According to Mrs. E. B. Long, Registrar, 147 teachers are enrolled in graduate work this summer. Courses offered include Reading in the Elementary School; Recent Trends in Elementary Education; Audio-Visual Aids; Advanced Principles of Secondary Eucation; Applies Music and Science in the Elementary School.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! for the Texaas Southern University (Houston) extension schools. Left Mr. Richard Griffin, Circulation Librarian displaying a new arrival for the $8,000.00 extension school library materials. Second from left Mr. Henry C. Grant, Assistant Director of Extension, Mr. Wallace Van Jackson, University Librarian, and R. W. Hilliard, Director of extension schools. The University has more than 2000 books and periodicals ordered especially for extension.

Books are shipped to centers in heavy wooden boxes like this one shown in picture.

Lanier's Recommendation For TSU Dormitory Approved

HOUSTON, Texas— The realization of a long felt need at Texas Southern University is nearer at hand as a result of the meeting of the Board of Directors which was held at the University February 13 at 10:00 a.m. The Board approved the recommendation of President R. O'Hara Lanier for the preliminary drawings and the final working drawings and specifications for the new dormitory group to be made.

The proposed unit, including a dining hall will cost approximately $1,500,000.00. The University has only temporary dormitories of reconstructed army barracks, which were designed for veterans only and not for general student use. Dr. Lanier stated that the enrollment of 2200 could be increased by between five to seven hundred if dormitory space and dining hall facilities were available.

Other matters on the agenda, included the acceptance of $2,500.00 gift for a Ceramics Kiln from Mr. and Mrs. S. Maurice McAshan; the approval of plans for the construction of a Ceramics Kiln Building; the approval of the week October 19-25, 1952 for Convocation Week and Dedication of the new $[illegible].00 Pharmacy building and Equipment; the approval of a $159,000.00 budget for teaching salaries for the 1952 Summer School; and the approval of the dates (and budget) of April 20-27, 1952 as the period for the Fourth-Fine Arts Festival. Other matters attended to were termed routine.

Members present were: Dr. W. R. Banks, Chairman; Dr. M. L. Edwards, Secretary; Dr. C. G. Boswell, Dr. H. D. Bruce, Dr. I. B. Loud, Mr. Mack Hannan, and Attorney Moss Adams.

Mr. Tom Miller of Austin was injured slightly in a wreck on his way to the meeting.

Offer Real Estate Courses At Texas U.

HOUSTON, Texas — Real estate courses will be offered at Texas Southern university again according to Judson Robinson and W. W. Evans of the Houston Real Estate association. Beginning September 16 a course for beginners and one for advanced students will be offered.

More Graduate Students At Texas Univ.

HOUSTON, Texas — (ANP) — A sharp rise in the number of graduate students enrolled in the summer school at Texas Southern university was reported last week.

There are 1,039 graduate students enrolled this summer as compared to 904 last summer.

The undergraduate College of Arts and Sciences also reported an increase from 727 last summer to 740 this summer.

Students in the School of Vocational and Industrial Education remained about the same. A decrease in numbers occurred in the sub-college trades courses.

Total campus enrollment for 1952 is 2,071 compared to 2,067, in 1951.

Meanwhile, the university announced that a reading conference has been scheduled for July 8, in connection with a workshop on reading. It will be open to teachers and supervisors of reading throughout the state, according to Mrs. Elneita Wallace Stewart, chairman of the conference.

Texas Southern University's 'Who's Who'

Texas Southern University, Houston, had 14 students to make "Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities." They are: top row, left to right: Levi Stanmore, Joe Williams, Hazel Robert L. Carter, and Mrs. Laurena A. Bradford, James Race; bottom row, left to right: Clara Grant, Garland E. Whitehurst, Marie Glover, Lloyd General, George E. Gamble. Not shown is George L. Alexander.

WHO'S WHO AT TSU.—Fourteen Texas Southern university students will be listed in the 1952 edition of "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities." They are, top row: (left to right) Levi Stanmore, Joe Williams, Hazel Patton Jones, John D. Gardner, Laurena A. Bradford, and James Race. Bottom row: (left to right) Ruth McCrane, Roxie White, Clara Grant, Garland E. Whitehurst, Marie Glover, Lloyd General and George E. Gamble. Not shown is George Lee Alexander.

Cactus Corner

By CAROLYN MITCHELL

1193 San Bernard, Austin, Tex.

Hats Off to President William H. Jones . . .

President Jones of Tillotson College, Austin, was very much in the limelight this week during the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of Tillotson College. He has held this post since 1945 following one year as acting president. Prior to his presidency he served as dean of the college for fourteen years.

Dr. Jones was born in Muscotah, Kan., to the late George W. and Mrs. Huldah Jones. He proudly boasts of his mother who celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday recently. He was valedictorian of his high school graduating class. Later he entered Washburn College on a scholarship majoring in philosophy and minoring in sociology.

He received his bachelor of arts degree from this institution located in Topeka, Kan. Following his graduation from Washburn, Dr. Jones entered the Chicago Theological Seminary where he studied for three years followed by four additional years as a graduate student at the University of Chicago.

He received his graduate degrees from these institutions. The Chicago Theological Seminary granted him a Ford Foundation fellowship of $1,200 to pursue further study in Germany. The European conditions following World War I caused him to decide to continue his advance study in sociology and anthropology at the University of Chicago.

President Jones was ordained into the Congregational ministry in Chicago in 1921. He has served as a professor in West Virginia State College, Howard University and Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

WROTE SEVERAL BOOKS

He is the author of several books, articles, and sociological treatises. He is the author of a summary of Tillotson College from 1930-1940. He is listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Colored America, and American Men of Education. He is also very civic-minded.

In spite of being an unusually busy man he finds time to share in community activities. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Under his administration, Tillotson College has improved tremendously, physically. New buildings such as a canteen, a Political Science Building, and the new $138,000 gymnasium-auditorium have been constructed.

He is married to the beautiful and charming Mrs. Cornelia Polk Jones of Prentiss, Miss. They have two daughters, Mrs. Wilhelmina E. Perry, an instructor at Tillotson College, whose husband First Lieut. James A. Perry is now serving in the armed forces in Korea, and Mrs. Gwendolyn Anita Newkirk, an instructor at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., whose husband, Russell Newkirk, is serving in the Air Force.

Dr. Jones is known widely, and loved by all who know and have come in contact with him. We hope for him and his the best that the future can afford.

Huston-Tillotson Colleges Merged

AUSTIN, Texas—The merger o two widely-known church colleges for Negroes, Samuel Huston and Tillotson of Austin, Texas, was officially announced
ficially consummated April 16.

Huston-Tillotson College is the new name of the consolidated institutions, trustees announced at a public meeting following two days of negotiation.

Termed an "economy necessity," groundwork for the merger was laid by a joint committee representing the owners—The Methodist Church's General Board of Education (Samuel Huston) and the American Missionary Society of the Congregational Churches (Tillotson).

DAVAGE NAMED PRESIDENT

Though an independent institution, Huston-Tillotson will be related to both denominations. The charter provides that the church agencies shall elect ten trustees each to the 28-man board.

At the same time it was announced that Dr. Matthew S. Davage, eminent Negro educator of Nashville, Tenn., had been elected chancellor of the merged colleges.

Dr. Davage, 72, had planned to retire June 1. Since 1940 he has headed the Department of Higher Education for Negroes, Methodist Board of Education. A native of Shreveport, La., he started teaching in a log cabin school while an undergraduate at New Orleans University, now Dillard University. At Austin he will be on familiar grounds. He was president of Samuel Huston from 1917 to 1920. and later was president of two other Negro schools. Rust College at Holly Springs, Miss., and Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., where he served for 17 years.

"I have been a trouble-shooter in education all my life," Dr. Davage said in accepting his new post. He agreed to serve only until Huston-Tillotson's organization is completed.

BOTH ACCREDITED

Tillotson College was founded in 1877 and Samuel Huston in 1900. They were named for early benefactors—the Rev. George J. Tillotson, Wethersfield, Conn., and Samuel Huston, Marengo, Iowa.

Located half a mile apart, both institutions are co-ed, four-year coleges, accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Total enrollment no wis 1,050.

Methodist members of the merger committee are: Dr. John O Gross, Dr. Myron F. Wicke and Dr Davage, all of the church's General Board of Education at Nashville: Dr. M. J. Holmes, president of Illinois Wesleyan University Bloomington, Ill., and Miss Muriel Day, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Board of Missions and Church Extension New York City.

Representing the American Missionary Society of the Congregational Churches were Dr. Phillip Sarles, Detroit pastor and chairman of the Tillotson Board of Trustees: Dr. S. C. Kincheloe, University of Chicago; Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans; Dr. W. F. Frazier, treasurer of the Board of Home Missions, and the Rev. Philip M. Widenhouse, executive secretary of the A. M. S. both of New York.

Dr. Davage To Head Up New Institution

AUSTIN, Tex.—The merger of two widely-known church colleges for Negroes, Samuel Huston and Tillotson of Austin, Tex., was officially consummated April 16.

Huston-Tillotson college is the new name of the consolidated institutions, trustees announced at a public meeting following two days of negotiation.

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At Austin he will be on familiar ground. He was president of Samuel Huston from 1917 to 1920, and later was president of two other schools, Rust college at Holly Springs, Miss., and Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., where he served for 17 years.

"I have been a trouble-shooter in education all my life," Dr. Davage said in accepting his new post.

He agreed to serve only until Huston-Tillotson's organization is completed.

Tillotson College was founded in 1877 and Samuel Huston in 1900. They were named for early benefactors—the Rev. George J. Tillotson, Wethersfield, Conn., and Samuel Huston, Marengo, Ia.

Located half a mile apart, both institutions are co-ed, four-year colleges, accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Total enrollment now is 1.050.

Sam Huston and Tillotson Merge

2 Famous Schools In Texas Join

Dr. M. S. Davage Named President Of New Institution

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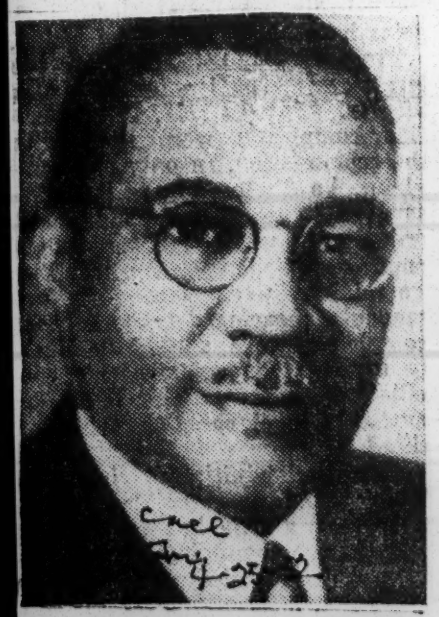

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Methodist members of the merger committee are: Dr. John O. Gross Dr. Myron F. Wicke and Dr. Davage, all of the church's general board of education at Nashville; Dr. M. J. Holmes, president of Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington, Ill., and Miss Muriel Day, woman's division of Christian service, Methodist board of missions and church extension, New York City.

Representing the American Missionary Society of the Congregational churches were: Dr. Phillip Sarles, Detroit, pastor and chairmanof Tillotson board of trustees; Dr. S. C. Kincheloe, University of Chicago; Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, New Orleans; Dr. W. F. Frazier, treasurer of the board of home missions and the Rev. Phillip M. Widenhouse, executive secretary of the A.M.S. both of New York.

Students View Merger

Miss Alta Mae Johnson of Tillotson college gave the view point of the student body of the college on the merger. She stated that it is good in their sight; that by combining the best facilities, both tangible and intangible, to all students, more educational benefits will be received; that a great challange will be offered, through cooperation for success; that new educational heights will be obtained by well trained young men and women, and that an understandable good will come to the state of Texas.

Romley Fenell of Samuel Huston college had many of the same view points from his campus adding that the library educational plant and dormitory facilities will be far better.

Presidents View Merger

President William H. Jones, who for 22 years has presided as dean and president of Tillotson college spoke in favor of the merger. He said that "old colleges never die, they just merge together." He stated that the merging process began several years ago when Tillotson had, as they do now, some beautiful girls. During their spare time, the men at Samuel Huston college made frequent visits to the Tillotson college campus.

"I've been in favor of the merger since 1947, even though I didnt know where it would leave me," said President Jones, "but I'd be willing to step aside if necessary to make a merger smooth. In January of this year, the argument ended, and became clear. We'd have a new institution in Austin. I highly endorse the merger."

President Harrington of Samuel Huston, who presided over most of the meetings at the college gave his view point of the merger: "We're in an age of extreme competition, in this big country. With colleges on secondary levels, it is only the logical solution that we become merged. In union there is strength. To continue to be divided, I don't know what would become of each of us. This way we can pool our resources. I endorse this as a family ideal for which we're gathered."

Austin—THE THREE NEW PRESIDENTS of Huston-Tillotson College are Vice-president Wm. H. Jones, President M. S. Davage and vice-pres. R. F. Harrington. They will be in their duties in September of 1952.

Davage To Head Combined College

AUSTIN, Texas—Dr. Matthew S. Davage, retiring head of the department of higher education for colored persons in the Methodist Board of Education, Nashville, has been named "interim" president of the newly formed Huston-Tillotson College here.

The new institution is the result of the merger recently consummated between, Samuel Huston College (Methodist) and Tillotson College (Congregational Christian)

1,000 Students

The combined school will have an enrollment of 1,000 students and the facilities of both schools will be used, since the campuses are only a half mile apart.

Drs. William H. Jones, Tillotson president since 1930, and Robert F. Harrington, Samuel Huston president since 1948, will serve as vice-presidents-in-charge, respectively, of curriculum and public relations.

Tougaloo Plans Prep School

TOUGALOO, Miss.—The high school on the campus of Tougaloo college here is to be transformed into a college preparatory school, President Harold C. Warren announced recently.

The privately supported liberal arts college has for years maintained the only high school for Negroes between Jackson and Canton, a distance of 25 miles.

Warren said the purpose of preparatory school, which will be a boarding school as well as a day school, will be to allow students to complete remedial work in English and mathematics before college entrance. He said it is an "innovation in secondary education in Mississippi."

The school will be geared especially for students who hope for careers in the professions by taking pre-med, pre-legal and pre-business courses, and to those who intend to specialize in some field of science.

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Tulsa University

Tulsa Univ. Gets First Negro Grad

TULSA, Okla. — (SNS) — Tulsa University will have its first Negro graduate May 26 if a woman candidate pass all tests. She is Mrs. Anita Ruth Hairston, wife of Dr. Everette L. Hairston, prominent physician of this city.

Mrs. Hairston, is of 361 candidates (105 masters degrees) slated to participate in this year's commencement rites. She will receive the degree of Master of Education.

This degree will add another laurel to her educational crown. She is already holder of an A. B. degree with a major in English from Langston University (1930); A. B. Degree from Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo., (1932) and earlier she received the junior college diploma from Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss.

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University of Arkansas

EDITH IRBY JONES

Edith Irby Jones, Pioneer In Med School, Graduates June 16

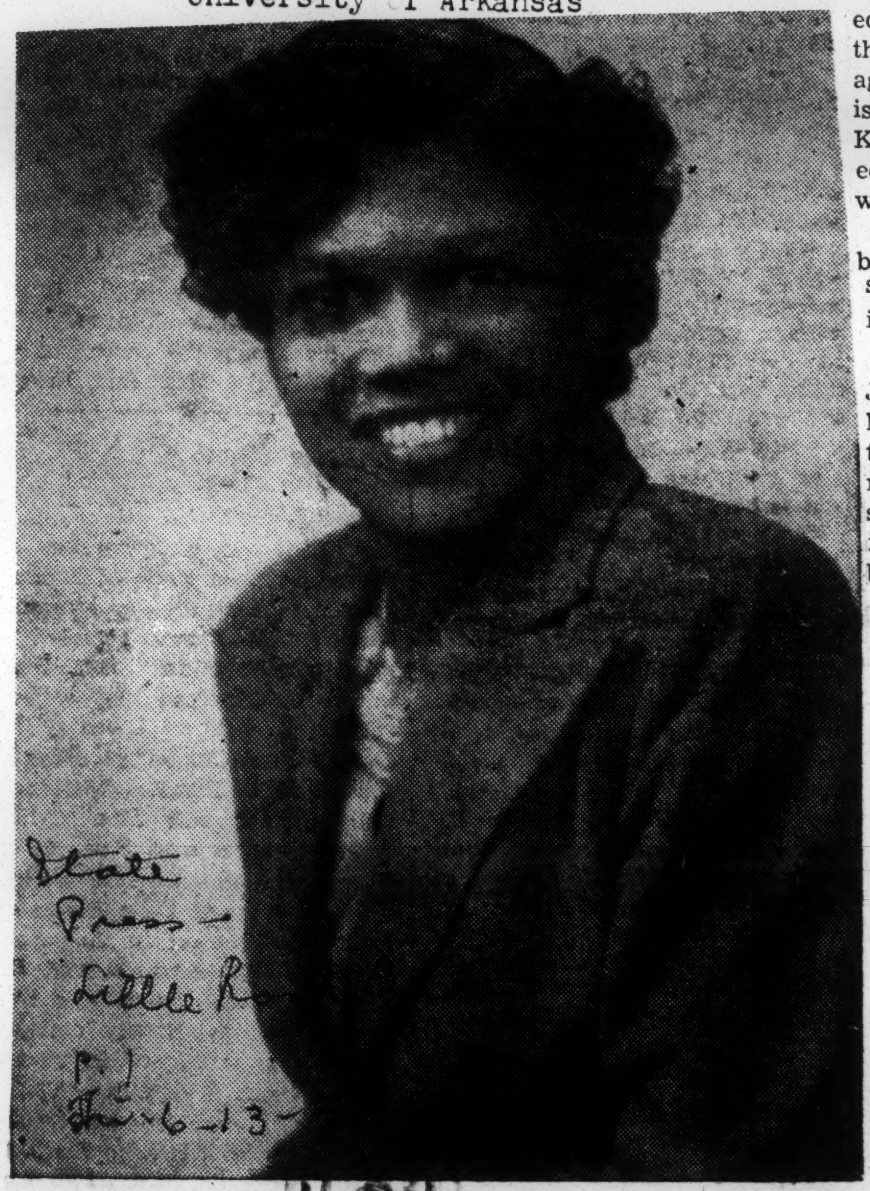
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Mrs. Edith Irby Jones, who made educational history when she was admitted to the University of Arkansas School of Medicine in 1948, will be graduated June 16 and will begin her internship at the University hospital here.

The first Negro medical student to finish a white school in the South, Mrs. Jones will be the first to interne in an Arkansas hospital.

She received a bachelor of science degree from Knoxville college in 1948 and completed graduate work at Northwestern university.

Mrs. Jones said she will specialize in children's diseases and will practice somewhere in Arkansas.

After entering the medical school, she was married to Dr. J. B. Jones, director of personnel and guidance at Arkansas AM and N college, Pine Bluff, Ark.



DIXIE'S FIRST—The graduation of Mrs. J. B. Jones on June 16 from the University of Arkansas medical school makes this 24-year-old lady the first Negro in the south to graduate from a southern jimcro medical school. Mrs. Jones, the former Edith Irby, from Hot Springs drew considerable comments and aroused the ire of the then governor of Arkansas, Ben Laney, who according to the daily press stated, that the Negro was just depriving some deserving white boy from an opportunity to enter medical school, when it was announced by school officials that she would be accepted.

Mrs. Jones will intern at the University hospital setting another precedent in Arkansas, becoming the first Negro to intern in an all-white staffed dixie hospital. Mrs. Jones plans to remain in Arkansas to practice after finishing her internship. She will specialize in the medical care of children.

School officials described Mrs. Jones as an average student, ranking 40th in a senior class of 79.

Despite the admittance of Mrs. Jones on a non-segregation basis to the school and classroom studies, the school officials just counldn't bring themselves around to whites and Negroes eating together in the cafeteria. This Mrs. Jones got around by making other arrangements for her meals.

Mrs. Jones was married to Dr. J. B. Jones of AM&N college after she entered the medical school. They live in Little Rock. Mrs. Jones is a native of Conway, and completed her earlier education in Hot Springs where the family lived until a few years ago when she lost her mother. She is a graduate of Knoxville college Knoxville, Tennessee and completed her graduate study at Northwestern university.

Each year a Negro student has been admitted to the medical school since Mrs. Jones broke the ice four years ago.

During the first year of Mrs. Jones entry to the medical school her education was sponsored by the State Press, in an attempt to remove as many barriers as possible as she ventured to pioneer in a field that heretofore had been barred.

Largest Number To Qualify Since 1948

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Four Negroes are among 90 applicants accepted this week for admission to the University of Arkansas school of Medicine.

The four who will begin their studies next fall are Torrence Junius Collier, Hot Springs; Henry Edward Cooper Jr., Little Rock; Maurice Delmar Edwards, Fort Smith; and Benjamin James Yerger, Hope.

This is the largest number accepted since the Board of Trustees adopted a non-segregated admission policy in 1948. Up until the present, one Negro a year has been accepted. Miss Juanita Irby, the first Negro to be admitted was graduated from the university last week.

—Wide World Photo

Mrs. Edith Irby Jones, who made history in Arkansas, examines a patient during the course of her studies.

Former All-White School Graduates Negro Student

By Beverly Wood

LITTLE ROCK — The first Negro to be graduated from a formerly all-white Southern medical school—24-year-old Mrs. Edith Irby Jones—will get her diploma from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine Monday.

After graduation, Mrs. Jones will set another precedent by becoming the first Negro to intern at the university hospital here.

Mrs.. Jones was admitted to the school—without segregation—in September, 1948, by placing twenty-eighth in a group of 230 Arkansas residents who took pre-entrance examinations.

Although the then Governor of Arkansas, Ben Laney, later voiced objection to the board of trustee's decision, the university vice-president said it "is physically impossible to offer any measure of segregation . . . and the faculty group completely approved her entrance."

Shy and unassuming, Mrs. Jones says that "my treatment has been fine."

She decided to become a doctor "because I thought I could do more in that profession as one person to help my race." She said she saw a lot of suffering as she grew up.

She plans to stay in Arkansas upon completion of her training and internship, ministering to the needs of Negro children.

Medical school officials describe Mrs. Jones as an average student ranking forty-sixth in a senior class of 79. They said her grades had been satisfactory during her four years.

She worked with both white and Negro patients while the class was involved in clinical training, but skirted a possible segregation problem in the school's cafeteria by either bringing her lunch or going home for meals.

Mrs. Jones was married after she entered the school to Dr. J. B. Jones, director of personnel and guidance at Arkansas A. & M. College in Pine Bluff — the only State-supported Negro college in Arkansas. The couple lives in Little Rock and Dr. Jones commutes to the Pine Bluff school, some 45 miles south of here.

The woman who made educational history in the South was born at Conway, Ark., and was graduated with a bachelor of science degree from Knoxville (Tenn.) College and completed her graduate study at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

One Negro has been admitted to the Arkansas Medical School each year since the board changed its policy to admit Mrs. Jones in 1948.

Dr. Edith Irby Jones, 24, is shown here being congratulated by her husband, Dr. J. B. Jones, after she received her medical degree last week at the University of Arkansas Medical School, becoming the first colored person to get a medical degree at a white Southern college. She ranked 46th in a class of 79 students and will intern at Medical Hospital in Little Rock. Her husband is director of personnel and guidance at A.M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

U. Of Ark. Med School Has 1st Grad

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP) — Dr. Edith I. Jones rolled back the precedence sheet at the University of Arkansas, last week, when she became the first person of her race to be graduated from the medical school there.

Dr. Jones will go on to further gains when she becomes the first to interne at the University Hospital here.

In September of 1948, Dr. Jones was admitted without segregation, and placed 28th in a group of 230 residents of this State.

Board Okays Entrance

At the time of her entrance to the U. of A., former Gov. Ben Laney voiced his objection.

However, the board of trustees' decision, with the university's vice-president as its mouthpiece, said "it is physically impossible to offer any measure of segregation."

The faculty group unanimously approved her entrance.

Dr. Jones said that she had no complaint to make during her stay at the university. "My treatment has been fine," she added.

To Remain In State

The medic explained that she had chosen her field "because I thought I could do more in that profession as one person to help my race." The suffering which she observed in her State, she said, determined her course.

She will remain in Arkansas she says to practice among her people, ministering to the needs of children.

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University of Arkansas

Dixie Students Elect Negro

Voted President Of Ark. U. Dorm

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—George Howard, 27-year-old law student at the University of Arkansas, this week became the first Negro ever to be elected to a student office when he was elected president of Lloyd Hall dormitory.

Howard received 80 votes for a plurality victory over three other candidates, all white.

He lives in a dormitory occupied by Turkish, Siamese, Japanese and white students.

Howard, who transferred to the University in 1950 from Lincoln university in Jefferson City, Mo., was the only candidate to campaign on a platform. He had promised to work for a parking area behind Lloyd Hall, better facilities in the dormitory lounges and more washing machines for the hall.

Negro Woman Gets Medical Degree In Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., — Dr. Edith Irby Jones, rolled back the precedence sheet at the University of Arkansas last week when she became the first of her race to graduate from the medical school.

Dr. Jones will go on to further gains when she becomes the first of her race to intern at the university hospital here.

Slowly But Surely

University Of Arkansas Confers Degrees Upon Six

FAYETTEVILLE Ark.—(ANP) The gradual but steady growth of Arkansas toward equality of treatment of its citizens was probably never better exemplified than at the University of Arkansas here last week when six Negro students most of them teachers who had come to the university to further qualify themselves for their professions received the master's degree.

Let us follow one of them through the exercises as being symbolic of changing attitudes and opportunities:

Dr. G. W. Stanley Ish, one of Dr. G. W. Stanley Ish one of the outstanding physicians of the state. A graduate of Wiley college with advanced work at Columbia university in New York city and a teacher in the school system of Little Rock, she received her master's degree.

Mrs. Ish had completed her studies, written her thesis and qualified for her graduation during the past two years after entrance at the University of Arkansas was made possible for all citizens. Part of the work had been taken at the extension branch located at Little Rock as a convenience for the considerable number of students, colored and white who live in Little Rock and vicinity.

The graduation exercises were held here in Fayetteville. The Negro students participated in every activity. It was remarked that the entire faculty and many of the student body did their best to see that the group of colored participants were well cared for.

Dr. and Mrs. Ish spent two days at Fayetteville. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Friday and the commencement address on Saturday. The keynote in both addresses was Human Rights.

As the students formed for the line of march and passed down the receiving line at the reception given for the seniors and their guests, Mrs. Ish met the governor of Arkansas, the acting university president, a native of Alabama and most recently the president of a girl's college in Georgia, the board of trustees and the deans of the various colleges.

It would seem that a new day is breaking. Mrs. Ish phrased it when she rejoined her husband among the spectators:

"Arkansas is becoming a state of which we can be proud. Without any duress for the most part, it is rapidly erasing the pattern of segregation."

Ercell Ish Gets Ark. U. Degree

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Mrs. Ercell Ish, wife of Dr. G. W. Stanley Ish, received a master's degree during graduation ceremonies at the University of Arkansas this month.

A graduate of Wiley college Mrs. Ish did advanced work a Columbia university and ha taught in the public school sys tem of Little Rock.

FIRST' THREE TIMES AT ARKANSAS U.—Dr. Edith Irby Jones of Little Rock, Ark., who has chalked up three "firsts" at the University of Arkansas, was the women's day speaker at the St. Andrews Methodist church in Kansas City last Sunday. Dr. Jones was the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Arkansas, she was the first to graduate, receiving her M.D. degree in June of this year, and now, she is the first Negro interne at the University of Arkansas hospital. Dr. Jones was admitted to the University of Arkansas without resort to court action, the southern state university lowering its color bars voluntarily.

Arkansas U. Grows Up Race-Wise

The University of Arkansas has come a long way since a partition separated the Negro law students from the white students. The university has grown so much race-wise it is pretty hard to realize that the campus is nestled in the little Dixie town of Fayetteville, Ark.

This is the first hand account of Arthur Russell, one of the few Negroes studying for a Ph. D. degree at the university which opened its classrooms to colored students just five years ago.

"There is just the slightest semblance of hostility toward us on the campus," Russell said. "But it is hardly above the surface."

Russell, who has just been promoted to the principalship of Jones elementary school in North Little Rock Ark., was a former science teacher at Jones high school. He attends the university during the summers.

He said Negro students in Fayetteville live in dormitories, eat in campus dining halls, and enter into university activities with the same degree of freedom as white students.

Even some of the business establishments in the city have opened their doors to Negro university students. He said there is no separate waiting room in the bus station and one movie house plays to an unsegregated audience.

Russell, who won his master's degree from the University of Arkansas, also studied at Shorter and Philander Smith colleges. He is specializing in education administration.

New Dorm Head

George Howard, 27, law student at the University of Arkansas, is the new president of Lloyd Hall Dormitory. Howard, of Pine Bluff, Ark., is the first colored person to hold such a position at the University. Most of the tenants of Lloyd Hall are white.

Proof Of The Pudding

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the old adage goes. Proof of the ability to get along if left alone was made manifest last week when George Howard, 27-year-old Negro law student was elected president of the dormitory hall where he lives on the University of Arkansas campus.

Howard was elected president of Lloyd hall over three white candidates. This gives the lie to the bigots who raised a great hue and cry that integration would forment racial clashes if Negroes were admitted to state universities in the South. Arkansas voluntarily admitted Negro students to its university after the Supreme Court handed down the famous decision in the Herman Sweatt case admitting him to the University of Texas.

Education can be the golden key to unlock minds closed in the walls of superstitions, ignorance, prejudice and fear. The splendor of youth is expressed in the tolerance which comes through living together and learning that human beings are the same, no matter what the color of their skin or the religious creed they follow.

The bigots who attempt to capitalize upon the stupidity of prejudice find themselves the victims of their own foolish rantings when they are rebuked by the proof of people living and learning together.

The election of Howard last week is another step in the big pay-off of the civil rights program sparked by the Truman administration. Since 1950 when the Sweatt case was presented, over a thousand Negro graduate students have been admitted to state-supported southern colleges.

Howard's election is a great victory for decent Americanism. The pudding will taste even better when the crumbling walls surrounding integration into schools below the graduate level have been pulled completely down; for young people learning together in prejudice-free atmospheres are the best proof democracy can work if given a chance.

Arriving at airport

News Forum moderator says admitting Negroes to Arkansas U harmonious

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

Admission of Negroes to the University of Arkansas is working out "in complete harmony," Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of that institution, said on his arrival at Municipal Airport today.

Dr. Caldwell will serve as moderator for the annual Public Affairs Forum of The Birmingham News in Municipal Auditorium tonight.

He said the University of Arkansas has been enrolling Negroes for the past four or five years. They were admitted at the outset without any publicity.

Then when the news was broken, there were a few telegrams of protest, followed by a flood of telegrams of approval and "since then everything has worked out all right," the former Alabama College president declared.

SPORTING A TOUCH of iron gray in his black thatch, the 40-year-old UA head was in fine spirits this morning, said he was glad to be back in Birmingham.

He made his observations on the Negro student question in higher educational facilities in connection with the recent disclosure that two Negro women students were denied admittance to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa for post-graduate work.

There are five or six Negro students in the University of Arkansas law school now, and six in other graduate schools, and all of them live on the campus at Fayetteville, Dr. Caldwell said.

Other Negro students are enrolled in the graduate center of the UA at Little Rock, he said.

DR. CALDWELL, now in his first year as University of Arkansas prexy, said higher education in Arkansas undoubtedly is moving toward the university system "and the University of Arkansas is leading the way."

"I certainly hope that Alabama moves in that direction, too," Dr. Caldwell said.

'There's a lot of sentiment in Alabama for a single board of trustees for higher education among the state-supported schools."

Dr. Caldwell said he thought the Oklahoma and New Mexico university systems would be more appropriate for Alabama than the Mississippi system.

In Mississippi, the president of all the state-supported colleges and universities report directly to a single board of trustees.

* * *

IN OKLAHOMA and New Mexico, a board of trustees has been superimposed over the existing boards o ftrustees of the various higher education schools.

That higher board operates as the agent of the Legislature for coordination of functions and budget. "Its great virtue is that it leaves operating autonomy to the individual schools," Dr. Caldwell said.

Last Winter Dr. Caldwell made a three-month tour of higher education in five states, under sponsorship of the Carnegie Corp. of New York. He studied college and university administration.

"Everybody liked the coordinated or university system of higher education," he said. "Nobody wanted to go back to the old free-wheeling system before coordination."

DR. CALDWELL said he believes the State of Arkansas will be in the Democratic column in the Nov. 4 general election, and he seemed entirely pleased over the prospect.

He pointed out, however, that there is a substantial Republican vote in Arkansas, that Little Rock now has a Republican mayor.

Moderator arrives—Dr. John T. Caldwell.

NEGRO PLANS TO APPLY FOR GRADUATE WORK

Arkansas State College Dean Says He May Be Enrolled

JONESBORO, Ark., Sept. 10. — (AP) — W. F. Branch, a Negro school principal, Tuesday said he would apply for enrollment in the Graduate School of Arkansas State College here Saturday.

Dean of Men Robert Moore said that if Branch is qualified he would be enrolled. He said Branch would not be segregated from white students.

The University of Arkansas Board of Trustees several years ago voluntarily opened that institution's graduate schools to qualified Negro residents of the state who are unable to get the desired training at the state supported Negro college, Arkansas A. M. and N.

Several Negroes have attended the University's Law and Medical Schools, and one, a woman, has graduated from the Medical School. Negro students have not been segregated in their class work.

Arkansas State also is a state-supported college.

If Branch enters Arkansas State, he will work toward a master's degree.

Branch, who gives his age as "over 40," says he graduated from A. M. and N. He said he majored in mechanical arts with a minor in education.

For the past five years Branch has been principal of the Booker T. Washington School here. He says he has been teaching "46 or 47 years."

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University of Georgia

Talmadge Names Dunlap a Regent, Replacing Beaver

Constitution Thurs. 1-3-52
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Gen. Sandy Beaver of Gainesville, member of the Board of Regents almost continuously since 1933, will not be reappointed by Governor Talmadge.

Edgar Dunlap Sr. of Gainesville will be given the oath of office as Beaver's successor at 9 a. m. Thursday, the Governor said Wednesday night.

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The new Regent-to-be is a graduate of the University of Georgia Law School, served as chairman of the Board of Managers of the University of Georgia, and has been a trustee for Brenau College. He is a former United States Commissioner and a former state commander and national committeeman of the American Legion.

Beaver, who served as chairman of the board twice during the administrations of the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge, said he is friendly to Gov. Herman Talmadge, having been a close friend of his father.

Contacted at Hollywood, Fla. where Riverside Military Academy of Gainesville, has winter quarters, Beaver said his term has expired and that he did not ask for reappointment.

The retiring Regent said he had enjoyed his long service on the board. He was appointed by Eugene Talmadge in 1933, one year after the board was created. He broke with him when the Governor stacked the Board of Regents and forced it to fire Dean Walter Cocking from the University of Georgia.

NO FOOTBALL LINK

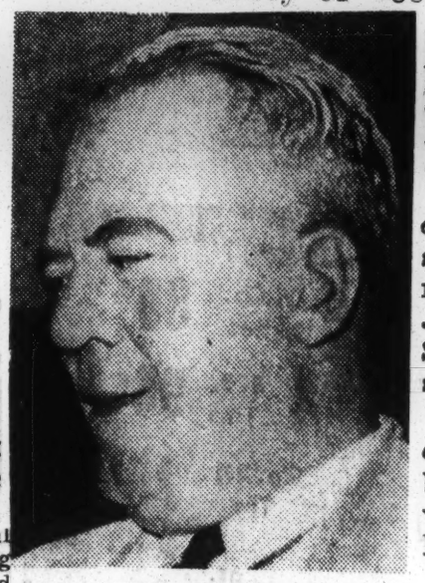
Beaver left the board for a year, and was put back on the board by Governor Arnall.

Beaver said his recent move to de-emphasize football at the University of Georgia and Georgia Tech had nothing to do with his leaving the board. Some political observers said the shift is being made because Dunlap offered more aggressive support to the present Governor than Beaver did.

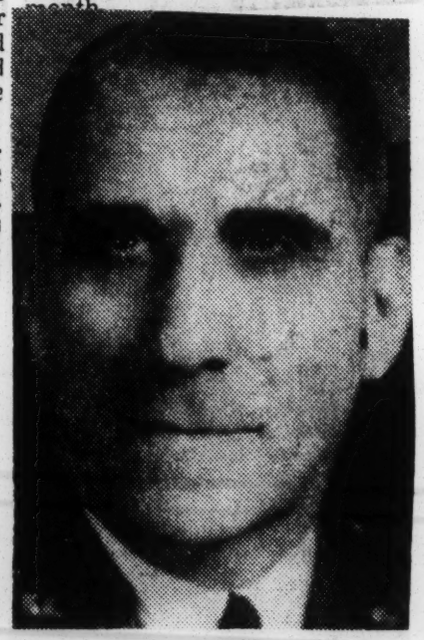
Governor Talmadge recently announced he would appoint C. L. Moss, Calhoun businessman and farmer, to succeed Roy Emmet of Cedartown on the board.

Frank Foley, Columbus attorney, recently was chosen by board members to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Hughes Spalding of Atlanta.

This selection by the board, as well as the appointments by the Governor, will be submitted to the Senate for confirmation late this month.



NEW REGENT



REPLACED

An Elder Statesman Has a Word on Schools

Constitution
June 3-11-52

Native of Greene County, Ga., graduate of the University of Georgia and of the law school there, one whose brilliant mind carried him to the top in law and jurisprudence, Judge Samuel H. Sibley is our idea of a Southern gentleman, a scholar and an elder statesman.

From his more than three-quarters of a century as a Georgian, Judge Sibley has been writing "Reminiscences" for Rotalight, weekly bulletin of the Rotary Club of Marietta.

In a recent issue of that publication, Judge Sibley had this to say in regard to Georgia's obligations in education:

"It is now established law that the state, if it furnishes education to white citizens, must furnish substantially equal opportunity to its colored citizens, regardless of who pays the taxes. We are making some progress in that direction. . . .

"The modern Negroes—some of them, at least—have demonstrated an ability to learn equal to that of other races. In such cases, it seems to me, the sensible thing to do is to admit those who are prepared to our institutions of higher learning because it is neither practical nor financially possible to provide equal opportunity on a segregated basis at the University level.

"Below that level, however, we are by no means ready to eliminate segregation in the South. I believe the "equal opportunity" principle can and should be attained in our secondary schools on a segregated basis.

"These comments are made by one who was raised in the strictest of so-called "Southern Tradition," but who is willing to admit his ideas have changed considerably with the passing of the years."

The author of those words has earned an audience among his people. Surely, all Georgians can listen with respect to anything that Judge Sam Sibley has to say.

14e(1) 1952

LONE NEGRO STUDENT PLEASED AND SURPRISED AT TREATMENT RECEIVED AT MARYLAND SCHOOL

Beach Dispatch P.7

Studious Young Man Does Not Have Time For Social Affairs or Interest in Sports

Oklahoma City Chear

HIRAM WHITTLE STUDYING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

14e(1)

By ROB ROY RATLIFF

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—(ANP)—What is it like to be the only Negro undergraduate among more than 10,000 students at a southern university?

Hiram T. Whittle, 20-year-old Baltimore student, says he is "pleased and surprised" over the way he has been accepted at the large University of Maryland. University officials maintain "he is just another student" which is a compliment to both the reaction of the student body and Whittle's own personality and standing.

Whittle entered the university in February when officials dropped a color ban as an indirect result of a court case that Whittle had started. Whittle wanted to study electrical engineering but there were no courses offered except at the state university. The quiet, mild-mannered Negro applied and was refused entrance.

Negro groups and civil rights leaders heard about Whittle's case and backed a court case to challenge the Maryland racial stand. A few days before the case was tried university officials opened the way for Whittle's admission. Not only did the groups backing the Baltimore student pay the expenses of his court action, but they are also paying his tuition at Maryland.

Friends of Whittle in the campus dormitory where he has a single room, describe him as "the studious type." Whittle agrees with their description. He said he had not watched the University's famous football team—ranking third in the nation and a Sugar Bowl opponent of Tennessee—nor participated in social events.

He was not banned from such participation, however. He's taking a tough course that demands a lot of studying. Using campus slang, Whittle says simply: "I've been hitting the books pretty hard." Faced with the choice between studies and social activities, Whittle chose the former. "I'm here to get an education," he says.

A look at Whittle's courses will convince the skeptic that the Baltimore student means what he says. He has classes in differential equations, engineering mechanics, engineering drawing, plane surveying, sociology and government, and politics. A heavy course on any campus.

"This semester has been especially rough," Whittle admits. The studies and getting used to a new school haven't made Whittle's role any easier. He says he has to study hard and then modestly admits that his grades are good.

Whittle had a good background for his Maryland academic work. He had already completed two and a half years at Baltimore's Morgan State College before he started his engineering course. He will have two more years at Maryland before receiving a degree. He graduated from Dunbar high school in Baltimore.

There are some double rooms in the dorm where Whittle lives, but he took a single room by choice. It gives him more time to study. He eats in the school cafeteria. Fellow students naturally notice him but have accepted him as "another student." Whittle believes he has made many friends.

The oldest of eight children of a "very poor family," as Whittle describes his background, he would not have had his present opportunity were it not for those who backed his court case and now pay his tuition. Whittle comments with feeling, "I'm grateful for the opportunity."

Md. U. Med School Admits 2nd Negro

Baltimore Sat. 2-9-52

BALTIMORE (ANP) — Ernest O. Brown, 24, a member of the June graduating class at Morgan State College, has been accepted for admission to the University of Maryland Medical School in September.

He will join another Morgan graduate, Donald Steward of Baltimore, who entered the school last fall.

Morgan Grad Goes To Univ. Of Md.

Sun. P.1 2-6-52

BALTIMORE— (ANP) — Ernest O. Brown, 24, a member of the June graduating class at Morgan State College, has been accepted for admission to the University of Maryland Medical School in September.

Brown, a biology major, is a 1945 graduate of Bates High School, Annapolis. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen S. Brown of Severna Park, Maryland, and one of ten children.

He submitted his application in November 1951 and was interviewed in December by Dean Wiley of the Medical School. He will join another Morgan graduate, Donald Steward of Baltimore, who entered the school last fall.

Third Student Will Enter U. of Md. Medical School

Afro-American P.17

BALTIMORE

A third student was this week accepted for entrance into the University of Maryland Medical School. Baltimore, Md.

Ernest O. Brown, 24, 313 E. Lanvale St., will enter the university in September. He will join Donald Stewart, 1951 Morgan State College graduate, and Roderick Charles, Howard University graduate, at the Medical School.

Mr. Charles and Mr. Stewart entered the school in September, 1951, as the first colored students.

Mr. Brown, a native of Severna Park, Md., graduated from Bates High School, Annapolis in 1945. He has been majoring in biology while at Morgan and will graduate in June. Sat. 2-9-52

The student is treasurer of the Beta Kappa Chi Honorary Scientific Society at Morgan.

He lives with his brother, Phillip S. Hall, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen W. Brown, have nine other children.

14e(1) 1952

University of Louisiville

Magazine Editor Lauds End Of Bias At School

LOUISVILLE, KY. (ANP) -- Edward A. Weeks, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, week praised the manner in which the University of Louisville ended segregation in all its classes.

Speaking to the near-capacity audience of Kentucky Education Associaion members at Memorial auditorium here, Weeks called the end of segregation "just one step forward in the American process.

'I'm watching, and all the North is watching what you are doing here, he added.

The university opened all its classes to Negroes as well as white students for the first time last Jan. Subsequenly, Municipal college, formerly the Negro branch of the UL, closed.

14e(1) 1952 University of Mississippi

Mississippi Gets Bill To Set Up State University to Govern State Colleges

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Last week Rep. J. A. Thigpen, Bolivar county, introduced a bill to establish headquarters here for a University of Mississippi with all state supported schools as branches.

The boards of trustees of institutions of higher learning would be named to supervise the novel undertaking.

Among the branches named were Alcorn and Jackson colleges the state's only state supported Negro schools.

All students would be required to register here and irrespective of the school attended, would receive a diploma from the University of Mississippi.

Students of the several branches would be compelled to live in dormitories unless the school branch head saw fit to ameliorate circumstances in certain cases.

The agent here would buy supplies and equipment for all the branches.

The Mississippi Solon said that the University of London has 50 branches, and that institution is a pattern for his measure.

Mixed Dance Issue Stirs Dixie Campus

Students Vague About N. C. Law School Hop

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(ANP)—The presence of Negro students at the Law School of the University of North Carolina may force an abandonment of the annual traditional law school dance.

A majority of the law students voted last week to hold the dance despite knowledge that Negro students might be eligible to attend. However, the university quickly stymied any belief that the dance would be mixed. The defender of Southern traditions again was Chancellor Robert B. House.

In a letter to Henry Brandis, dean of the law school, Chancellor House said the university had ruled that no mixed functions shall be held on the university campus. That ruling is in conformity with trustee regulations, he added.

The students now have the alternative of either having the dance off the campus or cancelling it. They haven't decided yet what course to follow.

J. Knox Walker, president of the Law School association, said that the association decided to hold the referendum because of the color line involved.

Although results showed that the students favored holding the dance, they did not mean that they were in favor of non-segregated dances.

Some 145 or 68 per cent voted and slightly more than half of these favored the dance, but the results did not give too clear a picture of how the students really felt about the issue.

Charles B. Nye, law student, said that since the vote was announced he had seen 14 students who voted for the dance and that 13 of the 14 said in a signed statement they did not want their "yes vote to imply that they approved non-segregated dances."

Commenting on the results of the vote, Dean Brandis said: "To many students, . . . the entire question seemed to be whether the association should abandon this feature of its program because of the presence of Negro students.

"The students taking part in the referendum may well have voted against abandonment of the dance without expressing any personal desire for a non-segregated dance."

Three of the five Negro students in the Law school refused to take part in the issue. They said:

"Examinations are forthcoming (this week). We have no comment except to say we think it's unfortunate an issue had to be made of this matter."

The students were James Walker, J. Kenneth Lee, and William Marsh.

One Of 5 Gets Law Degree At N. Carolina U.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Only one of five Negro law students at the University of North Carolina was graduated last week at commencement exercises.

A second is expected to finish during the summer session. The lone graduate, who made history by being the first colored person to successfully complete work for a degree at the historic southern institution, is Harvey Elliott Beech, a native of Kinston, N. C.

J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro, N. C., reported said that he had completed academic requirements for a law degree but needs five weeks of residence in order to be graduated.

Admission of Negroes To State University Is Top 1951 News Story

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (ANP) — Rated by North Carolina newsmen as the top news story in the state during 1951 was the federal court decision opening the University of North Carolina to Negroes.

This story which broke in Richmond, Va., were the U. S. Circuit of Appeals ruled that the University of North Carolina must admit colored persons to its law school, broke a custom which had lasted more than 150 years.

Negroes argued in the now historic case that they were being denied their constitutional rights because facilities offered at the state Negro school were not equal to those at the University of North Carolina. Despite arguments by the university that Negroes were getting their legal rights with training at North Carolina college, the Federal court ruled in favor of Negroes.

Colored students were subsequently admitted to the university's summer session without incident. However, their battle against certain factions which resisted the change was not ever. During the 1951 football season, university officials attempted to segregate them at home football games.

Negro students resented this "hyphenating" of them, and promptly returned their student books which designated special seats for them. This latest form of racism at the university aroused the ire of many white students and organizations on the campus. Editorials were written in the student newspaper denouncing the chancellor of the university for his attitude in the affair.

The chancellor finally relented and gave the students regular student tickets to football games. At the North Carolina-Tennessee game, the colored students sat with white students. Nothing happened and another barrier was crossed.

Another story rated among the top 10 was the "Look-Rape Case," in which a farmer, Mack Ingram, was accused of attacking a young white girl although he never came within 70 feet of her.

In this case, which was voted fifth place by the newsmen, the state charged that Ingram had "leered" at the teen-age girl and chased her across a cornfield one day last summer.

Ingram's account of the case is as follows:

He was approaching the farmhouse where the girl lived with her father and brothers. He wanted to borrow some tools. When he saw the girl she was dressed in "blue jeans" and he mistook her for a boy.

However, before he came within 70 feet of her, she moved away and he turned around and went home. He had forgotten the incident when later that evening the sheriff came to his house and arrested him.

The court's conviction aroused protests and demands for a new trial from newspapers throughout the country.

At a later trial, two Negro and eight white jurors voted for a conviction, but two other Negroes held out for acquittal; hence a mistrial was called.

N. C. Students Favor Bias End

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(ANP)—"Repeal of all North Carolina segregation laws" was called last week by a student organization at the University of North Carolina.

The action was made in the passage of a resolution, 7 to 4, at a meeting of the Dialectic State, described by the Daily Tar Heel, University of North Carolina student paper, as "the oldest literary and debating society in the south."

One of the speakers at the society meeting when the resolution was adopted was J. Kenneth Lee, Negro law student from Greensboro, who told the group that Negroes are "not asking for favors or handouts, but for an opportunity to pull themselves up from their present status."

Lee admitted that there might still be voluntary segregation, but he pointed out that there is much difference between voluntary and forced segregation. He added that there would be no absolute legal and social segregation as we have today.

The group by its vote went on record as opposing "any act of discrimination directed at a fellow human being because of such superficial factors as race, creed, color or economic status.

Courier P. 2B

UNC Graduate—

Harvey E. Beach, a native of Kinston, N. C., this week will be the first known Negro to graduate from the University of North Carolina. A war veteran, he is one of five colored students currently in the university law school. Another is expected to graduate this summer.

In the Line—Harvey Beech, 28, of Kinston, N. C., became the first race graduate of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, N. C., last week. Mr. Beech is fourth from left.—Rivera Photo.

Harvey E. Beech First N.C. Law Grad

Three Others Fail To Meet School's Academic Standards

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (ANP) — One of five colored law students at the University of North Carolina was graduated last week at commencement exercises.

A second is expected to finish during the summer session. The lone graduate, who made history by being the first colored person to complete work for a degree at the historic institution, is Harvey Elliott Beech, of Kinston, N.C.

J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro, N.C., reportedly said that he had completed academic requirements for a law degree but needs five weeks of residence in order to be graduated.

Three Others Fail

The university has notified the other three that they failed to meet the institution's standard of work. They may seek permission to continue study in the law school; however, their chances of getting a degree from the university are remote.

They are:

James L. Lassiter and William A. Marsh Jr., Durham, and James R. Walker Jr., Statesville.

Marsh has indicated that he intends to ask permission to continue study. Lassiter was unable to make up his mind on whether to continue while Walker could not be reached for comment.

One source has suggested that the probable reason for their showing was because of inferior secondary training received in many colored high schools.

Beech, a 28-year-old graduate of Morehouse College, was happy over being graduated. He added, however, he already was worried over passing the bar examination in August.

NAACP Youth Head To Be Student Meet Leader

SILVER BAY, N.Y.—Hubert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, will conduct a daily seminar on "Racial and Religious Discrimination and Segregation in the United States" at the 50th annual Intercollegiate Christian Conference here June 10-17.

1st Tan Graduates Of U. Of N. C. Law School Pass Bar

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The University of North Carolina Law school's first two tan graduates have passed the state bar examinations, and plan to begin their legal practice soon. They are J. Kenneth Lee of Greensboro, and Harvey E. Beech of Kinston, who were among five colored students admitted to the formerly all-white N.C. college last year after the Supreme Court ruled on their suits for admission.

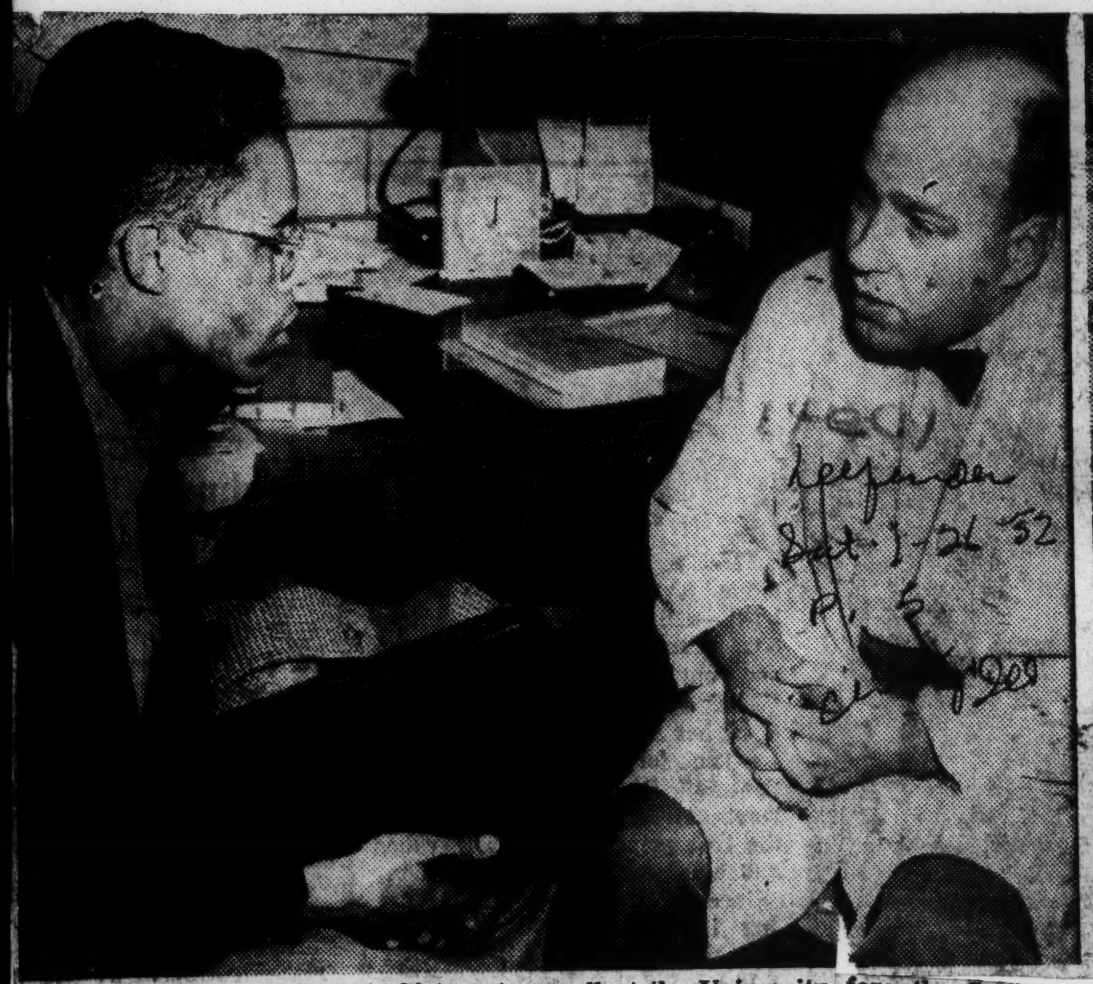
Beech, 28, is a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta, plans to work in Kinston. Lee will practice either in Winston-Salem or Greensboro.

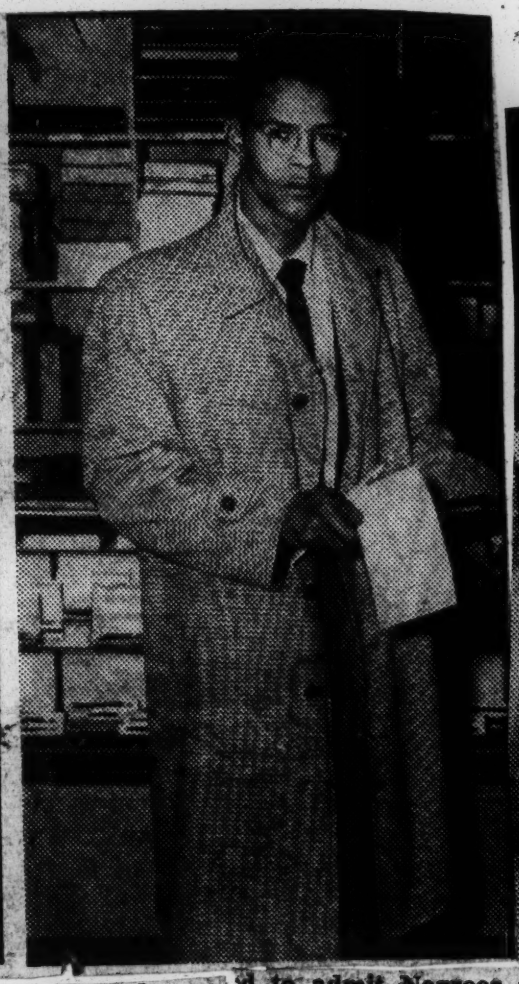
STORK HALTS LAW CAREER

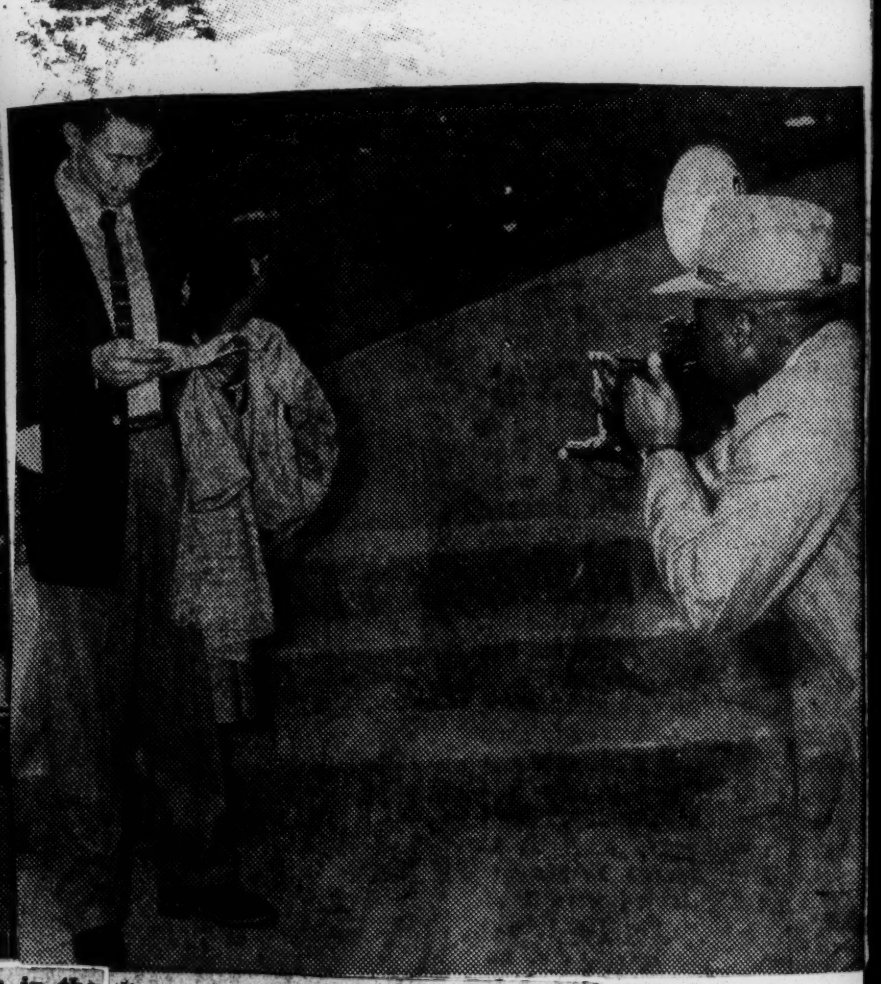
MRS. ADA LOIS SIPUEL-FISHER

Although she defeated the State of Oklahoma in its attempt to bar her from a legal education, Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher succumbed to the stork, who arrived to deliver a son in the arms of an anxious mother March 24.

Mrs. Fisher is taking the Oklahoma bar examination this week. In the picture above can be seen the young lady who broke down the bars of segregation in graduate training all over the Southland, holding her newly born baby in her arms.







FIRST NEGRO STUDENT in history to enroll at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville is Gene Mitchell Gray (left in photo at left) 22-year-old bellhop in Knoxville and the father of two children. School dropped color bar after NAACP took case before the Supreme Court and agreed to admit Negroes in the colleges of law and graduate schools. In photo at left, Gray checks his courses in graduate work with Dr. Torsti P. Salo in the chemistry building. Gray makes a selection in the University of Tennessee book store (photo 2nd from left) before goes to his first class in chemistry. In photo 3rd from left, young student finds himself in the limelight as W. E. Camp staff photographer for the Knoxville Monitor, records his

day at school. Gray didn't like photographers to follow him around, saying, "I'm just another student—please leave me alone." Leaving the physics and geology building (see arrow in photo at right) rushes to his bellhop job and from there to his wife and two children and some sleep.

From Courier Readers

Gray Fund Hits $822

While not moving at the pace which marked the first three weeks of the Courier's drive to help Gene Mitchell Gray, first Negro student ever enrolled in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, contributions to the Gene Mitchell Gray Fund are still coming in. The grand total sent to Mr. Gray so far is $822.05.

The fine response of Courier readers all over the nation has brought much sunshine into what had been a dark picture for the young man who defied Dixie's segregation and was thrown out of his job for doing so. Latest contributors include:

Cecelea C. Saunders, New York	$10.00
Twelve Friends, Charleston, W. Va.	13.00
Fannie Binn, New York	1.00
Willie Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.	5.00
Cedar Grove Theological Seminary, Prichard, Ala.	30.00
Nathaniel G. Douthit, Konawanda, N. Y.	5.00
Samuel Newman, Danville, Va.	1.00
NAACP, Omaha, Neb.	10.00
Rena Mathews, Haskell, Okla.	5.00
H. Clair George, Apollo, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Hardy, Youngstown, Ohio	1.00
I. C. Mallard, Normal, Ala.	.50
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Otey Jr. Nashville, Tenn.	2.00
Mrs. Ella Neal, Washington, D. C.	3.00
Elijah C. Alford, Oxnard, Calif.	1.00
I. G. Whitehurt, Kingfield, Me.	10.00
H. B. Moore, S. Pittsburg, Tenn.	10.00
Carrie Olwer, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
William H. Collier, Newark, N. J.	13.50

3 Knoxville Teachers Okayed For Summer School At Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — Three Knoxville teachers from Austin high have qualified to do postgraduate work in the summer school sessions at U of T. Wilbur Sims, holding an M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin, who is working towards the Ph.D., and Robert Beard, Knoxville college graduate, working toward his master's degree in economics, already are in school. Leonard Jackson, holding an M. A. from Columbia University, will enter U. of T. later on in July, to work towards a Ph. D. These are the first Negroes to ever be admitted to summer school sessions in the university.

There are other Negroes of the city, not connected with the school system, who also plan to do advanced work in their chosen fields during the summer school sessions.

Gene Mitchell Gray and Lincoln Blakeney, both of Knoxville had previously been admitted to classes in this school, by Federal Court order; Gray pursuing a course in bio-chemistry, and Blakeney, in law.

Joins Gene Mitchell Gray

Another Negro Enters U. of Tenn.

Former Army First Sergeant Starts Classes in School's College of Law

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The NAACP's recent U. S. Supreme Court fight for the right of Negroes to attend the University of Tennessee graduate schools means that a Negro law student can attend classes at home instead of in Wisconsin. Lincoln A. Blakeney, 30-year-old son of the Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Blakeney of Knoxville, will attend classes Monday in the U-T College of Law.

He thus becomes the first Negro in the history of the state university to attend the College of Law.

Matriculating the same day for his second quarter at University of Tennessee last Fri-

has been unemployed, having lost his hotel bellhop job in January, the day he entered the University of Tennessee. For unexplained reasons, nobody has given him a job in Knoxville.

The Courier has accepted funds from unknown friends of Gray, which assure him of remaining in school and maintaining his wife and two children.

BLAKENEY transferred here between quarters from the University of Wisconsin College of Law, where he went after being denied admission to the University of Tennessee last fall. The U. S. Supreme Court dropped the appeal of Blakeney, Gray and two other Knoxville Negroes on the University of Tennessee's agreement to admit them to graduate schools immediately.

Blakeney holds two degrees, an A. B. from Knoxville College and an M. A. from Atlanta University. He attended Morristown College in 1938-39, and spent three years in the Army. He was discharged from service as a first sergeant.

The other two Negroes, Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Alexander, are expected to enter the University of Tennessees graduate schools soon.

U-T WON'T SWING OPEN DOORS TO ALL NEGROES

Board Says To Let In 4 Only In Accordance With Ruling By Tennessee Judge

By TOM MICHAEL
Staff Writer

MARTIN, Tenn., April 9.—The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee ruled here Wednesday that its policy with regard to admitting Negroes to the University will continue to be in keeping with the state constitution and in compliance with the ruling handed down by Judge Robert L. Taylor at Knoxville early in 1951.

New Hall Dedicated

The board, combining its meeting with dedication ceremonies for the new Men's Residence Hall at the Martin Branch of U-T, unanimously adopted the following recommendations:

"In view of the fact that the opinion of Judge Robert L. Taylor affected the law of the State of Tennessee in no way except in the case of the four Negroes before the court, and in view of the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting of Dec. 4, 1950, the committee makes the following recommendations:

"1. That in compliance with the order of the court, the other two Negroes be admitted if and when they present themselves for the courses applied for, two already having been admitted at the beginning of the Winter and Spring quarters, respectively, of the current year.

Browning Presides

"2. That other Negro applicants 'similarly situated' be admitted to the Law College and the Graduate School and not be forced to seek relief through the courts.

"3. That in all other respects, Negro applicants be denied admission in keeping with the above mentioned policy of the board."

Governor Browning presided over the board meeting, which was held in the new Agricultural Building on the Martin campus, and was the principal speaker for the dedication of the new Men's Residence Hall.

The policy of the Board of Trustees with respect to admitting Negroes was set at the 1950 meeting when four Negroes were denied admission on the grounds that the state constitution expressly requires classroom segregation of races at all levels.

The two Negroes already in the university are Gene Mitchell Gray, studying chemistry in the Graduate School, and Lincoln A. Blakeley, a student in the Law College. They and two other Negroes, Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Alexander, brought suit in January of 1951 to gain admission to the university.

Judge Taylor ruled that these four were "entitled to enter the university." Previously a three-judge panel had declined to rule on constitutionality of the state's segregation law. Attorneys for the four sought to have the United States Supreme Court rule that the three-judge panel had authority to decide the constitutionality of the state law, but Chief Justice Vinson closed the case when the attorney for the Board of Trustees said the university was ready to admit the four Negroes who brought the suit.

Alexander and Patterson have not applied for admission.

It was brought out that the U-T Medical Units at Memphis can continue to deny admittance to Negroes since Meharry College at Nashville, which draws support from the state, is available to Negroes who want to study medicine.

The committee making the recommendations which the board adopted was composed of faculty members and administrative personnel at U-T. They were appointed by Dr. C. E. Brehm, president of the university.

New Building Dedicated

Members o fthe Board of Trustees present at the meeting, in addition to Governor Browning and Dr. Brehm, were Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal; Williston M. Cox of Knoxville, Sam J. McAllester of Chattanooga; Edward Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture; James A. Barksdale, Commissioner of Education; Ben Douglass of Lexington, Charles R. Volz of Ripley, Wassell Randolph of Memphis, and James T. Granbery of Brentwood.

The board also agreed to borrow the money necessary to acquire the remainder of the property at Knoxville needed as a site for an armory and field house to be built by the Army for the ROTC program. Plans call for this to be a $1,500,000 project.

Dedication of the new Men's Residence Hall followed the board meeting and a luncheon at which the Martin Branch was host. On the program with Governor Browning were Dr. Brehm; Dean Paul Meek, head of the Martin Branch; Weakley County Judge George Thomas, George Rowlett, Charles G. Tomerlin, J. M. O'Brien and D. T. McGown. Music was provided by the Martin Branch Chorus.

Elks Approve Scholarship For Univ. Of Tenn. Student

to all-white University of Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA — "I certainly approve of this scholarship, for it is part of our program to break down barriers in all things in the U. S. where our people are barred," said Elks Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson as he approved the granting of a $1,000 scholarship to Gene Mitchell Gray, first Negro student ever enrolled in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Elks Commissioner of Education, Lieut. George W. Lee of Memphis had granted the scholarship to Gray after it had been brought to his attention by Trezzvant W. Anderson that the Courier was carrying on a drive for funds to aid Gray after he had lost his job as a bellhop in a Knoxville hotel when he defied Dixie's rigid rule of segregation and entered the hitherto all-white University of Tennessee.

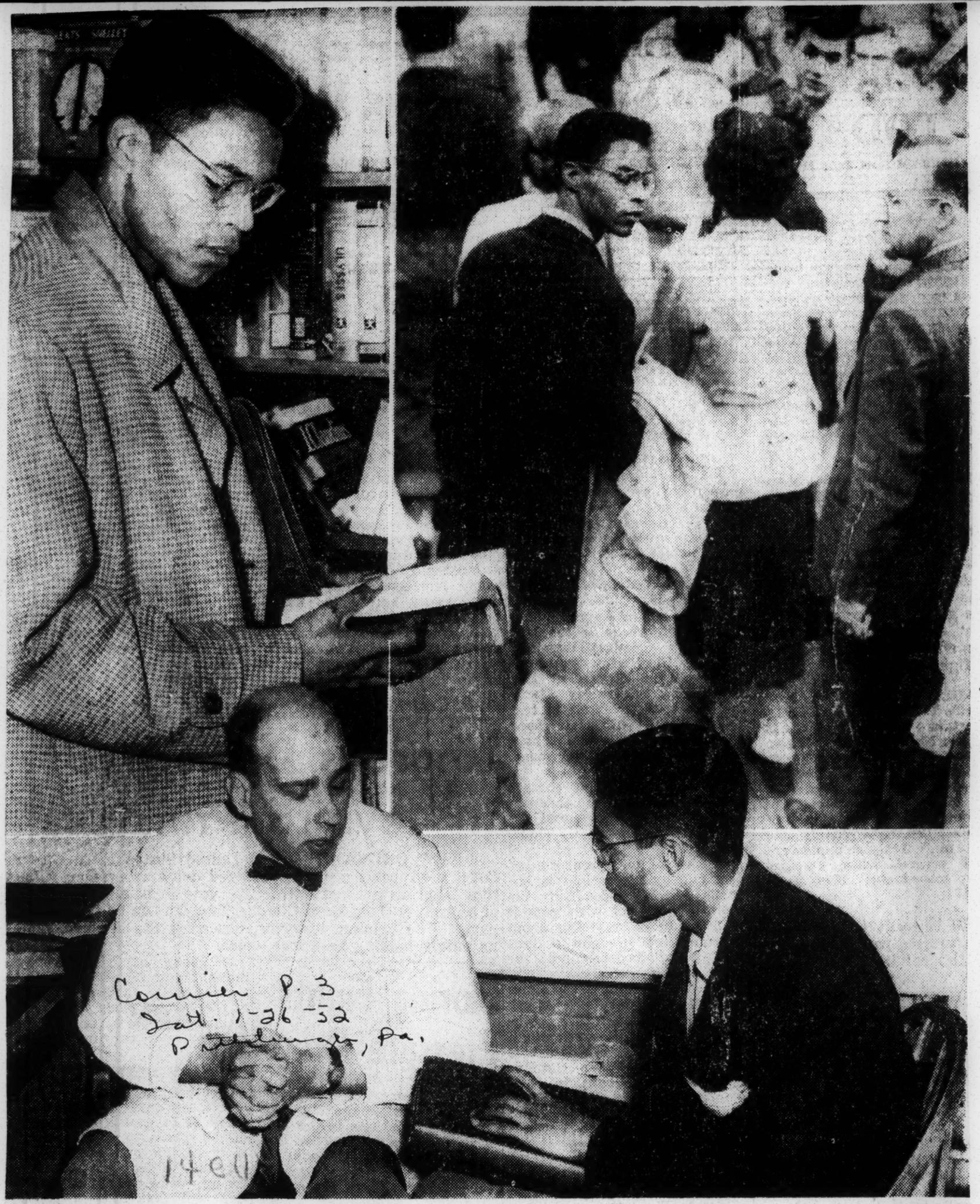
Gray's employers changed his work shift so he would be required to be a work when he should have been in class. His mother also lost her job when she began giving him financial aid. Gray had to pawn his belongings to buy food for himself and his family of wife and two children. The Courier drive raised almost $1,000 in cash for the young student.

Estimates by Gray, who courageously refused to appeal for aid, showed that it would take $2,000 to keep himself in school and support his family for a year. With the supplement of the Elks scholarship, Mr. Gray's troubles appear to be over.

In granting the scholarship, Lee said: "What Gray stands for is what Elkdom itself stands for. We have spent more than $750,000 for scholarships since our Department of Education was started in 1925. We're doing our duty. We're practicing what we preach."

14e(1) 1952

University of Tennessee



Courier P. 3
Dat. 1-26-52
Pittsburgh, Pa.

14e(1)

U. of Tenn. Student— First stop on the schedule of Gene Mitchell Gray (bottom photo), 22-yaer-old Knoxville (Tenn.) bellhop, who is the first Negro student enrolled at the University of Tennesee, was in the Chemistry Building where he checks courses with his faculty adviser, Dr. Torsti P. Salo. Top right photo: The photographer caught Gray unawares on his first day as one of the school's 5,000 students. Top left photo: Gray's second stop was at the U. T. Book Store.

Tenn. U. Campus Looks Over Gray

Courier p. 19

Majority of Students Pull for School's First Race Entrant to Make the Grade

Sat. 1-28-33

1400

(Special to the Courier)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—As the neat-looking, be-spectacled 22-year-old youth walked up the steps toward Ayres Hall, main classrooms building at the University of Tennessee here, a co-ed was overheard to say to a huddled group of students:

"I told Betty he was here and she said I was a liar. Well, there he goes!"

And there did go Gene Mitchell Gray, minding his own business. The 22-year-old Knoxville bellhop at the Arnold Hotel was a Dixie pacemaker for his race, becoming:

Pittsburgh Pa

1—The first Negro in history to enroll in the University of Tennessee.

2—The first Negro in history to attend school with whites in Tennessee.

3—The first Negro in history to attend classes as a student in the University of Tennessee.

* * *

GRAY DIDN'T like the idea of photographers following him over the campus.

"I'm just like any other student," said Gray.

After leaving a second class with photographers still trailing him, he said: "I don't like this—I don't like it a bit!"

Whether he liked it or not, his appearance as a student on the campus set other students buzzing. Surprisingly, for this Deep South university town, his acceptance at the state university was favorable.

* * *

SAID ONE Down South student at U-T:

"We have practically every nationality in the world on the campus now. I don't see why we shouldn't permit our colored citizens, too. I haven't heard a single objection to him among the students."

Said another:

"I'm all for him. If he's a good student that's all that counts. We're pulling for him and hope he makes the grade."

Said Jerry Kurtz, New Yorker, who is a chemistry graduate student:

"It doesn't bother me. I'm from New York and have been in classes with Negroes before. It's OK with me. Who am I to say he shouldn't be admitted here?"

* * *

ANOTHER STUDENT said he was in favor of Gray's entry, but that he had heard a few campus remarks from some students who did object. "But they'll feel better," he added, "after they get used to the idea."

Knoxville itself has separate elementary and high schools for whites. Negroes must sit in the rear of street buses to themselves. Gray must ride to school on one of these segregation buses, yet he can sit anywhere he pleases in class.

However, in his first classes Monday, he slipped into the rooms as quietly as possible and took a rear seat. White students were all around him. Not a single student moved his seat.

Gray entered UT as a graduate student and will work on his master's degree starting next quarter. He was one week late starting the winter quarter, because UT's agreement to permit Negroes came after the quarter had started.

Gray, university officials said, elected two undergraduate subjects for review purposes only—in chemistry and mathematics, and one undergraduate subject, physics, for credit purposes. His physics course will qualify him to enter graduate school to work on his master's degree.

* * *

GRAY AND three other Knoxville Negroes won the right to enter UT's graduate and law schools when the university agreed to immediate admission and the U. S. Supreme Court then permitted the Negroes' appeal from the District Federal Court in Washington to be withdrawn. This happened last Friday in Washington.

Gray works as a bellhop from 3 P. M. until 11:30 P. M. daily. With classes every day, he'll have little time with his wife and two small children.

He is majoring in biochemistry "because it is a field I am interested in." Biochemists are an integral part of the atomic experiments at nearby Oak Ridge.

* * *

SAID DR. C. E. BREHM, president of the university: "He realizes he is entering late, but it is up to him to decide."

The other three race students are Joseph H. Patterson, 28, and Lincoln Blakeney, 29, who had applied for the graduate law school, and Jack Alexander, 28, who had applied along with Gray for graduate work in chemistry. Blakeney now is a student at the University of Wisconsin. Patterson has said he may enter the University of Tennessee Law School in the fall, while Alexander has not yet announced his plans.

More Than $629 Received

Courier Readers Still Aiding Gray

Courier p.

Pittsburgh Pa

Goal for First Negro Student At Univ. of Tenn. Is $2,000

1400

PITTSBURGH—More than $628 has been sent to Gene Mitchell Gray by the Courier as of Feb. 29. These dollars came from Courier readers all over the U. S. A. who were touched by the plight of the first Negro student ever enrolled at the University of Tennessee and bared to the world in exclusive Courier stories recently.

Gray, only 22 and father of two children, lost his job as a bellhop when he entered the hitherto all-white university. His mother also lost her job when she began to help him. His financial plight was truly a desperate one, simply because he had dared to defy Dixie's vicious segregation policy.

The Courier came to his aid. It began the Gene Gray Fund and asked readers to help the young man. The response has been gratifying. Last week it was reported that $489 had been sent to Mr. Gray. The figure should have been $439.80. During the past week another check was sent to Mr. Gray from the Courier. It totalled $198.25, making the full total of $629.05, all of which has been sent to Mr. Gray in Knoxville, Tenn.

Courier

1-28-33

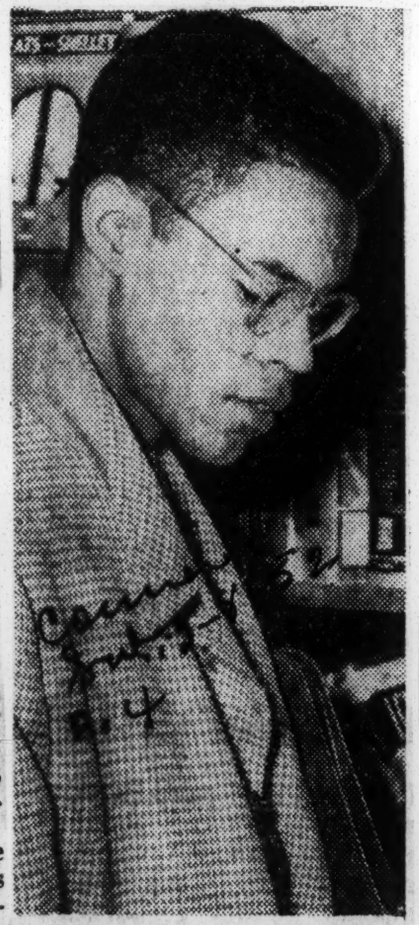
p. 4

However, it will take $2,000 to keep Gray in school and maintain his family for a year, so further donations are urged. Address: Gene Gray Fund, The Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. The Courier will do the rest.

TOUCHING LETTERS have been received from contributors also. One came from crew members of the SS Oriente of the Cuba Mail Line, New York. In Los Angeles, Harold Morse, a white business man, placed a big contribution jar in his liquor store and some $30 has been collected. From everywhere friends tell Gray "Keep On Fighting!" We say: Keep your contributions coming in.

Contributions received last week include:

Anonymous, Youngstown, Ohio	$ 1.00
Birdie Sebree, West Baden Springs, Ind.	2.00
Dr. P. N. Mills, Durham, N. C.	10.00
William Harper, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Bernice Wiggins, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
M. R. Jefferson, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Stanley E. Jackson, Washington, D. C.	5.00
David Frost Jr., Eufaula, Ala.	5.00
William Robertson, Smiley, Jefferson, Ohio	2.00
Avon Park, Fla.	5.00
Daughters Harriet Tubman Elks Temple, Utica, N. Y.	5.00
Paul Chapman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00
Rev. Arthur George, Charlotte, N. C.	1.00
Marise Russ, Panama City, Ala.	5.00
Rev. Don Pedro, New York	2.00
Henry Green, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
W. A. Braxton, Richmond, Va.	2.00
Paul Chapman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Raven White, Summitt, N. J.	2.00
Mrs. Gertrude Brown, Port Arthur, Tex.	10.00
Beverly F. Booth, Montgomery, Ala.	1.00
Mount Zion Baptist Church, Mobile, Ala.	16.00
Levi Simmons Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.	1.00
R. L. Peters, Middletown, Del.	5.00
Crew of the S. S. Oriente, New York	36.50
Ebenezer Ray, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.00
Louis Guest, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
Mrs. Sally A. Ferguson, Middletown, Ohio	1.00



GENE MITCHELL GRAY
. . . Courier readers helping

14e(1) 1952

University of Tennessee

Tennessee U. Admits First Negro Student

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—The University of Tennessee last week apparently became the latest southern school to admit a Negro student when it was reported that Gene Mitchell Gray enrolled in the current term, Jan. 14. Gray was admitted to the graduate school to study chemistry.

Three other Negroes also may enroll at the U. of T. They are Joseph H. Patterson, Lincoln A. Blakeney and Jack Alexander.

The admission of Gray to the university has brought to a close a long battle of the four colored students to gain admission to the school.

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The U. S. Supreme court dismissed the appeal seeking entrance to the university after the school's attorney, John J. Hooker, said the men would be admitted.

A U. S. District court judge, Robert L. Taylor, previously had ordered the students admitted, but the university had refused to act on the order.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson, in dismissing the suit, told both parties:

"We feel we haven't any case remaining before us. The case, therefore, is concluded."

Besides gaining admission to the school, the plaintiffs in the case had asked the Supreme court to set up a three-judge Federal court to rule on the constitutionality of the state's segregation system.

A life-long resident of Knoxville, Gray was informed by Dr. C. E. Brehm, president of the university, that he could enroll in the school Monday, Jan. 14. President Brehm said:

"Gene Mitchell Gray will be permitted to enroll in the university Monday morning if he chooses to enter now instead of waiting until the next quarter of school in March. He realizes he will be enrolling a week late but it will be left up to him to determine whether he can make up the work he has missed."

Dr. Brehm added that members of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees would meet soon to determine whether Negroes are to be admitted to all colleges within the university and not just the graduate school.

Gray, who was graduated from Knoxville college here, has no plans at present for his future. He said:

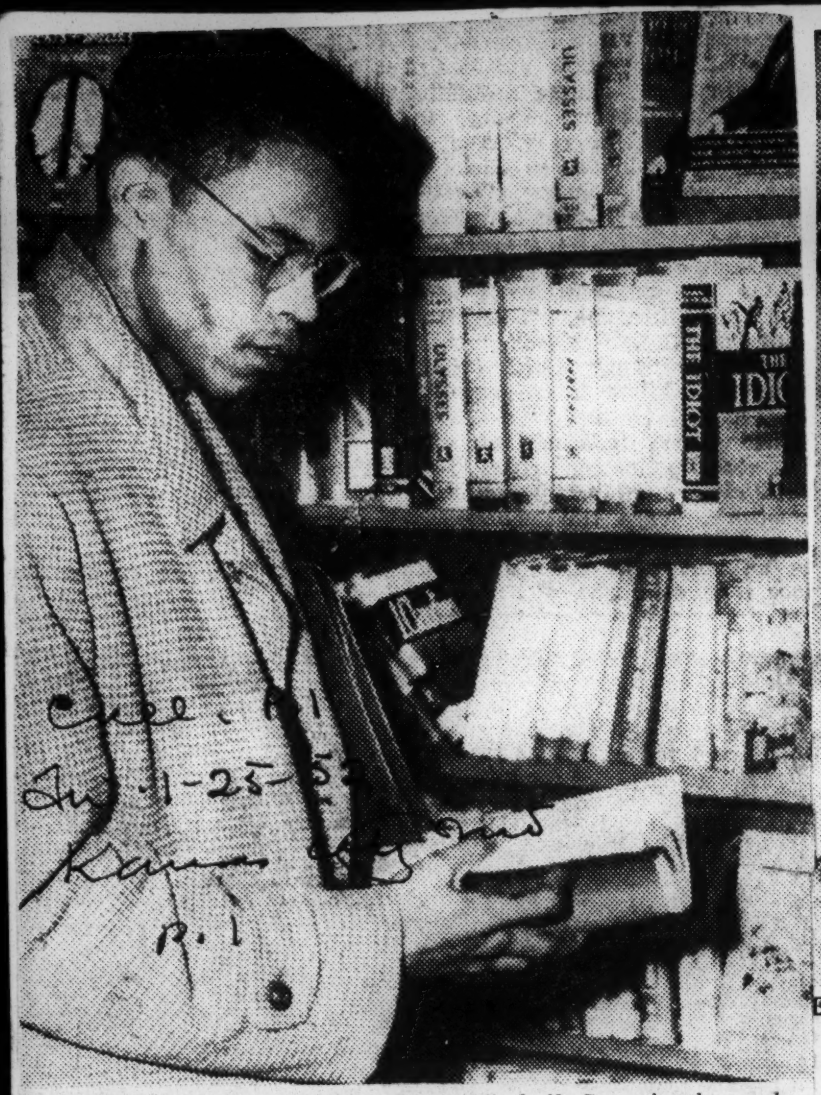
"I have no idea what I'll do after my college course. I intend to study biochemistry because it is a field I am interested in."

In an attempt to determine the attitude of the student body over the admission of Negro students to the university, a recent poll revealed that more than 75 percent voted favorabaly to accord Negro students equal status with them in all class work.

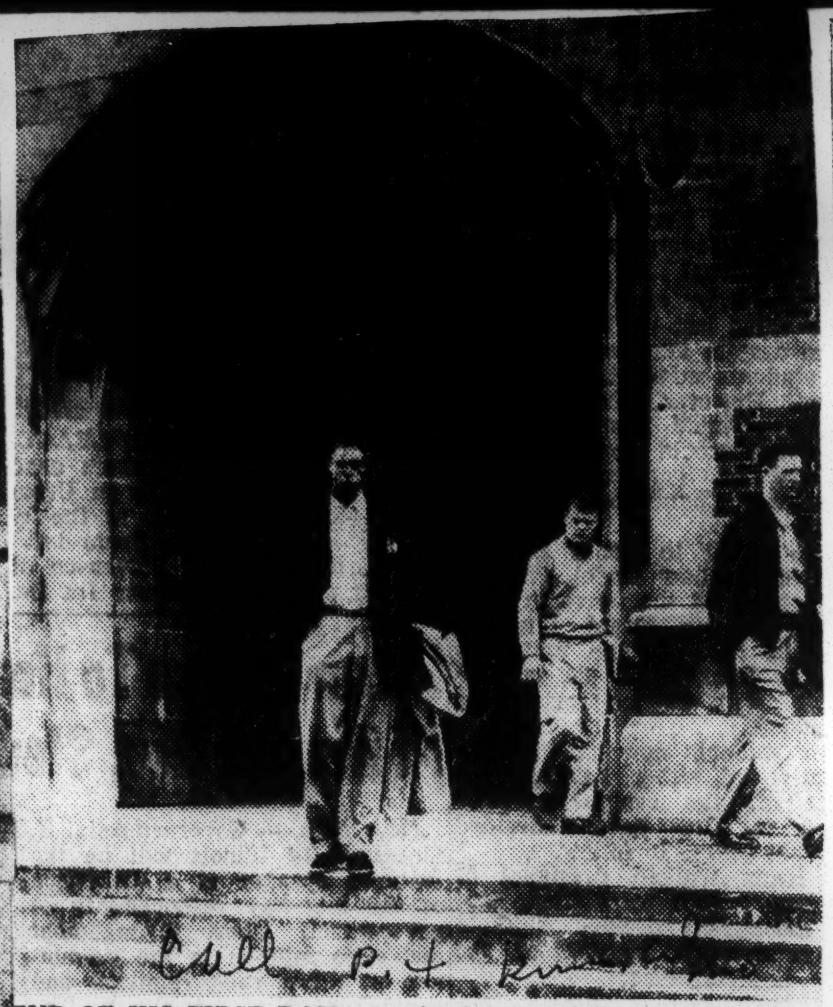
However, a few thought the colored students should have special dormitory facilities.

Many local Negroes, including public school teachers, have expressed a determination to take advanced work in their chosen fields at the university.

VICTORY AT LAST.— When Gene Mitchell Gray, 22-year-old Knoxville, Tenn., youth entered the University of Tennessee last week, he became the only Negro among 5,000 students on the campus. Here he is shown on his way to a class as white students look on with curiosity, but without animosity. Gray was admitted to the university when four Knoxville students' appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court was withdrawn on the pledge of university officials that Negroes would be admitted immediately to the law and graduate schools. Ironically, Gray did not enroll in any post-graduate classes. Instead, he is taking one undergraduate course for credit and signed up to review two other undergraduate courses before becoming a full-fledged graduate schoo student next quarter. "I wanted to brush up," he said.—Interstate Press Photo.



IN CAMPUS BOOK STORE.—Gene Mitchell Gray is shown her in the University of Tennessee book store about to make purchase before going to his first chemistry class. He is graduate of Knoxville college and of the Swift Junior college a Rogersville, Tenn.—Interstate Press P'hoto



END OF HIS FIRST DAY.—As the hour reached 12 on Monday, Jan. 14, Gray had completed his first day as a student at the university. Here he leaves Ayres hall, famed classroom building where no other colored university student had ever tread. He was given a friendly reception by other students, was embarrassed when photographers and newsmen followed him from class to class, and was relieved when left alone. He works as a hotel bellhop at night to pay his fees and support his wife and two small children.

TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY ADMITS NEGRO STUDENT TO CHEMISTRY CLASSES DURING CURRENT TERM

Long Battle to Bar Blacks From Institution Ends With Enrollment of Four

POLL SHOWS STUDENTS FAVOR NEW ARRANGEMENT

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Tenn. Univ. To Admit 4 Negroes

14e(1)

Leaders See Smart Strategy to Avoid Constitutional Showdown

Courier

WASHINGTON—National leaders here are beginning to suspect that the Dixie white supremacists are strategically evading a showdown on the constitutionality of "separate but equal" education.

A better than average example supported theory last Thursday when Tennessee, one of the foremost die-hard Southern states agreed to admit four Negro students to the State University and to incidentally avoid a Supreme Court test.

The above conclusion was drawn when the Supreme Court refused to hear the plea of the quartet of petitioners, seeking a ruling on whether school segregation laws are basically unconstitutional.

COURT DROPS CASE

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson was obliged to throw out the case after John J. Hooker, attorney for the University of Tennessee, informed the court the four petitioners will be admitted whenever they make application.

Leaders tended to view Hooker's belated change of heart as having stemmed from deeper deliberations by high state officials.

"The Supreme Court has decided just about all the questions there are in connection with admission of members of the colored race to graduate schools," he declared.

REGENTS BEND

In commenting on the issue, Chief Justice Vinson asked: "If the board of regents is willing to admit these parties, what is there before us?" He refused the NAACP counsel, Thurgood Marshall, permission to speak even briefly.

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled equal facilities were not available to the four petitioners, save at the University of Tennessee, and had ordered them admitted after their applications had been denied because of race.

GRAY GETS HELP

Courier Helping Lad at U. of Tenn.

Courier p. 1

Dal. 2-23-52

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

PITTSBURGH—Paul L. Chapman, quiet and ultra-modest engraver in the Courier plant in Pittsburgh—father of three young boys—wouldn't want you to know what he did in the case of Gene Mitchell Gray, first Negro student ever enrolled in the University of Tennessee . . . Paul is just that modest. But the impact of what Mr. Chapman has done should set a glowing example for every other Negro in America.

14e(1)

When Paul Chapman read the Courier story of Feb. 9 telling how Gene Mitchell Gray lost his job as a bellhop after defying Dixie's age-old segregation by actually entering the hitherto all-white University of Tennessee in Knoxville here is what Mr. Chapman did:

He went to the office of Courier Comptroller Hobart Lindsay and told Mr. Lindsay to deduct ten dollars from his weekly paycheck for three straight weeks and send those dollars down to Knoxville to help Gene Mitchell Gray continue in the university and sustain his wife and two children. That is what we call action . . . spelled with a capital "A."

Unquestionably Mr. Chapman had a need for that money for his own family, but his spirit of sacrifice and his sympathy for a courageous young Negro fighting against the odds of Dixie and its insiduous sneaking vindictiveness overcome everything and he gave.

And all over the U.S.A. other Negroes touched like Mr. Chapman, were also giving . . . they were giving in sums that ranged from one dollar up. And if all counted over so much to young Mr. Gray and his family down in Knoxville. Not that Gene had made any appeals for help, but any sensible person was bound to know that he **needed** help and needed it right away. America, once again, was opening her heart.

* * *

THE TASK is far from done. Last week the Courier sent around two hundred dollars, but it will take $2,000 to keep Gray in school and support his family for the year.

Here is the picture as it stands now:

14e(1)

Gray is still in the school. He is busy now in his off-time supervising a teen-age recreation program at a neighborhood center. He and his family live in a Federal low-cost housing project in Knoxville. One disturbing situation has been eased. His wedding band, which he had to pawn in order to get money to buy groceries, is back on his finger. That makes him a bit happier. He is still happier over the Courier's interest and action in his behalf.

But, how he feeds his family, one will never know. Looking in his pantry over his protest, one could see enough food for perhaps two days. His refrigerator, furnished by the Government as part of his apartment, had little in it. But there wasn't a single grumble to be heard from any member of his family. His plucky wife is standing by him in his ambition and urging him to stay in school as long as he can.

But Gray needs help . . . and needs it now!

* * *

HEART-WARMING responses by Courier readers from everywhere offer bright rays of hope for Gray's future. Another gleam is found in the assurances made to the Courier last week by Lieut. George W. Lee, grand commissioner of education of the IBPO Elks of the World.

Lieutenant Lee's department, which has given scholarships to more than 650 young Negroes, is working on plans to give an Elks' scholarship to young Mr. Gray along with a cash donation to help Gray's family. Lieutenant Lee's headquarters is in Memphis, Tenn., Gray's native state. A fine scholar, Gray is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

The Courier is urging its readers to go all-out in giving to help this courageous young man, who saw his own mother also lose her job when she entered the arena to help him with her earnings.

Send your contributions to: The Gene Gray Fund, the Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. This newspaper will make sure that Mr. Gray receives every penny and will also recognize all who contribute to his cause. Your letters will also be sent to Mr. Gray.

Beginning with our next issue (March 1), the Courier will publish the names of all those who have given to the Gray Fund, so send your contribution now and be on that list. You will then be practicing what you preach, for, remember, "actions speak louder than words."

3 Teachers Okayed For Univ. Of Tenn.

Courier p. 2

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(ANP)— Three Knoxville teachers from Austin high have qualified to do post-graduate work in the summer school sessions at U. of T. Wilbur Sims, holding an M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin, who is working towards the Ph. D. and Robert Beard, Knoxville college graduate, working towards his master's degree in economics, already are in school. Leonard Jackson, holding an M. A. from Columbia University, will enter U. of T. later on in July, to work towards a Ph. D. These are the first Negroes to ever be admitted to summer school sessions in the university.

There are other Negroes of the city, not connected with the school system, who also plan to do advanced work in their chosen fields during the summer school sessions.

Gene Mitchell Gray, and Lincoln Blakeney, both of Knoxville had previously been admitted to classes in this school, by Federal order; Gray pursuing a course in biochemistry, and Blakeney, in law.

U. of Tenn. Admits Negroes to Courses Not in Race Schools

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The University of Tennessee board of trustees has just put down a ruling which forbids Negro students admittance to U-T as undergraduate students on grounds of state segregation laws.

However, the trustees did rule in a meeting at Martin, Tenn., site of the U-T home economics and agricultural branch, that graduate students would be admitted.

Previously, four Knoxville Negroes won the right to enter U-T graduate schools and two have enrolled at Knoxville in the College of Chemistry and Law. One of these is Gene Mitchell Gray, 22, who was helped by Courier readers. He had lost his bellhop job when he entered and has been unable to get another job.

The U-T trustees held that it could not admit undergraduate Negroes because to do so would be a violation of Tennessee's segregation laws.

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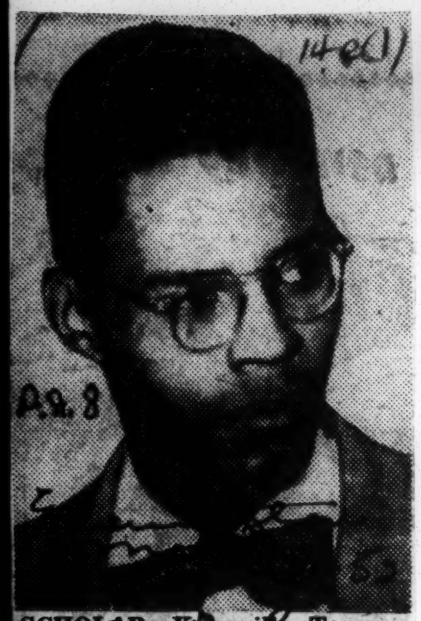


SCHOLAR—Knoxville, Tenn.—Gene Mitchell Gray, 23, a bellhop, has been accepted as a student at the University of Tennessee. He is the first of his race to be accepted. Mr. Gray is seeking the degree of master of science in biochemistry. —AP Wirephoto.

University of Tennessee And Accepts Its First Negro Student

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, Avon Williams, A Looby-Student, and Carl A. Cowan of Knoxville, Join Thurgood Marshall and Other NAACP Lawyers in Putting Over Victory For Equality in Education in State

A distinguished colored lawyer of Nashville, in the person of City Councilman Z. Alexander Looby played an important part in one of the most historic lawsuits ever carried to the United States Supreme Court when he joined the battery of lawyers representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to wage war on the trustees of the University of Tennessee because of thir arbirtrary refusal to admit four colored Tennesseans for the study of courses not provided for them elsewhere in Tennessee. Victory in the lawsuit was won Thursday, January 10.

The University trustees did a complete about face before the colored attorneys got a chance to bring all of their big guns into action. Attorney John J. Hooker, who was in Washington, apparently to prove that University Trustees had something more fascinating for the Supreme Court judges to persuse when they considered the case, than was presented to the attorney general of the state and state Federal courts that had ordered the students admitted to UT, turned out to be merely a lawyer who went to Washington to say the university trustees who hitherto had walked in darkness had lately seen a great light. They had decided to capitulate, so Mr. Hooker confessed, and therefore the U. S. Supreme Court had no case before it.

The court thus cut short a series of possibly brilliant arguments that were going to be made by Mr. Looby and four other NAACP attorneys, Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, and two other Tennesseans, Carl A. Cowan and Avon Williams of Knoxville. All are able lawyers; all are colored. Mr. Williams took part of his training under Mr. Looby here in Nashville.

Attorney General Roy H. Beeler as far back as September 25, 1950, had ruled that the UT trustees could not arbitrarily refuse the four colored Knoxvillians admission to the university, without showing disregard for the law, as already laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court. Gov. Gordon Browning immediately after Mr. Beeler's opinion was published had stated that no good lawyer would have reached any other decision than that made by Mr. Beeler.

But apparently just to be arbitrary, the trustees went ahead resisting the inevitable. They hired Nashville's able lawyer, the Hon. John J. Hooker who "came up in the law," to a large extent, under another great Nashville lawyer, the noted Seth Walker who died not long ago.

The move made by Mr. Hooker, in withdrawing for the UT trustees opposition to the four students, is believed to have kept the court from passing on the claim by NAACP attorneys that refusal to admit any colored Tennessean to any school in the state, either for graduate or undergraduate study, is a violation of law, under the provisions of the 14th Amendment, and his regardless of any provisions in the Constitution of Tennessee.

It is probable that Messrs. Marshall, Looby and their associates intended to cite the famous decision that a District Court in Kentucky rendered a few years ago and which opened all of the colleges of that state to colored and white students alike. It also killed a Kentucky law, enacted more than forty years ago to eliminate colored students at named Berea College, an institution that for many years enrolled both colored and white students.

The four colored Knoxvillians, who have lost two years of study because of the dilly-dallying tactics of UT trustees, are Gene Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander who are to enter the graduate school, while Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson are to enter the law school this month. Mr. K. Dodson, who also represented the trustees, the NAACP reports, says the University of Tennessee will in the future admit all qualified colored students seeking "similar courses" to those for which the lawsuit was prosecuted.

Gene Mitchell Gray was in Washington for the lawsuit but rushed back to Knoxville after the university trustees capitulated. He went to the university Monday morning of this week, was received and entered his chosen classes. He is taking a course in bio-chemestry, but because of having been prevented from entering at the beginning of the school year is compelled to take some undergraduate studies.

It is reported that the reaction of the white students toward their first colored schoolmate was typical of what has been true everywhere else—the students received him as they would any other collegian and lent him any assistance he asked for in finding his way around. Two quotations from the staff correspondent of the Nashville Tennessean seem to bear out the contention that nothing is going to happen as a result of colored students entering the hitherto white colleges.

The quotations are as follows:

"It doesn't bother me," said Jerry Kurtz, a graduate Chemestry student. "I'm from New York and have been in classes with Negroes before."

"We have practically every nationality in the world on the campus now," said Dabney Hall, another student. "I don't see why we shouldn't admit our colored citizens. I haven't heard a single objection among the students."

In this connection it might be mentioned that about five years ago, Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee launched his crusade for the sales tax, saying that something must be done to provide Negroes everything they need in education or else they would be applying for admission to our "white colleges."

It just goes to show that what the oldsters think about proper behavior in the world today and what the younger generation thinks, very generally, afford two entirely different subjects on which to write an essay or oration.

The victory won for the four colored students is the 30th of 33 cases the NAACP has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. That is a batting average of .909, and you can bet the communists are not going to cramp their style by publishing anything about it in Moscow.

U. Of Tennessee Agrees To Admit Negro Students

WASHINGTON—The University of Tennessee told the Supreme Court Thursday that it will admit four Negroes previously barred and thereby stayed off a possible ruling on the constitutionality of the state's school segregation laws.

The high tribunal dismissed the appeal seeking entrance to the University after the school's attorney, John J. Hooker of Nashville said the quartet would be admitted.

U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville had previously ordered the students admitted but the school had filed to act on the order until Thursday.

Hooker said the delay was due to the fact that the Board of Regents had to be polled before any action could be taken.

In addition to seeking admission to the school, the plaintiffs, had petitioned the Supreme Court to set up a three-judge federal court to rule on the constitutionality of the state's school segregation system.

In an unusual action, dismissing the suit in the midst of oral arguments, Chief Justice Vinson told both parties: "We feel we haven't any case remaining before us. The case, therefore is concluded."

Those involved are Gene Mitchell Gray, Jack Alexander, Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, all of Tennessee.

The Supreme Court had previously ordered universities in other Southern states to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

Negro Bellhop Enrolls At Tennessee University

By the Associated Press

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Gene Mitchell Gray, 23, a hotel bellhop, completed his registration as a student at the University of Tennessee today. He is the first Negro to do so in the university's history.

Mr. Gray will begin classes Monday as a graduate student seeking the degree of master of science in biochemistry. He will have a week's work to catch up, since winter quarter classes began January 4.

Mr. Gray registered shortly after university officials decided to waive the rules in his case.

A Federal court case in which Mr. Gray was joined by three other Knoxville Negroes was concluded Thursday when the United States Supreme Court was told the university is willing to admit the Negroes.

Two of the other three are now attending other schools and the third does not plan to enroll until next fall.

U. Of Tenn. Admits Winner Of Entry Suit

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The University of Tennessee opened its doors last Monday to Gene M. Gray, 22, a graduate student in biochemistry.

This action was in line with university officials' promise made during Supreme Court hearing on NAACP-sponsored suit to obtain admissoin to the institution of Gray and three other students.

An ironical climax to the victory was the report that Gray, who planned to continue his job as bell captain at the Arnold Hotel while enrolled at the university so he could support his family of four, found himself out of a job.

The local NAACP branch rallied, however, and has set up an educational fund so that he will not have to abandon his plans of attending the university because of lack of finances.

School Heads Confer

It is believed that Gray was dismissed from his job at the hotel because he stood firm in his determination to crack the ice at the University of Tennessee.

It was disclosed that the university's decision to permit Gray to register at the school immediately was reached at a meeting attended by Dr. C. E. Brehm, president of the university; R. F. Thomason, dean of admissions; Dr. E. A. Waters, dean of the graduate school, and other officials.

A statement from Dr. Brehm said:

"Gene Mitchell Gray will be permitted to enroll in the university Monday morning if he chooses to enter now instead of waiting until the next quarter of school in March.

"He realizes he will be enrolling a week late, but it will be left up to him to determine whether he can make up the work he has missed."

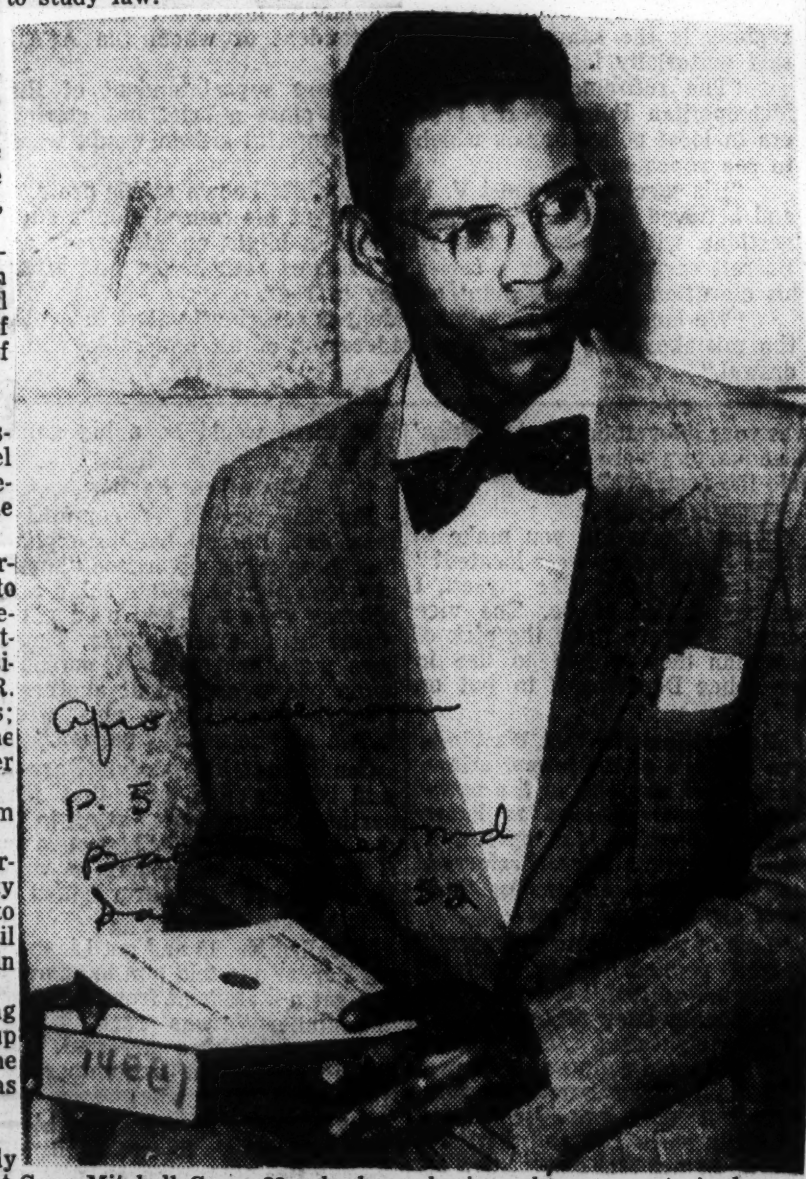
Further Procedures Studied

Dr. Brehm added that an early meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees would be held to determine further "procedures and policies" for admitting colored students.

Gray has informed an AFRO correspondent that he is being welcomed on the U. of T. campus by both faculty members and students. He says he was given a student activities card which admits him to all of campus facilities and extra-curricular activities.

A graduate of Swift Memorial High School in Rogersville, Tenn., Gray did his undergraduate college work at Knoxville College. His sons ages are, 3 and 1 years.

The three students affilitated with him in the admittance suit are Jack Alexander, 28, who wants to study chemistry; and Joseph H. Patterson, 28, and Lincoln Blakeney, 29, both of whom wish to study law.



Gene Mitchell Gray, 23, who began classes last week at the University of Tennessee where he is seeking a master's degree in biochemistry.

Gray Fund Now $.714

The scholarship fund for Gene Mitchell Gray mounted this week as contributions totaled $85.42 for the first Negro student to enroll at the University of Tennessee.

The donations, paced by the New York Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi which gave $25, swelled the total of $714.

The Grand Commissioner of Education for the IBPOE of W., Lieut. Cadge W. Lee told the Courier this week that he has already signed a check for a scholarship and forwarded it to a co-signer on behalf of Gray.

This list of contributors is as follows:

Mobile District, Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.	$11.75
Roland Richardson, New York, N. Y.	2.00
M. A. Douglas, New York, N. Y.	1.00
E. Pop Allen, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Julia E. Burks, Ashburn, Ga.	1.00
G. C. Branche, M. D., Tuskegee, Ala.	10.00
Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Mansfield, Ohio	20.52
New York Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, New York, N. Y.	25.00
John Nesby, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
Willie Nall, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
Lewis Taylor, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
Elliott Fuller, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
Will Hairston, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
William Cooks, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
Ural Smith, Sayreton, Ala.	1.00
Paul Robinson, Sayreton, Ala.	.15
Asher Robinson, Sayreton, Ala.	.25
Eddie Jackson, Sayreton, Ala.	.25
Viola Marshall, Sayreton, Ala.	.50
Andrew Johnson, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00

Enroll Second Student At U. Of Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The University of Tennessee College of Law was to receive its first Negro student in history at Monday's classes. He is Lincoln A. Blakeney, 30-year-old son of Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Blakeney of Knoxville.

Blakeney becomes the second Negro ever to enroll at the University of Tennessee in a graduate school. Gene Mitchell Gray was the first. Blakeney is a transfer student from the University of Wisconsin law school, where he had entered after first being denied admission to UT.

Two others of the original four seeking admission are expected to register soon. They are Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Alexander.

Blakeney holds two degrees — a bachelor of arts from Knoxville college and a master's degree from Atlanta university.

14e(1) 1952 University of Tennessee

Gray Fund Now At $489 Mark

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 3-1-52 P. 1

Jobless Student at U. of Tennessee May Receive Special Assistance From Elks

$489.80

PITTSBURGH—A total of $489.80 in donations from Courier readers has been sent to Gene Mitchell Gray, 22, the first Negro student enrolled at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. Gray lost his job as a bellhop at a white Knoxville hotel after he broke the color barrier at the white institution several weeks ago.

In addition to this it appeared last week that he might have some aid coming from the IBPOE of W in the form of a scholarship. Gray first received a check for $50 from the Courier on Feb. 12. On Feb. 22, he was sent a check for $389.80 representing the total received through Feb. 21.

* * *

A LETTER OF encouragement was recently sent him by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Courier, in which she said in part: "I think all of us feel the necessity of doing everything we can in order to make it possible for you to remain in school, and I greatly admire your determination not to quit. Please kep this same spirit always before you."

Contributions to the Gray fund may be sent to: The Gene Gray Fund, the Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Contributions received up to Feb. 21 are:

Fred Randolph, New York, N. Y.	$ 2.00
Allie Burston, Cincinnati, Ohio	2.00
Trazzvant Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Ebenezer Williams, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Mrs. Fannie Patterson, Boston, Mass.	1.00
J. N. Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla.	5.00
Mrs. F. Louise Madella, Washington, D. C.	5.00
No Name, Bluefield, W. Va.	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Crockom, Ventura, Calif.	2.00
H. C. Middleton, Memphis Tenn.	1.00
Mem Price, Toledo, Ohio	2.00
Second Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va.	15.05
Chicago Post Office, Chicago, Ill.	57.00
L. M. Donaldson, Md., Fayetteville, Tenn.	5.00
G. W. Henderson, Columbus, Ga.	1.00
H. Poter, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
R. L. Osby, Fresno, Calif.	1.00
Mrs. Lila O. Simmons, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Collins, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Lynch, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Cephus Smith, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Algerne Harris, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Armour, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
L. H. Gilmore (Harden & Harden), Charleston, W. Va.	25.00
Mrs. S. Dixon, Wyoming, Ohio	5.00
Women Convention of Nebraska Omaha, Neb.	13.00
Thoughtful Friends, Memphis, Tenn.	10:50
J. L. Burkley, Memphis, Tenn.	5.50
Mrs. Helen Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.50
Henderson Business College, Memphis, Tenn.	41.75
William Bell, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Reuben S. Taggett, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2.00
D. E. Foister, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Frank Crossley, Nashville, Tenn.	3.00
Charles Davis, Omaha, Neb.	10.00
The Kirk Sales Force, Chattanooga, Tenn.	5.00
Thomas and Lillian Jones, Dayton, Ohio	5.00
H. L. McClain Jr., Decatur, Ga.	8.00
James Harris, Jacksonville, Fla.	1.00
O. T. Scott, Jacksonville, Fla.	1.00
O. L. Griffin, Jacksonville, Fla.	1.00
F. Enix, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Mrs. Andrew Frazier, Seaside, Calif.	5.00
Pvt. Philip Berry, Camp Pickett, Va.	1.00
L. A. Smith, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Eugene E. Brown, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Albert T. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Daniel Roper, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Shedrick O. Davis Jr., Birmingham, Ala.	5.00
J. W. Mosley, Jacksonville, Fla.	1.00
The Empire Trade School, New York, N. Y.	110.50

(Those are the members of the Empire Trade School who contributed to the Gray Fund):

William Edwards, Eric W. Joshua, Thomas Wilson, A. W. Anderson, Leon Brown, Troy M. Cannon, Clifton Camper, Thomas A. Eaton, Romay C. Smith, Eugene DaBase, Ulysses Stutt, Frank Reid, Obediah Paulson, Vincent D. Allessandro, Irving White, Russel Klein, Kirkland W. Ward, David Gittens, Emanuel Robinson, Tito Adorno, Clyde Stewart, Alex Santiago, James Sulhim, Rupsot Corban, Ranzelas Pepper, Milton Tariff, Richard Moore, Vernon D. Jeffreys, William Long, Johnnie Turner, G. McClendon, Aaron O'Bryant, Ulysses Heggie, Heis Fillereign, Lamar Easter, Philip Fagle, Robert O. Smith, George Dreher, Robert Robinson, Buckhouse Riddick, Edward Grant, Luther Robinson, Mike Padgett, William Wimbley, E. Harkness, Henry Jones, Reginald Martin, Pete Gomilgon, Jimmie F. Graz, Annonymous, Julius Carroll Jr., Raymond Sawyer, John B. Morgan, Frank D. Robinson, Jesse G. Rious, D. Myles, G. Golson, C. Nixon, F. S. Beverly, J. Torrenee, Pilot William, Maric L. Riley, Joseph St. Price, Nichols Gumbo, Elder M. Hazett, Hoseph J. Allen, Lawrence Greer, Fred Riley, Leonard Patton, Wilson T. Hauson, Andrew Lawson, Theodore Holloman, Samuel Jones, Charles H. Cohen, Jack Harper, Westco Williams, Chauncey Davis, Fred Rogers, Frank Mays, Cy Mitchell, Bismarck Daniels, Anderson Meeks, Monroe J. Wainuright, Otto D. Mosby, Arthur W. Cranford, Leo Smalls, J. T. Brown, Edward E. Jones, Buford Thomas, James C. Gray, William L. Hunt, Lewis G. Stewart, Otis Maley, David Terry, Frank Graves, Solomon Williams, John J. Packard, William C. DeLoache, Frederick S. Countip, Leonard A. Davis, Tom B. Gaines, Clifford Foster, Ivan Levy, Eugene Tillman, Samuel J. Myers, Matthew Campbell, Howard Davis, Mirian Chambers, Rita Barclay, Edward Boatswain, S. W. Fenton, Joseph H. Frotman, Gerald Welch, Alphonso E. Hillaire, David Martin, G. C. Wallace, John H. Davis, J. R. Pogue, Mrs. C. Dazey, Miss A. Dazey, Ernest Pagg, John W. Rowley, William Francis and John Hendy.

Tennessee Opens Graduate Schools To Some Negroes

Courier Journal

Martin, Tenn., April 10 (AP)—The University of Tennessee's graduate schools yesterday were opened to Negro students who can't find equal facilities elsewhere in the state. P. 7

Thus, the U. T. board of trustees set a new policy, laying its recommendations along the line indicated, but not ordered, in a U. S. District Court ruling in Knoxville last year.

The court ruled that U. T. had to admit four Negro college graduates who sought graduate training in such fields as law and chemistry. There is no state-supported Negro institution in Tennessee which offers such training.

Forced to Pawn Wedding Band! . . . Not Quitting

MR. AND MRS. GENE MITCHELL GRAY
. . . with Gene, 3, and Larry, 1 . . . what price courage?

Student's Mother Also Loses Job As Odd Chain of Circumstances Haunt Him, Wife and 2 Children

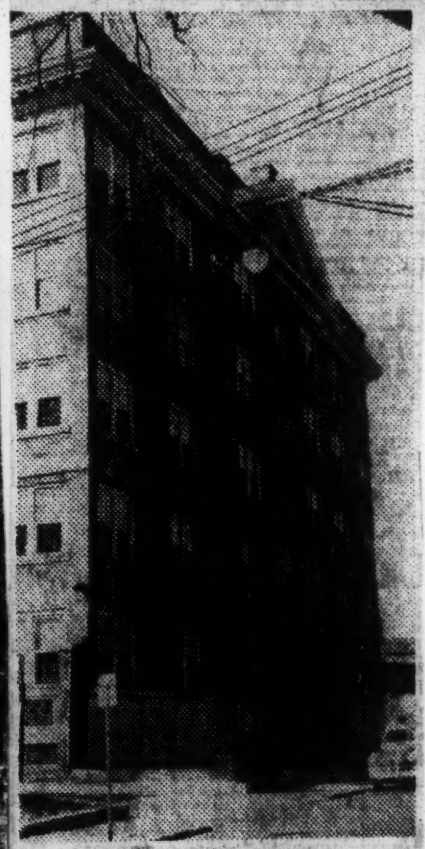
(By Special Correspondent)
(Exclusive to the Courier)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—What price courage?

How much must a man pay for the simple privilege of enjoying the rights of other men as other men enjoy them?

Gene Mitchell Gray, 22, first Negro student ever enrolled at the University of Tennessee, lost his job the day after he was enrolled.

How much must a Negro suffer when he simply asks for that simple privilege for himself? Mrs. Bernice Taylor, mother of Gene Gray, who came to her brave son's aid when he lost his job, in turn found her job taken from her!



ARNOLD HOTEL
. . . Gray lost job here

Is it a crime for a Negro in America to expect to be treated like an American? Is it a crime for that Negro to ask to enjoy all the rights of an American?

When Gene Mitchell Gray enrolled in the University of Tennessee, the hotel where he worked as a bellhop—the Arnold Hotel, Knoxville's third largest—shifted his work schedule so he would have to be at work when he was due in school.

Education or no job. That was what faced Gene Gray. He lost his job.

And is it true that for committing such a "crime" a Negro must suffer, be abused, intimidated and then penalized for it through vicious sneaking underhand subterfuges meant to bring unhappiness to him and to his family and their hopes and dreams?

Up in Heaven this week, the Almighty God, Himself, must be sitting in judgment on Gene Gray's case. For Gene Mitchell Gray, first Negro student enrolled in the University of Tennessee, has been pawning his belongings—his wedding band and watch among them—and those of his family in order to stay in school!

What price courage? Of one thing you can be sure: Gene Mitchell Gray has courage.

* * *

Gray lost his job after enrolling in the university; his mother lost her job after she began helping him, and he has been pawning his belongings—his wedding band and watch among them—to stay in school. But he has not wavered one bit.

There is no need to try to "explain off" the strange events which mean trouble and more trouble to Gene Mitchell Gray.

You don't have to have a crystal ball to see that underneath lies a saturnine atmosphere of malice.

This Negro had committed a "crime"; he had entered a "white" school in the South!

These strange events which have so suddenly sneaked into the life of Gene Gray, his family—wife, two children and mother—could not have been moulded out of any of the designs of Heaven, for there is too much in them that is diabolic; too much that is Satanic; too much that is born of hatred, malice and viciousness . . . all this because of courage.

OH, THERE have been the usual "explanations" which "sounded" all right, but it is obvious to every eye that Gene Mitchell Gray is a victim . . . a victim of malice and hatred, which does not have the courage to come out from its hiding place into the light and fight this Negro who dared to challenge the South's vicious system of segregation.

Yes, the day after Gray attended his first class, he lost his job; then came the pawning of his personal belongings; then his mother came with such financial aid as she could to help her son, then she lost her job!

The Arnold Hotel refused to shift Gray's work schedule back so he could hold his job and continue to go to school, although it doesn't seem possible that so big an institution could not have accommodated Gray's request.

But, Gray had defied Dixie! And he had to "pay" for it! Negroes don't defy the South and get away with it. Or, is that true?

WHAT PRICE courage? Gene Gray beat the pavements of Knoxville trying to get employment which would help him stay in school. But, as though by some carefully planned scheme, avenues gradually closed themselves to him and the pawn shops were his only salvation.

When his plight and the job "freeze-out" became known here over the week-end, friends passing by began to give him $5 and $10 to help on the way, in spite of the fact that Gray had made no appeal for help and that these kindnesses embarrassed him. These donations have helped. More of them must be forthcoming if this courageous young Negro is to stay in the University of Tennessee.

Please understand that Mr. Gray is independent and has made no appeals for help. But, when one pauses to consider that the sum of $2,000 will be required in order to keep Mr. Gray in the University of Tennessee for one year and maintain his family, then it is obvious that big hearts and kind hearts who are interested in the advancement of Negroes certainly have a moral obligation to show an interest—a material and tangible—interest in Mr. Gray's plight.

* * *

THE COURIER asked Mr. Gray just how much it would cost to carry him through with his family and after two days and nights of study he arrived at the figure of $2,000. Normally, it costs much more than that merely to maintain a family for a year, to say nothing of paying the expenses involved in obtaining an education at such a school as the University of Tennessee, and it appears that Mr. Gray has been conservative to an extreme in his estimates.

The situation poses a challenge to Negroes everywhere, for here is an opportunity to put into practice the things we have been preaching. Here is presented one of the most poignant and touching challenges we have seen in many a year, for there is a great principle involved, a great principle for which Negroes have bled and died through the years: the right to be an American citizen like all other Americans, regardless of race, creed or color.

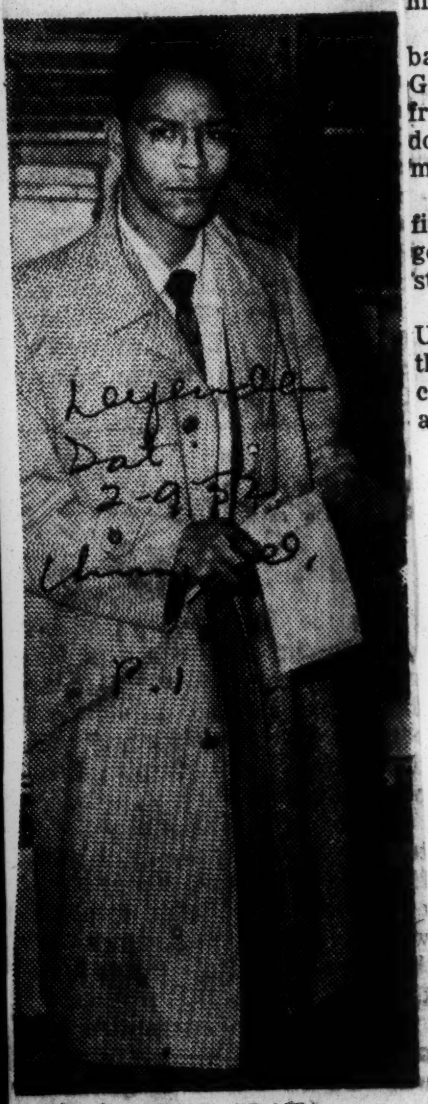
Gene Gray has won that right by his courage. It is up to others to buttress that gain by dollars and cents . . . and we hope Mr. Gray will forgive us for taking this liberty with his affairs but that is how we feel and we want everyone to know it . . . and do something about it.

The Courier's address is: P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. If you have a donation, no matter what size, send it to us. We will see that Mr. Gray and his brave, young family, and his brave, young family, and mother get it.

This is our answer to the question: "What price courage?"

The Courier's ace Knoxville, Tenn., correspondent has dug deep to bring you this first . . . and exclusive . . . story of the plight of Gene M. Gray, first Negro student enrolled in the University of Tennessee . . . as a public service to Courier readers. If any of our readers, after reading this story, want to help Mr. Gray with donations, please feel free to do so, addressing them to: The Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Friends Aid, But He Asks For No Help



GENE GRAY

KNOXVILLE—A 22-year-old student, who has a wife and two children, attended his first classes at the white University of Tennessee on Jan. 14, "lost" his job at a local hotel the next day, and since then has been out of work despite his efforts to find employment.

The student, Gene Mitchell Gray, the first Negro ever to be enrolled at the university, is one of three Knoxville men whose appeal before the U. S. Supreme court forced the school to promise to admit Negroes to its graduate and law schools.

Gray, a bio-chemistry student in the graduate school, told friends he believes he was "frozen" out of his hotel job, and that he has been given "the cold-shoulder" treatment at other possible places of employment.

Gray's mother, Mrs. Bernice Taylor, was helping him financially as much as she could, but she soon lost her job also. Gray was then forced to pawn his wedding band and watch in order to keep himself and his family intact.

Knoxville Negroes, however, banded together to underwrite Gray's current expenses. His friends—and others whom he doesn't even know—are donating money to keep him going.

Gray said that he was doing fine scholastically and that he gets along well with his fellow-students and professors.

At present, Gray's stay at the University depends upon two things: how long his friends here can hold out, and how many articles he has left to pawn.

Move Made To Stave Off Possible Ruling On State's Segregation Laws

WASHINGTON — The University of Tennessee told the Supreme Court Thursday that it will admit four Negroes previously barred and thereby staved off a possible ruling on the constitutionality of the state's school segregation laws.

The high tribunal dismissed the appeal seeking entrance to the University after the school's attorney, John J. Hooker of Nashville, said the quartet would be admitted.

U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville had previously ordered the students admitted but the school haid failed to act on the order until Thursday.

Hooker said the delay was due tc the fact that the Board of Regents had to be polled before any action could be taken.

In addition to seeking admission to the school, the plaintiffs had petitioned the Supreme Court to set up a three-judge federal court to rule on the constitutionality of the state's school segregation system.

In an unusual action, dismissing the suit in the midst of oral arguments, Chief Justice Vinson told both parties: "We feel we haven t any case remaining before us. The case, therefore, is construed."

Those involved are Gene Mitchell Gray, Jack Alexander, Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, all of Tennessee.

The Supreme Court had previously ordered universities in other Southern states to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

Tennessee Thursday, Jan. 10, capitulated before the United States Supreme Court and agreed to admit within the month the four applicants to the law and graduate schools on whose behalf NAACP attorneys appealed to the high court. The victory was the 30th for the NAACP out of 33 cases carried to the Supreme Court.

The case was closed Thursday afternoon after John J. Hooker, representing the trustees of the University of Tennessee, rose in the Supreme Court following argument by NAACP Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, to say that university trustees had agreed to admit Gene Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander to the graduate school, and Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson to the law school this month.

Later, Mr. Hooker and K. Dodson, who also represented the university, told reporters that this meant that all qualified Negroes will be admitted to "similar courses."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said that the applicants will present themselves for admission and that the Association will take further action immediately if they are not admitted. Mr. Marshall also stated that further action will be taken if other qualified applicants are subsequently not admitted. He said the NAACP legal staff feels that this case sets sufficient precedent to open the law and graduate schools permanently to Negro students.

The case was abruptly brought to a close by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson after Atty. Hooker made the statement that the university will admit Negroes to courses they desire to take.

By dismissing the case the court again dodged a clear-cut decision on the question of the constitutionality of state laws requiring segregation in state-supported schools.

Argument of the appeal was begun by Robert L. Carter of New York, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who contended that a decision by a three-judge court was necessary because a single judge had no authority to enjoin the enforcement of Tennessee's Jim Crow school law.

Mr. Hooker told the court that the University of Tennessee was willing to admit the four youths under the decision of Judge Robert L. Taylor of the Federal District Court at Knoxville.

Judge Taylor ruled that the refusal of the university to admit the youths was unjust discrimination under the equal protection

Agrees To Admit Four Applicants

State's Attorney Halts Hearing To Announce Decision

WASHINGTON — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved another step nearer its goal of the complete breakdown of segregation in publicly-supported higher education, when the University of

Gray Fund Near $1,000

Almost $1,000 in cash—that is what Courier readers have done to help Gene Mitchell Gray, first Negro student ever enrolled in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Contributions to the Gene Mitchell Gray Fund of $132.26 during the past two weeks brought the total raised for Gray so far to $954.31, all from Courier readers.

The contributors represented every section of the U. S. A. as in previous weeks. Caroline L. Cook of Brooklyn, N. Y., topped the individual contributors with $26.40. Walter Gaffney of Washington ranked second with $25.56.

Harold Morse of Los Angeles sent $24.30, and the John Fulton American Legion Post of Akron, Ohio, was also among the donors. The complete list of contributors during the past two weeks is:

Harold Morse 762 Venice Boulevard Los Angeles 15, Calif.	$24.30
Anderson H. Brown 1002½ E. Washington St. Charleston, W. Va.	5.00
Caroline L. Cook 213 Lincoln Road Brooklyn 25, N. Y.	26.40
John Fulton Post 272 American Legion 65 North Summit Street Akron 8, Ohio	10.00
Adele Schmitz 3111 Broadway New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Elinor Earnshaw 1625 D Street, N. E. Washington, D. C.	10.00
Bernard Sinsheimer 6727 Milner Road Hollywood, Calif.	5.00
R. Corley, 1309 Clay Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Luella Richey Florida State University Tallahassee, Fla.	10.00
Arthur Campbell 451 Monday Street Mobile 17, Ala.	1.00
Dr. and Mrs. Carl Beckwith, M.D. 15625 Twelfth Street Detroit 3, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. Allie Pearay Knoxville, Tenn.	1.00
Walter Gaffney 1811 Benning Road, N. E. Washington, D. C.	25.56
Charlie Lacy 1738 Madison Street Gary, Ind.	5.00
Total	$132.26
Previously Reported	$822.05
Grand Total	$954.31

14e(1) 1952

University of Texas

HEMAN MARION SWEATT

Sweatt Fails In Law Course At Texas U.

But Success Of Others Proves Experiment Works

AUSTIN, Texas — Heman Marion Sweatt, former Houston postal worker, and the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Texas law school, last week announced that he had failed in his course and had withdrawn from the school.

Sweatt gained nationwide acclaim when he won his four-year fight that resulted in the admission of Negroes to the state university. Two years ago last month the United States Supreme Court ruled that the University of Texas must admit Sweatt to its law school. Several other Negroes have entered since that time.

Sweatt said he had withdrawn permanently from the school for "academic reasons—failure."

Asked if he felt he had been treated unfairly on grades, Sweatt replied:

"I guess not—I doubt it."

Sweatt said he had academic trouble throughout his two years in the law school.

He said the success of other Negroes in the law school proves segregation unnecessary.

"There were no incidents," he said. "I may have lost my personal ambition but I think the manner in which the others are getting along in their relations with the white students proves it can work.

"The fear that abolition of segregation would result in a great turmoil has proved unfounded," Sweatt added: "I think the experiment is working successfully."

Sweatt said he plans to return to Houston right away but has no definite plans for the future. He said he is in ill health and that his law school career was plagued with stomach trouble.

"I had an operation last November," he said, "and lost six weeks from school. I lost some time during my first year, too."

Sweatt said he probably would spend the rest of the summer under medical care.

After that, he may return to college and resume his previous studies in biological science, in which he said he enjoyed "much better academic success."

"I'm nearly forty years old," he said, "and don't have time to waste."

He was uncertain as to whether he would attempt to return to the University of Texas or go to another college.

"I really wanted to be a lawyer," Sweatt said.

He said he did not enter the law school merely to break down the segregation barrier.

HEMAN SWEATT QUITS TEXAS LAW SCHOOL BECAUSE OF LOW GRADES

Man Who Broke Down Racial Barriers in Lone Star State Says He Cannot Make Grade

SAYS OTHER STUDENTS' RECORDS PROVE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES OKAY

AUSTIN, Tex. — (ANP) — Heman Marion Sweatt, who succeeded in breaking down segregation in the University of Texas Law school, has left the institution because of low grades.

The 39 year old former postman who won a Supreme Court decision admitting him to the state school, last week announced he had left the university because of failing grades.

In commenting on his inability to maintain the university scholastic standards, Sweatt said he "doubted" he had been graded unfairly at the school because of his race. Other Negroes studying there seemed to be making out all right, he indicated.

He added he does not intend to seek readmission later, but will return to his job as postman.

Sweatt blamed his failing health for his poor showing at the university. He said he would return to his home in Houston and spend the rest of the summer under medical supervision.

A four year fight to end segregation at the law school was won by Sweatt on June 6, 1950.

"There were no incidents," he said, "I may have lost my personal ambition, but I think the manner in which the others are getting along in their relations with the white students proves it can work."

Sweatt now joins three students from the University of North Carolina who were unable to fulfill academic requirements for a degree in the School of Law there.

However, unlike Sweatt, these students at one time expressed an opinion that their grades reflected discrimination against them because of their race.

Of the four students admitted last fall to the University of North Carolina, only one completed requirements for his degree. Another probably will receive his in summer school.

The lone student who made his grades at the school agreed with Sweatt over the issue of racialism and grades of the Negro students. He attributed the students failing grades to a poor secondary educational background.

LAW STUDENT SWEATT

Two years ago Heman Sweatt, a Houston Negro, won a U.S. Supreme Court decision granting him the right to attend the segregated University of Texas Law School (LIFE, Oct. 16, 1950). Last week, after getting consistently poor grades, partly because of illness, Sweatt flunked out. But he did not feel that he had been discriminated against either in his marks or in his personal life. In spite of his own failure as a law student he had won a triumph for his race, for another Negro, who entered the law school when Sweatt broke the barrier, is graduating next January.

14e(1) 1952

University of Texas

Negro Is U.T. Graduate

AUSTIN — Oscar L. Thompson is the first Negro to graduate from University Texas during the long history of the Institution. He has successfully completed all the requirements for the Master of Arts Degree in Zoology which was officially conferred on him January 31st 1952.

Mr. Thompson attended Moore High school in Waco, Paul Quinn college, Tillotson college, Austin and graduated Magna Cum Laude from Samuel Huston college in 1949. He served as visiting teacher for the colored schools of McLennan County for the school year 1949-50 and entered the University of Texas in September 1950, major in Genetics.

The title of his thesis is "A Study of Phenyl-thio-carbamide Taste Deficiency in a Negro Population and in Family Groups." He plans to enter the teaching profession in the near future.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Texas Academy of Science, the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, the Y.W.C.A., and Scoutmaster of Troop No. 307, Saint James Methodist church, Waco, Texas and is the son of Mrs. D. M. McVea, 712 Oakwood st. Waco.

U. of Texas awards last degree to Negro

AUSTIN, Tex. — Subtle significance was attached to the fact here last month that the first Negro to qualify at long last for a degree from lilywhite University of Texas is 41 years-old.

He is Oscar L. Thompson, a teacher, who received his master of arts degree in zoology after a year's study at the university.

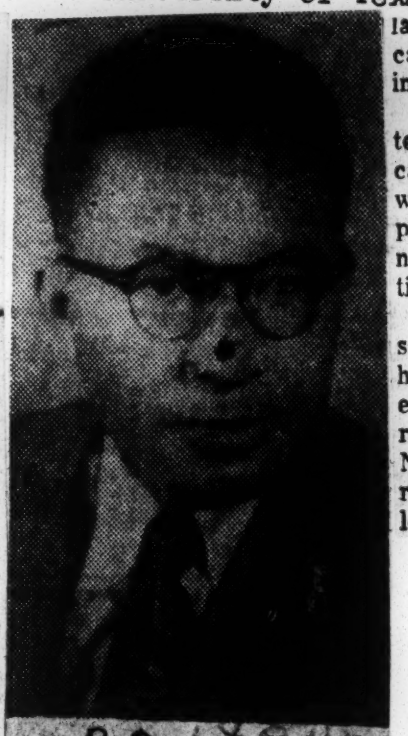
EQUALITY IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, TEXAS (NR Corresp.)

Another milestone in the long march to equal educational facilities for Texas Negroes was passed last week when Oscar L. Thompson of Waco, Tex., became the first Negro graduate of the University of Texas.

Thompson entered UT soon after the Sweatt decision of the US Supreme Court opened the all-white school to Negro graduate students. He graduated with a master of arts degree in zoology after acceptance of his thesis on "A Study of Phenyl-Thio-Carbamide Deficiency in Negro Population in Family Groups." A specialist in genetics, he says that the ability to taste this carbamide compound varies in different races. His study showed that five percent of the Negro population studied had this deficiency, and 30 percent of the whites.

Thompson now plans to look for a teaching job. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of white teachers and a surplus to be put through the six months training period. The hitch is when the program is to go into effect. As it left the committee, the bill empowered either the President or Congress to give the go-ahead signal, but some of its supporters are determined to reserve the choice to Congress. This plan is likely to get a strong backing in an election



The First!—Here is the first Negro to qualify for graduation from the University of Texas in Austin. He is Oscar L. Thompson of Waco, Tex., who received his M. A. degree Jan. 31.

2 Accepted At Texas U Med. School

Prairie View, Tex. (ANP) — The dean of the University of Texas Medical School notified E. E. O'Banion, chairman of the Premedical Advisory Committee that two Prairie View students had been accepted to the Freshman Medical class beginning September, 1952. The students were Frank Brand, graduated with the B. S. in biology in May, 1952, and Edward Guinn.

Sweatt Flunks Out of Texas U. Law School

HOUSTON — Heman Marion Sweatt, central figure in the famous suit to admit Negroes to the University of Texas Law school, was notified last week that he had failed to pass his examinations at the school.

A former mail carrier, Sweatt gained nationwide attention when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in June, 1950, after a lenghty battle by the NAACP, that the school must accept his application for admission.

The case began in 1946 when Sweatt filed suit in the district court for admission. In the ensuing legal battle which followed, the state of Texas built the million dollar Texas Southern university for Negroes in an attempt to last minute rush, even strangers. carry out an equal but separate interpretation of the law.

When Sweatt was finally admitted to the school, he was handicapped by the long period in which he had been out of school, plus the wear and tear on his nerves resulting from the litigation.

The 40-year-old ex-mail carrier said he does not know yet what he intends to do. Funds for his expenses in the school had been raised by sympathizers and the NAACP. It is unlikely that we will return to his former job as a letter carrier.

HEMAN SWEATT

Opened Doors for Negroes

Failing Grades Force Sweatt To Quit School

Former Postman Succeeded in Breaking Down Segregation in University of Texas Law School

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP)—Heman Marion Sweatt, who succeeded in breaking down segregation in the University of Texas Law School, has left the institution because of low grades.

The 39-year-old former postman who won a Supreme Court decision admitting him to the state school last week announced he had left the university because of failing grades.

IN COMMENTING on his inability to maintain the university scholastic standards, Sweattt said he "doubted" he had been graded unfairly at the school because of his race. Other Negroes studying there seemed to be making out all right, he indicated.

He added he does not intend to seek readmission later, but will return to his job as postman.

Sweatt blamed his failing health for his poor showing at the university. He said he would return to his home in Houston and spend the rest of the summer under medical supervision.

A four-year fight to send segregation at the law school was won by Sweatt on June 6, 1950.

"THERE WERE no incidents," he said. "I may have lost my personal ambition, but I think the manner in which the others are getting along in their relations with the white students proves it can work."

Sweatt now joins three students from the University of North Carolina who were unable to fulfill academic requirements for a degree in the School of Law there.

However, unlike Sweatt, these students at one time expressed an opinion that their grades reflected discrimination against them because of their race.

Of the four students admitted last fall to the University of North Carolina, only one completed requirements for his degree. Another probably will receive his in summer school.

The lone student who made his grades at the school agreed with Sweatt over the issue of racialism and grades of the Negro students. He attributed the students failing grades to a poor secondary educational background.

Heman Marion Sweatt Leaves U. T. Law School

By CARTER WESLEY

Last week Heman Marion Sweatt, who has been privileged to serve more people in the Southland than any other man in this century, ended his tour of service when told that he had failed to pass in the law school of the University of Texas. His was a failure impregnated with sacrifice and selfless loyalty to his race.

Only rarely in history are failures symbols of heroism and of larger victories. Leonidas at the Pass of Thermopylae was an instance, Christ at the cross was another; Stephen's being stoned was another: and Heman Sweatt, being overwhelmed by the vindictive spirit of the South's ideals of racial supremacy, ill health, and family troubles, nonetheless has his failure obscured, even as it takes place, by the flowering, fast-growing beanstalk of emancipation in education.

IN PLAIN WORDS

Now to strip that down to plain words: There was a long search for a plaintiff to serve in an attack upon the discrimination of not providing any university for Negroes in Texas, but nobody came forward. Heman Sweatt, a man long since married and settled to work, came forward because the youngsters who should have come forward did not.

Immediately Sweatt's name was published as the plaintiff in that case, he became a marked man, and all of the evil that is massed behind segregation in the South was turned his way through every possible means. He suffered pressure even on his job, the daily papers were taking digs at him every time there was an incident in the case, and on every hand, nearly, he saw hostility. To make his plight more difficult, misunderstandings developed between him and the NAACP hierarchy, and at the same time he had domestic troubles at home. But with it all he never thought of quitting, and he never took any position that compromised the NAACP's case or its ideals in the case.

By the time the case was won the break was practically complete between Mr. Sweatt and the NAACP hierarchy. What lacked of completeness in the break came when the NAACP attempted to conduct a drive to raise the promised funds for Mr. Sweatt's attendance at the law school of UT and failed completely. Here we are not discussing who was at fault in this break, for each side blamed the other, but we are merely trying to give the readers the facts of discord that impinged upon Sweatt in cluster.

HOPELESS ODDS

After nerve-racking anxiety over the question as to whether or not the money would be raised for him to go to school, he was finally relieved on that score by the citizens of Texas coming to his rescue and raising the money and making it available to pay for his schooling. However, by that time he had already become a bundle of nerves. Here was a man who had been out of school and had not studied or boned for any serious work in some 12 to 15 years, fixing to go into one of the toughest study ventures that could face a brilliant youngster. Here was a man approaching his '40's, who had suffered illness, mental anguish, and the strains and stresses of a very hectic lawsuit. There can be no doubt but what the atmosphere that Heman Sweatt entered was hostile, despite the fact that many of the students had shown individual friendliness. Sweatt needed six months of intensive review, both to get back the facts of his college days, and also to catch again the habit of study, but instead he was plunged into a situation of hostility and in competition with young, bright minds.

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

Winning a degree in the law school of the University of Texas would have been a bonus for Sweatt. Sweatt answered the Macedonian call for help in furnishing a plaintiff that would stand fast to win a decision, opening the law school of the University of Texas. That call Sweatt answered was fulfilled to a T, and with nobody to say anything but what it was filled well. It was the fullfilling of that call which gave to every black child in the whole Southland the leverage either to open the schools that were closed to them, or to pry away from the people who run the education in the South greater benefits and boons in the segregated schools.

In the famous words of Churchill, seldom has one man done so much for so many. There are a few of the little minds who will blame Sweatt for having failed to graduate, and overlook the fact that Sweatt made it possible for many to graduate, not only in law school but in all the departments of the graduate school, and increasingly in the undergraduate schools, and, as we anticipate soon, in the elementary schools.

As it was said of the Master, others he could save but himself he could not save. He could make it possible for hundreds and thousands to graduate from the school but he himself could not graduate. It is a personal disappointment to Sweatt, with which true Christian men and women will sympathize, but it is merely a personal ambition and has nothing to do with the great gift he has made to his people.

It ought to be true that if any man ran through the streets crying, "Heman Sweatt has flunked the law course at the University of Texas!" that the masses of Negroes would cry back immediately, and exultantly, "Long live Heman Sweatt!"

When contacted Monday, Mr. Sweatt had not plans for his future. Indeed, he was still waiting in Austin because his check had not come in from the Citizens Committee for the summer quarter. It is not known whether his job at the post office will still be open, or whether Mr. Sweatt would be interested in taking it again. But it is hardly likely that a man who has made such a contribution to his race would have to worry about finding a place to make a livelihood.

Sweatt Enrolled In Social Work

ATLANTA, Ga. — Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston, Tex., who failed in his studies after the United States Supreme Court had ordered him admitted to the University of Texas Law school, has entered the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

While attending the University of Texas, Sweatt said here, he suffered no embarrassment. Since his admission, he said, 90 colored persons have entered the University of Texas. Only one has graduated.

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Virginia

Negroes Admitted To 'White' Va. Schools For Courses Not At State

Virginia Tri. 10-10-52

P. 13 St. Louis, Mo

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—Negro graduate students are being admitted to predominantly all-white state-supported schools in Virginia provided the courses desired are not available at Virginia State college for Negroes.

Most of the colored students now attending former all-white schools are concentrated in the Richmond area.

The Richmond Professional Institute here, a division of the College of William and Mary, has seven Negro college graduates enrolled in its School of Social Work this year, the third year that such students have been accepted, according to Dr. Henry H. Hibbs, dean of the school. In addition, Dr. Hibbs added, there are about 35 adult colored students enrolled in specialized night courses, offered at the institute which would not otherwise be available to colored people.

No Negro students are enrolled in RPI's undergraduate day college and none has applied for admission, Dr. Hibbs said.

At the Medical college of Virginia here, three Negro students were enrolled this year, according to Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the college. One is a freshman medical student, another is a medical technology student, and the third is a dietetic interne.

The University of Virginia currently has applications from six students who want to take graduate work in the fields of education, psychology and sociology.

Last year, the university accepted applications from graduate students who later decided not to attend. Three other students enrolled later in the year and took graduate work in education. Still another student was admitted to the University of Virginia Law school last year, but dropped out before the end of the term.

The College of William and Mary reported that it had admitted two students out of five who had applied. Both have attended classes as day students.

One, a teacher in a Norfolk high school, has attended the last two summer sessions at William and Mary as a candidate for the master of arts degree in physical education.

Va

The other, a Hampton resident, currently is enrolled in his second year of study leading to the degree of bachelor of civil law.

Mary Washington college of the University of Virginia received two applications for enrollment from students for the school's 1952 summer session, but has received no applications from any for the current academic year.

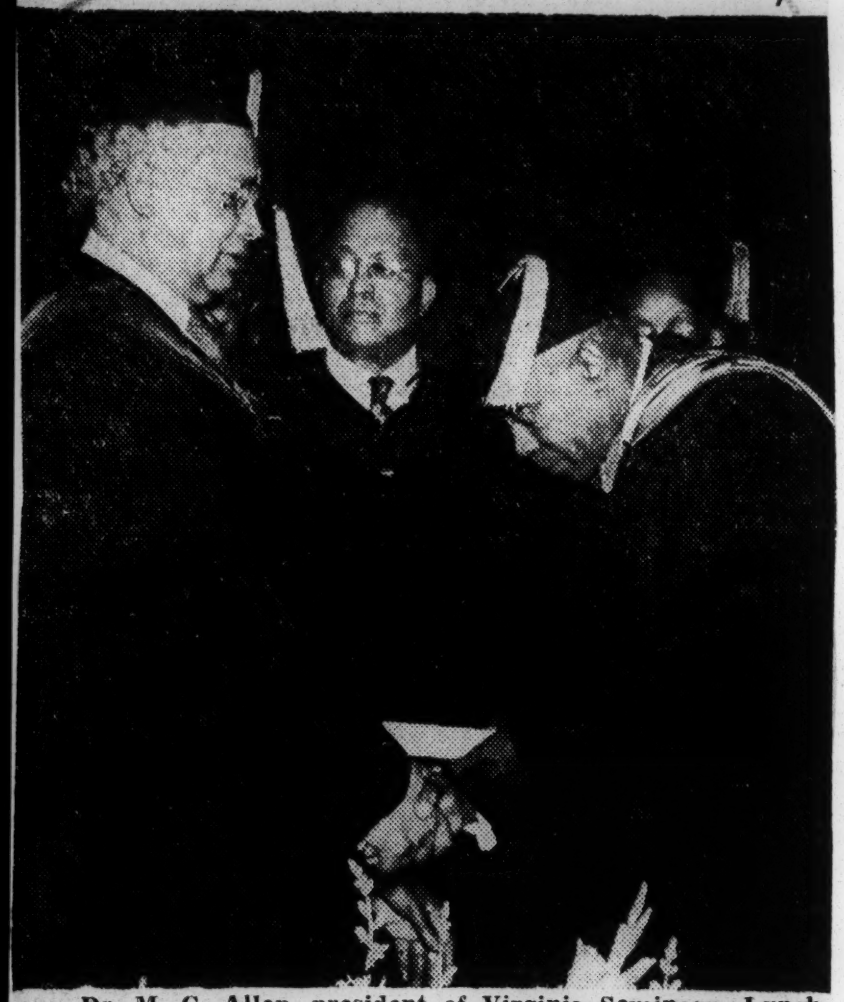
Presidents of the various state-supported institutions were unanimous in their belief that if courses desired by Negro students were available at Virginia State, the colored student should go there. In line with this sentiment, Walter S. Newman, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, said:

"It has been my understanding that when comparable courses leading to the same degrees are offered at Virginia State college, we should recommend that the Negro applicant secure his work and degree from that institution . . .'

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, president of Longwood college, declared:

"In my judgment at the present time in Virginia it would be unwise to admit Negroes and whites to the same institution as undergraduate college students . . ."

Rev. Banks Gets D.D. From Va. Seminary



Dr. M. C. Allen, president of Virginia Seminary, Lynchburg, Va., is shown conferring the degree of doctor of divinity upon the Rev. J. J. Banks, president of the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers Conference and pastor of First Baptist Church in Ardmore, Pa. Rev. Banks formerly held prominent pastorates in the state of Virginia. Journal and Guide

Several prominent Philadelphia clergymen witnessed the ceremonies. Shown above, left to right, are Dr. Allen, the Rev. Leonard C. Carr, face showing behind Dr. Allen; the Rev. R. L. Thomas. Dr. Banks, and the Rev. T. R. Washington behind Dr. Banks. Sat. 7-19-52

Other witnesses not shown in the photo were the Rev. W. C. Williamson, the Rev. E. T. Lewis, the Rev. C. M. Smith, and the Rev. William H. Gray Jr.

The Future Of Norfolk Division, State College

14e(1)

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO we pointed out to these columns that the money so far in sight for the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College is so paltry an amount, measured against needs, that the new plant of the college on the Memorial Park site would "have an anemic birth." President *Robert P. Daniel* of the college, in his statement to the General Assembly joint committee Wednesday, made it all too clear how shamefully inadequate the proposed or available funds are.

P. 14 Journal and Guide

At a time when Virginia's long history of inequities in education for the races is under sharp scrutiny and being, in desperation and after every persuasive means failed, subjected to judicial determination, the state needs more than ever to demonstrate some educational statesmanship that would move toward a decent apportioning of the benefits and facilities of public education rather than to permit a growing institution, with unlimited possibilities, to die of undernourishment.

Norfolk, Va

Can't Virginia, for once, do willingly now what it surely must do eventually?

Ltr. 2-16-52

IN A FEW SHORT YEARS the local college has grown to its capacity, with over 900 students enrolled. Only the cramped quarters it occupies restrict its further growth and service to the great concentration of population in the Tidewater Virginia section. Which suggests that the time has come to give serious consideration to a change of status with respect to the Norfolk Division.

Virginia now maintains nine colleges for white students and only Virginia State, with its Norfolk branch, for Negroes. Why does the Norfolk college have to remain (1) an appendage of the Petersburg college and (2) a junior or two-year college?

If it had the buildings its enrollment could double with the students needing the opportunity in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Suffolk, and adjacent areas alone. At every session of the Legislature the college officials have to plead for funds for the Petersburg college and the local college, getting too little for either. They are in the predicament of parents who find both children under-clothed, but having to send each off to school shivering in the cold.

It is time to give serious thought to the advantages and the logic of developing the Norfolk college as an autonomous, independent, four-year unit of the state's system of higher education. Do you agree?

College Admitted To AACTE

Journal and Guide

Accrediting Group Much Impressed By School's Program

P. 6 14e(1)

PETERSBURG, Va.—Virginia State College has been admitted to the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, it was announced recently by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of the institution.

Norfolk, Va

In a communication to Dr. Daniel, Dr. Edward S. Pomeroy, associate secretary of the association stated: "It is with real pleasure that I notify you officially that the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, at its business session in Chicago, Ill., on February 22, approved the recommendation of the Committee on Accrediting that Virginia State College be accepted for membership."

Ltr. 2-52

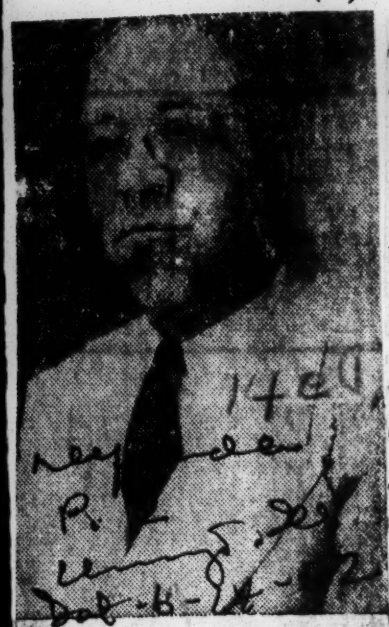
DR. POMEROY concluded by saying: "The Accrediting Committee was very much impressed with the program of your institution as reported by its visiting committee." Dr. Daniel stated that he had designated Dr. Edna M. Colson, director of the school of education as the official representative of the institution to the association.

The school of education, which Dr. Colson heads, began as an elementary education department of the college in 1922. Later the departments of art, music, physical education and secondary education were added when the original department became a division of education.

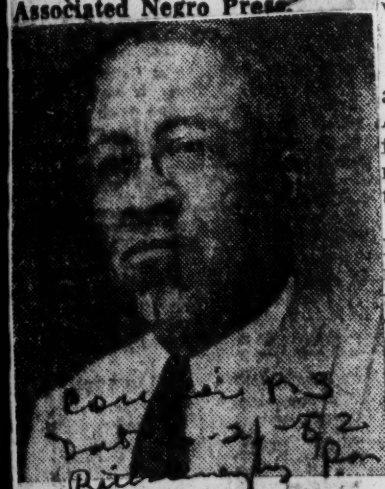
* * *

IN DR. DANIEL'S reorganization program, the division of education became the school of education and today has an enrollment of over 500 students. The curricula of and services rendered by the school of education contributed in a large measure to the college's admission to the association.

The American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education is the highest accrediting agency for teacher education in the United States. Dr. Dabney Lancaster, president of Longwood College in Farmville, Va., is the chairman of the Committee of Accrediting.



THE DEAN RETIRES—Professor and founder of the Department of Social Science at Virginia Union university, Dean Gordon B. Hancock has announced his retirement from the field of education — climaxing a career of more than 30 years of teaching. Recipient of numerous educational honors and awards, Dean Hancock was also widely known as a columnist through his "Between the Lines," which he wrote for the Associated Negro Press.



Retires—Dean Gordon B. Hancock, professor and founder of the Department of Social Science at Virginia Union University, last week announced that he has resigned from the field of education. This announcement climaxes a career of more than thirty years of teaching.—ANP Photo.

Mrs. Antoinette B. Davis Union Alumnus Of The Year

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

RICHMOND, Va. — The first woman graduate of Virginia Union University to be selected as "The Alumnus of the Year" was honored at the annual Alumni Dinner at the University Monday, June 2, at 6 p. m.

The cherished honor was bestowed upon Mrs. Antoinette Bowler Davis, wife of the Rev. Thomas P. Davis, pastor of Leadenhall Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md., and a prominent member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University, read the following citation before the plaque was presented to the honoree:

"Mrs. Antoinette Bowler Davis, you have been since your graduation a faithful and loyal daughter of Virginia Union. You have with courage and without compromise defended her good name. You have served your Alma Mater by working for her and with your means. In your long and faithful services as teacher, church worker and community leader, you have upheld the ideals and traditions of the university.

"IN RECOGNITION of your loyalty and faithfulness, the National Alumni Association is delighted to formally cite you as one of Union's most illustrious graduates. In token thereof, I present this plaque."

Another honor was bestowed on Mrs. Davis when she was elected national vice president of the National Alumni Association, the first woman graduate of the school to be elected to this post. She was selected along with Dr. J. B. Henderson, pastor of Bank Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, who was chosen national president.

* * *

MRS. DAVIS, who has retired from the principalship of the Providence Elementary School, was the first president of the Barco Chapter of the National Alumni Association.

The Baptist Ministers Wives Union of Richmond and Vicinity recently presented Mrs. Davis a "gorgeous" silk bed comfort. The next day the first class which Mrs. Davis taught at Dunbar School in 1924 presented her an over night bag, corsage of roses, and other gifts. Mrs. Davis will probably have received other honors by the time this is published.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Armstrong High School and Armstrong Normal School, Mrs. Davis received her B. A. degree from Virginia Union in 1941. She has done 15 hours work on her master's degree at Columbia University. Commenting on her first teaching days recently, Mrs. Davis said:

"My first day to teach was at George Mason summer school (in Richmond) under Papa (the late Rev. J. Andrew Bowler, who was a school teacher and for years pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church) and in the same room and grade in which he started as a teacher."

She was appointed under Superintendent Albert H. Hill to Moore Street School and later transferred to Dunbar School under Superintendent J. H. Binford.

* * *

MRS. DAVIS was one of the pioneers in the movement to secure equal salaries for colored teachers in Virginia. She was one of those who brought suits in the courts for the equalization of the pay of white and colored teachers.

The honoree retired from her Richmond teaching post in order to make her permanent home in Baltimore with her husband. The couple is completing a beautiful home there where they will reside after moving out of the church parsonage.

Honored As Union Alumnus Of The Year

Mrs. Antoinette Bowler Davis, who became the first woman graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., to be selected by the National Alumni Association as "The Alumnus of the Year."

Mrs. Davis was given a plaque and cited for her outstanding record as an educator and civic and religious leader at the annual Alumni Dinner June 2 at 6 p. m. The citation was read by Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union. Mrs. Davis was also elected national vice president of the National Alumni Association.

Dr. Patterson Founder's Day Speaker At Voorhees

DENMARK, S. C.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was the featured speaker at the Founder's Day celebration at Voorhees School and Junior College April 3.

Dr. Patterson lauded the memory of Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a graduate of Tuskegee, who opened Voorhees in April 1897. The speaker emphasized the importance of the contribution already made and still to be made by private institutions to the education of the Negro race and to the welfare of the nation, and urged that alumni take a greater part in the support of their schools.

Music was furnished by the Voorhees Choral Club, with Theodore Moore as soloist, and Miss Wanda Clemens directing. Rev. C. L. Anderson said the invocation and Dean T. H. Moore presented the platform guests. The speaker was presented by J. E. Blanton, retired president of Voorhees, and L. H. Dawkins, principal of the Denmark Branch, South Carolina Area Trade School, extended greetings on behalf of the Trade School and the community. President Cecil D. Halliburton presided.

• • •

CEREMONIES were concluded at the grave of the founder, with W. A. Sojourner leading the singing, and Douglas Lebby, an alumnus, aided in arranging the floral tributes. The Rev. Osmand H. Brown, Jr., of Savannah, and the Rev. Bruce Williamson, of Spartanburg, a member of the board of trustees, said the final prayers and benediction.

Other guest speakers who have appeared at Voorhees recently include Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University (Pa.), the Rev. Tollie H. Caution, D. D., secretary for Negro work of the National Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Gustave H. Caution, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Savannah. Wallace Thompson, tenor, of Boston, was also presented in recital.

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Washington University

Open All Departments

Qualified Negro Students Admitted To Wash. U.

St. Louis, Mo. (ANP).—Qualified Negro students now will be admitted to all departments of Washington university.

This announcement last week was told to principals of local Negro high schools here. The university previously admitted colored students only to the graduate schools.

One of the leading organizations to support the admission of colored students to all branches of the university was Student Life, campus newspaper, which carried a series of editorials on the issue in March, 1951.

In commenting on the university's decision to open all departments to Negro students, Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of the university, said in part:

"This extension of the admission of Negroes to undergraduate courses of Washington university follows five years of successful experience with enrollment of Negroes in its graduate division.

"The action in opening the university's facilities in all of its divisions to Negroes is in accord with its desire that the education that it supplies shall be most effective in building a society suited to the needs of free men and women.

"Both students and faculty have assured the administration that undergraduate Negro students will be given the same cordiall welcome that has been extended to Negroes as graduate students."

Washington University Open To All

For the first time since the year 1900, Negro students will be admitted to all divisions of Washington University. The announcement was made last Saturday, May 10 by Chancellor Arthur H. Compton while meeting with the principal Negro high schools in the St. Louis area.

According to the Chancellor, "This extension of the admission of Negroes to the undergraduate courses of Washington university follows five years of successful experience with the enrollment of Negroes in its graduate divisions."

The admission of Negroes to the undergraduate levels has been the subject for much discussion for several years. Active in this matter was the campus newspaper at WU 'Student Life' which editorialized since 1942 urging the admittance of Negroes to all levels.

Negroes were first accepted in the School of Medicine in June, 1947. In December of the same year, they were accepted in the graduate division of the School of Social Work. The graduate School of Arts and Sciences was next to open in May, 1948, and in March, 1949 graduate divisions of engineering, architecture, business, botany and law were opened.

The WU announcement followed by seven years, a similar move at St. Louis university which occured in 1944.

Washington Univ. Opens All Divisions To Negroes

University Previously Admitted Graduates

ST. LOUIS, Mo. - (ANP) Qualified Negro students now will be admitted to all departments of Washington University.

This announcement last week was told to principals of local Negro high schools here. The university previously admitted colored students only, to the graduate schools.

The decision to open all departments to Negroes was approved by the board of directors. The various principals of schools affected by the decision were called to a meeting and informed of the change in policy.

For the past year much discussion has centered on the admission of Negroes to all branches of the university. The first colored student to be admitted to the school was enrolled in the School of medicine in June, 1947.

After admissian to the School of Medicine, colored students were accepted in the graduate division of the school of Social Work in December, 1947. The next year Negroes were admitted to the graduate school of Arts and Sciences, and in 1949 to other graduate schools.

"The action in opening the university's facilities in all of its divisions to Negroes is in accord with its desire that the education that it supplies shall be most effective in building a society suited to the needs of free men and women.

"Both students and faculty have assured the administration that under-graduate Negro students will be given the same cordial welcome that has been extended to Negroes as graduate students.

Washington U. Graduates 1st

Charles Scarlett

N. Carolina Native

St. Louis, Mo. — Charles R. Scarlett, attorney and World War II veteran, is the first person of his race to graduate from Washington University Law School in 50 years.

CHARLES R. SCARLETT

Mr. Scarlett, son of the late Drs. Henry C. and Donnie Redmond Scarlett of Greensboro, N.C., and nephew of Roy Lowe, local attorney, and Mrs. Lowe, received his bachelor of laws degree Feb. 2, but participated in the June commencement.

He attended Lincoln (Mo.) and Howard Universities and is a member of Nu Beta Epsilon, legal fraternity and passed the Missouri State Bar in February. He is also a contributor to the Washington University Law Quarterly.

During World War II, he served in the Pacific theatre of operations with the U.S. Marines as a member of the 51st Defense Battalion.

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Washington University

Washington U. Opens Doors

Survey Reports Student Approval

ST. LOUIS—The board of directors of Washington University has approved the admission of all qualified students without regard to race.

In a meeting at the university May 10, the principals of the city's colored high schools were informed that Washington will welcome applications from among their graduates whom they consider qualified to meet the university's academic and general requirements.

Successful Experience

"This extension of the admission of colored students to the undergraduate courses at Washington University follows five years of successful experience with the enrollment of colored students in its graduate divisions," Chancellor Arthur H. Compton said.

"Both students and faculty have assured the administration that undergraduate colored students will be given the same cordial welcome that has been extended them as graduate students," he added.

Within the past five years, several student and faculty polls have been taken at the school, and in every instance the trend has been favorable toward the admission of colored students.

'Time Not Right'

The board remained silent on the issue until six months ago when a board member reported that "the time was not right" for the admission of colored students, and that since the training in St. Louis schools was inferior, the colored students would find it difficult to match the standards of the school.

The report, when published, brought a heated reply editorially, from Student Life, the campus newspaper, and the two colored weeklies in the city (the St. Louis Argus and the St. Louis American).

'Student Life', Dr. J. J. Kessler Held Big Role In Washington U. Opening

Campus Paper Through Editorials And Surveys Rapped Bias Policy; Kessler Reports and Interviews Cited Inequality

When Chancellor Arthur H. Compton announced last Saturday, May 10, that Negro students would henceforth be admitted to study on all levels at Washington University, he put the climax to a long, poignant drama the characters of which included the whole Negro populace of St. Louis, a campus publication titled 'Student Life' and one John J. Kessler.

Since 1942 'Student Life' under editorship of numerous Washington University students who have come and gone has consistently carried editorials, interviews, features and letters to the editor from students, all calling for admission of Negro students to the undergraduate level.

Dr. John J. Kessler, former lecturer of semantics at Washington U., has carried on a more or less one-man crusade by using facts and figures to point out the inequalities of the St. Louis Public school system. He has also, since publication of the 'Kessler Report' which vividly showed these inequalities, taken polls of the student body at WU on the question of Negro admissions.

KESSLER REPORTS

While gathering his information for the report Dr. Kessler found that there were no discriminatory clauses in the charter of the University which was incorporated in 1857. It had been founded four years earlier as Elliott University by a Unitarian minister, Dr. William Greenleaf Elliott.

It was also found that prior to 1900 Negroes did attend the university at the undergraduate level and some were graduated. About this Dr. Kessler wrote:

"About the turn of the century, Negroes were no longer admitted to the university. There is no record of formal action on the part of the then existing Board of Managers and no records of further action, nor do the minutes of the board contain records of discussion of the problem. It became a sort of unwritten law, however, to bar Negroes. It has been a de facto law which has held down to the time of writing this report that, although some of the graduate schools have been open to Negroes, the main body of the university, the undergraduate school, has been closed to Negroes.

"This policy has been held in spite of the very considerable amount of public opinion which has favored the breaking down of this discrimination policy.

"Students come from all over the world to Washington University, from China, India, Israel, etc., but children of Negro citizens of the U.S.A. are denied the educational opportunities which

this school has to offer."

STUDENT LIFE TALKS

Meanwhile as Dr. Kessler continued to dig for the facts and kept on presenting them to various religious and civic bodies the students at WU kept up their chants "admit Negroes." As late as February 5, 1952, under the same head "Admit Negroes," a Student Life editorial read:

"This is the third time that a new semester has opened and this editorial has appeared here. The headlines over this editorial is the same one that headed the two previous calls for admission of Negroes to all divisions of Washington University.

"Why? Because Negroes are still barred from entering this university on equal basis with white students. They are admitted to the graduate schools only.

"This is not a new plea. It has been before the governing body of WU for years.

"Many qualified Negroes have been prevented from bettering themselves, their people and the nation as a whole because the Board of Directors has failed to take positive action on this question. Year after year the board says: 'We're working on it.'

"It seems totally inconsistent to us that spokesmen for the university should make public pronouncement of international understanding and brotherhood when WU enforces a bar against a certain group of American citizens.

"Among the new students on this campus are persons from countries whose population are non-white. What kind of impression does our Negro admission policy make on them?

"WU students have expressed their opinion on this issue. The majority say: OPEN ALL DEPARTMENTS TO QUALIFIED NEGROES. We say it, too. How long will WU say, 'NO?'

In May, 1949, the WU 'Y' got into the fight by sponsoring a poll of students on the question "Do you favor the admission of Negroes to the undergraduate schools of WU in the fall semester, 1948?"

Of 2283 students polled 1767 voted "yes" while 516 expressed unfavorable opinion. The poll clearly indicated that a majority were not opposed to the idea as the university authorities have had the community believe.

In a later poll conducted by Dr. Kessler it was revealed that students from the various sections of the country including the South were much in favor of admitting Negroes to all levels of the university.

There were numerous other efforts on the part of the student and Dr. Kessler to get the administration to change its policy. Thus when Chancellor Compton declared "Both students and faculty have assured the administration that undergraduate Negro students will be given the same cordial welcome that has been extended to Negroes as graduate students," he was repeating a fact that was discovered as far back as 1948 by the students themselves.

How Say Ye, Gentlemen?

(The following is one of the editorials printed in "Student Life", February 12, 1952 campus newspaper at Washington University which pointed up the necessity for the Washington University administration to face the issue of Negro admission squarely).

"In his annual report to you, the Chancellor stated: 'In the difficult decades that lie ahead, we have seen that America faces severe tests not only of her strength and courage, but also of her human understanding. Washington University wants to do its share in supplying citizens that will help the nation meet these tests.'

"You, as the governing board of the University, have had before you for several years, a test of your strength and courage and human understanding. You are the men who must decide whether qualified Negroes will be admitted to WU.

"We have been told that the problem is being considered. A test was being sought which would admit only really 'qualified students'—white and Negro. The University couldn't go too far ahead of the community on the touchy race qusetion.

"As far as we know a new admissions test has not been formulated.

"As far as advancing too rapidly for St. Louis' racial climate, you might consider that the University is dragging behind the changing attitudes of the community. St. Louis University has admitted Negroes to all levels. Has that university been quarantined by the community?

"WU has an extraordinary obligation to do all it possibly can to help point the way for the community. It has an ethical responsibility which cannot be met simply by stating moral objectives of the University.

"It is pertinent here to cite an incident that occurred recently in the United Nations when U. S. delegate Channing Tobias, Negro educator had to reply to a Soviet charge of discrimination in the United States. Channing said he was 'pleased, as one born in the state of Georgia, that I could survive my boyhood days there and make my way to Paris as a member of the United States delegation.'

"WU must become another way station on the road to self-improvement and national service for a large number of American citizens. The world is watching us.

"WU cannot continue to go counter to a growing trend of private universities admitting Negroes.

"We do not believe that the difficult financial condition of the University will be increased by the admission of Negroes. Former Chancellor Robert Hutchins of Chicago University said the only effect of an open admissions policy on endowments was 'no effect'.'

"At your coming spring meeting, you will be discussing plans for next year's centennial observance. It would be a fitting time, although years late, to approve Negro admission to the undergraduate schools.

"We have subscribed to a policy of gradualism on Negro admission. But saying 'it must be done gradually' should not really mean 'it should never happen.'

It is time for you to take a stand for strength and courage and human understanding.

Washington U. Opens

All hail the report which was announced last week that Washington University has opened all its classes to the colored people who have heretofore been denied admission since the founding of W. U. in 1853. At last this great and noted institution of learning has shaken off the shackles of blindness and stepped out into the field of democracy in a fast changing world.

As we think of the resistance that some of the leaders of that institution had to overcome to put Washington University in class with her sister institutions, we feel fully justified in saying "long and alas" has Washington University come out of its shell.

In our expression here of "all hail" we raise our strongest applause to the students of Washington U. for their courageous and faithful fight to bring about the condition just announced. We cannot say too much in praise of student leadership as was expressed from time to time in the college paper Student Life. The most striking thing about the student movement in this case, which will mean much to the on-coming generation, is the fact that despite the false teachings by some of the parents and teachers at Washington U., the students have shunted them aside and laid them on the scrap heap with such force and earnestness that the old heads had to succumb to the inevitable in a world in which we are living.

In fact, we feel like nominating the students at Washington U. as the "students of the year."

We hope that in these expressions we do not appear much over-exercised with the change, but this new policy on the race question will mean more than one may think to this section of the country. When we remember that southern democracy (which has very little kinship to real democracy) has dominated the institution for lo these many years the far-reaching effect of the change is more realized.

Washington University is the leading non-sectarian school in this section of the country and naturally has and will have a deal of influence in this community. And notwithstanding its previous backwardness this forward movement will especially be hailed as the step to which the community was entitled years ago.

In this connection we may properly state that St. Louis University, Bishop Ritter and the Catholic Church have also played an important part in the overall educational work in this community. colored person to a heretofore barred premise means that much more democracy in our beloved country.

One thing else about this announcement which prompts comment is the fact that in the fight to gain equal status in these United States each successive victory marks something of a milestone in apparently interminable encounters with the vicious, body and soul killing race prejudice. We are often exasperated by the bold and gross inconsistencies which are allowed to exist in our way of life, but each new admission, appointment or election of a

First Graduate Of Seminary

First Tan Student Gets Theology Degree

BALTIMORE

Odell Roosevelt Carr, first colored student in the 69-year history of Westminster (Md.) Theological Seminary was awarded the bachelor of theology degree by Dr. Lester A. Welliver, president of the Seminary, during commencement exercises at the West minster Methodist Church on Tues day.

The Rev. Mr. Carr, a native of Youngstown, O., and a minister in the Washington Conference of the Methodist Church since 1945, entered the seminary in January, 1949.

His wife, the former Miss Alice B. Monroe of Wilkinsburg, Pa., has also attended the school since 1949 as a special student. She expects to graduate upon completion of a few additional courses.

Largest Class

The class in which the Rev. Mr. Carr graduated numbered 34 members, and was one of the largest in the school's history.

Appointed to a three church charge at Strasburg, Va., during the recent 12th Annual Session of the Washington Methodist Conference at Orchard Street Church, the Rev. Mr. Carr said Thursday that he plans to leave immediately to take up his duties.

Name William Wallace Acting W. Va. State Head

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Dr. William James Lord Wallace has been appointed acting president of West Virginia State college, the West Virginia State Board of Education announced recently.

DR. JAMES LORD WALLACE

Wallace will serve in the absence of Dr. John W. Davis, president, who was sworn in as United States Director of the Technical Assistance in the Republican of Liberia last month.

Dr. Wallace was born in Salisbury, N. C. His father, Rev. Thomas Walker Wallace, was a minister and general officer in the AME Zion church. He married Miss Louise E. Taylor of Ithaca, N. Y. and has one daughter, Louise Eleanor.

Wins Doctorate

He received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a masters degree from Columbia university in 1931. He holds a Ph. D. in physical chemistry from Cornell. Dr. Wallace has taught at Livingstone college and Lincoln university, Mo.

The educator holds active membership in twelve professional, learned and technical societies. His affiliations include Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Sigma Pi Phi and the Masons.

Dr. Wallace has published the findings of research projects in various chemical magazines.

Dr. Wallace Acting W. Va. State Prexy

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Dr. William J. L. Wallace of the department of chemistry at West Virginia State College has been appointed acting president by the State Board of Education, succeeding Dr. John W. Davis, president, now on leave of absence.

Dr. Davis was sworn in Oct. 16 as U.S. director of the technical co-operation assistance unit in the Republican of Liberia. The ceremony was held in the offices of the Secretary of State in Washington.

Dr. Wallace was born in Salisbury, N.C., his father, the Rev. Thomas W. Wallace, was a minister and general officer in the AME Zion Church. The younger Wallace married Miss Louise E. Taylor of Ithaca, N.Y., and has one daughter, Louise Eleanor.

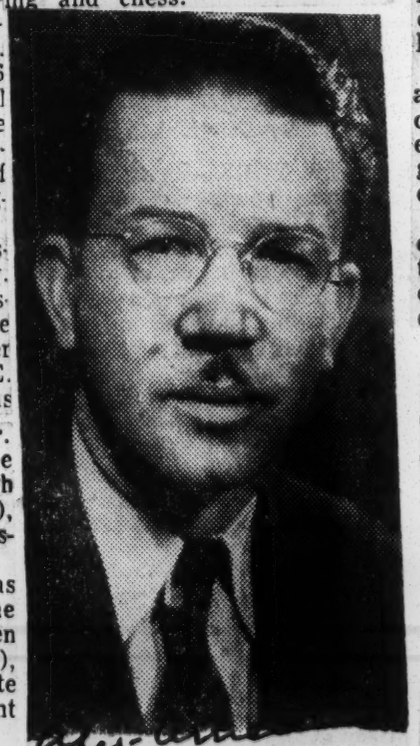
He received his B.S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh (1927), his A.M., Columbia (1931), and his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Cornell 1937).

His teaching career began as science instructor in Livingstone College Salisbury, 1927-32. He then taught in Lincoln University Mo), 1932-33, and in West Virginia State College from 1933 to the present time.

Dr. Wallace is president of the West Virginia State Teachers' Association, a member of the committee on examinations and tests of the American Chemical Society, chairman of the science section of the State Association of Higher Education and a member of the West Virginia Academy of Science.

Has Many Affiliations

His fraternal affiliations include Alpha Phi Alpha, Sigma Pis Phi and the Masons. He holds active membership in 12 professional, learned and technical societies.



DR. W. J. L. WALLACE

Dr. Wallace Takes Helm

Assumes President's

Job At W. Va. State

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — The faculty and staff of the West Virginia State College met in the library last Sunday, to witness President John W. Davis hand over the reins of administration to Acting-President William J. L. Wallace.

The State Board of Education recently granted President Davis a leave of absence to June 30, 1953, in order that he might become the country director of the Point-Four program in Liberia.

At the same time Dr. Wallace of the department of chemistry was made acting president.

Invocation was made by James Kelly Jr., dean of men; and then Dr. Harrison H. Ferrell, dean of the college, introduced President Davis, who enumerated the growth of the college during the 33 years of his administration.

Dr. Wallace Speaks

President Davis then explained the nature and scope of his new responsibility, thanked all who had helped him make a success of the college, and presented Dr. Wallace as acting-president.

Dr. Wallace pledged himself to an expanding adult education and community college program, with emphasis upon research, student guidance, placement service and co-operative endeavor.

Miss Loren A. Kemp, head of ths department of English, presented the faculty and staff gift of a complete set of luggage to President Davis.

John Davis Takes Post In Liberia

(Special to the Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. John W. Davis, distinguished president of West Virginia State College, was sworn in Thursday afternoon as Country Director of the Point Four Program in the Republic of Liberia. Dr. Davis took a leave of absence from the college post and named Dr. W. J. L. Wallace, professor of chemistry, as acting president at Institute.

Speculation is rife as to whether Dr. Wallace will eventually succeed Dr. Davis as president, since it was generally believed in many quarters that the sprightly educator was to have been retired "on age" at the famous West Virginia College.

* * *

SPECULATION HAS been rife in circles interested in West Virginia activities in regard to the possible successor to Dr. Davis, "if he retired." Prominently mentioned were James C. Evans, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of Defense, who was previously assistant to the president at West Virginia State, and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, famous sociologist, now on the staff at Haverford College in Pennsylvania.

Also prominently mentioned is Dr. Scott Brown, native West Virginian and administrator in the state education setup.

It is significant that Dr. Davis, in accepting the post, which makes him the third highest official in Liberia, took a leave of absence instead of retiring as expected. The naming of Dr. Wallace as acting president is recognized as virtually an endorsement by Dr. Davis.

It has been learned from authoritative sources that although their names are being mentioned, that neither Dr. Reid nor Mr. Evans actually will be considered for the position.

Bennett College
Talladega College

14e(1) 1952

Whites enrolled in Negro Colleges

White Co-ed At Bennett

North Carolina's Bennett College at Greensboro, believing that Democracy can work if given a chance, has enrolled a "full time" white co-ed. She is Brooklyn-born Helen Keen, center, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Forrest M. Keen, Tiffin, Ohio. Here she is shown strolling along the campus with a friend and a room mate. Her father, a teacher of sociology at Heidelberg College, encouraged Helen to make application at Bennett for this semester on the exchange program and Heidelberg accepted Rebecca Turner, a Bennett co-ed, from New Orleans.

White Girl Enrolled At Bennett College

GREENSBORO, N. C.— An 18-year-old white girl whose home is in Ohio has been enrolled for the second semester at Bennett College, Greensboro, as a part of an exchange student program sponsored by the Evangelical Church, it was announced last week by Dr. David D. Jones, president of the school for Negro girls.

Helen Keen, Brooklyn born daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Forrest M. Keen of Tiffin, Ohio, is registered as a full time dormitory student and lives and eats with her colored room mates in an air of congeniality.

Her father, a teacher of socilogy at Heidelberg College, encouraged Helen to make application for the one-semester exchange program and Heidelberg accepted a Bennett girl, Rebecca Turner, New Orleans, as a student for this semester.

"I've always been interested in race relations," the Ohio girl said, "and since I've been at Bennett I've learned so much more of practical experience from my association with classmates than I ever would from musty sociology books."

Helen's practical experience will pay off, however, since she plans to switch from a music major to a major in sociology and psychology sometime next year.

An extremely versatile girl she also dabbles in art and often finds means to express herself by tackling a paint brush and canvas.

Dr. Jones stated that the idea of having a white student on campus was thoroughly explored and he felt that the relationship between the girls would enable those of both races to reach an understanding through first hand experience.

Daughters of Bennett's few white teachers have occasionally attended the institution but this marks the first time such an exchange program has been carried on at Bennett although Dr. Jones said that over 20 colleges in the country are using such a method to strengthen and bind harmonious race relations.

Bennett Enrolls White In Swap

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (INS) —Bennett College President David D. Jones said Friday that Helen Keen, teen-aged white girl, has been admitted as an exchange student at the all-girl school here.

Miss Keen, Jones said, is from Heidelburg college in Ohio.

Bennett student Rebecca Turner, of New Orleans, is attending Heidelburg under the exchange plan.

Bennett college is a Methodist-supported institution.

Talladega College 1st Mixed School In State Of Ala.

Talladega, Ala. (ANP).—With the enrollment of an 18-year-old white student Jan. 6, Talladega college became the first mixed educational institution in Alabama.

The white student, Frank Laraway, a graduate of the 1951 class of the School of Organic Education at his home town of Fairhope, Ala., is interested in race relations.

Talladega college previously had announced in the December issue of the Talladegan, campus newspaper, that the school would become fully integrated.

Commenting on this decision to admit white students, A. D. Beittel, white president of the college, said:

"We know the walls of segregation are falling down. This is no time for a college with the reputation of Talladega college to wait quietly for southern colleges and universities under pressure from Supreme court decisions to become slowly inclusive institutions.

"We have agreed to throw open our doors to all qualified students who want a high-grade liberal arts education at modest cost. . ."

Talladega college had white students a number of years ago, but they were the children of members of the faculty of the school. A co-educational institution, the college was founded by the American Missionary association.

Wins Founders' Day Award

Miss Elizabeth Fredericks of Hartford, Conn., and senior in the College of Liberal Arts, Wilberforce University, won the annual Miss Founder's Day award for 1952 at the university. Miss Fredericks is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a member of the YWCA, and the Literary Club. She expects to receive her degree in June.

Five AME Districts Contribute Over Half Million To Aid Wilberforce U.

WILBERFORCE, O.—(ANP)—Five episcopal districts of the AME Church contributed $533,741.96 for the operation of Wilberforce university here, according to a quadrennial report released this week by Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of the university.

The AME Church has been the sole support of Wilberforce since 1947 when the state of Ohio withdrew its funds and formed Central State college adjacent to the 96-year-old institution.

The quadrennial report also disclosed that the church raised $94,000 for the current expenses of Payne seminary and $131,000 toward the seminary's building fund.

With $10,865 received from the department of education and board of trustees, together with $300,000 provided from fees and private donations the total amount showed a sum in excess of $1,000,000 for the operation of Wilberforce over the four-year period, the report stated.

In 1948, the church enlarged Wilberforce university support, and sent five of its bishops to direct district support. Five districts were included in what was called the First Education Area. They are the first, the third, the fourth, the fifth, and the 13th. Here is a breakdown on the contributions of these districts during the past quadrennial:

First, $105,007.25. D. Ward Nichols, bishop; third, $135,169.46, A. J. Allen, bishop; fourth, $126,064.75, George W. Baber, bishop; fifth, $112,050, D. Ormondo Walker, bishop, and 13th, $56,500, John H. Clayborn, bishop.

Wilberforce is in the midst of a five year plan to raise $3,500,000. It will end in 1956 in time for the university's centennial.

Wilberforce Quadrennial Report Shows Progress

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — An amazing examplification of the will and determination of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to operate Wilberforce University was reflected in the quadrennial report of the institution made public yesterday by Dr. Charles L. Hill, president. The report showed that five Episcopal Districts of the church provided the huge sum of $533,741.96 over the last four years.

This quadrennial report was all the more significant since many questioned the ability of the AME Church to carry on the Wilberforce University program after the state of Ohio withdrew its College in 1947 and formed Central State College adjacent to the 96 year old church institution. The quadrennial report is ever more revealing when contributions to Payne Seminary of Wilberforce are shown.

During the quadrennial period the church also raised $94,000 for the current expenses of Payne Seminary and $131,000 toward the Seminary's building fund. With $10,865 received from the Department of Education and Board of Trustees, together with $300,000 provided from fees and private donations the total amount showed a sum in the excess of one million dollars for the operation of Wilberforce over the four year period.

The regeneration of 96 year old Wilberforce University is the result of faith. Faith of the membership in its leaders and faith of the leaders in the membership. In 1947 the scholarly Dr. Charles L. Hill became president of the University. He believed in the future of the school and transmitted his spirit to the faculty, student, and trustees board. In 1948 the church enlarged Wilberforce University support. At the same time it sent five of its outstanding bishops to direct district support. Included in what was called the First Education Area were five districts. Over the First District including New York City was Bishop D. Ward Nichols. This district contributed $105,007.25 during the past quadrennial. Over the Third District including Cleveland, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was Bishop A. J. Allen. This district contributed $135,169.46 during the past quadrennial. Over the Fourth District including Chicago, Illinoins and Detroit, Michigan was Bishop George W. Baber. This district contributed $125,064.75 during the past quadrennial. Over the Fifth District including Los Angeels, California and St. Louis, Missouri was Biship D. Ormande Walker. T his district contributed $112,050 during the past quadrennial. Over the Thirteenth District including Nashville, Tennessee and Louieville, Kentucky was Bishop John H. Clayborn. This district contributed $56,500 during the past quadrennial..

With the support here given and the re-affirmation of the Wilberforce University National Alumni Association, President Hill sees Wilbeforce University as one of the most outstanding small institutions in the United States.

A five year plan has been projected by the President for the future. These plans will eb counsumated in 1956 when Wilberforce will celebrate her centennial. The plan will involve a financial drive, the goal which has been set at $3,500,000. This will bring about reasonable economic stability; funds for complete renovation and modernization of the present plant, erection of ne wbuildings to include gymnasium, science and health building, fine art building, and a dormitory.

AME's Raise $533,741.61 For Wilberforce U.

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AME Church Districts Donate To Wilberforce

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Negro Graduate Students Admitted To White Virainia Schools

Take Courses Not Offered At Virginia State

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Negro graduate students are being admitted to predominantly all-white state-supported schools in Virginia provided the courses desired are not available at Virginia State college for Negroes.

Most of the colored students now attending former all-white schools are concentrated in the Richmond area.

The Richmond Professional Institute here, a division of the College of William and Mary, has seven Negro college graduates enrolled in its School of Social Work this year, the third year that such students have been accepted, according to Dr. Henry H. Hibbs, dean of the school. In addition, Dr. Hibbs added, there are about 35 adult colored students enrolled in specialized night courses, offered at the institute which would not otherwise be available to colored people.

No Negro students are enrolled in RPI's undergraduate day college and none has applied for admission, Dr. Hibbs said.

At the Medical college of Virginia here, three Negro students were enrolled this year, according to Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the college. One is a freshman medical student, another is a medical technology student, and the third is a dietetic interne.

The University of Virginia currently has applications from six students who want to take graduate work in the fields of education, psychology and sociology.

Last year, the university accepted applications from graduate students who later decided not to attend. Three other students enrolled later in the year and took graduate work in education. Still another student was admitted to the University of Virginia Law school last year, but dropped out before the end of the term.

The College of William and Mary reported that it had admitted two students out of five who had applied. Both have attended classes as day students.

One, a teacher in a Norfolk high school, has attended the last two summer sessions at William and Mary as a candidate for the master of arts degree in physical education.

The other, a Hampton resident, currently is enrolled in his second year of studying leading to the degree of bachelor of civil law.

Mary Washington college of the University of Virginia received two applications for enrollment from students for the school's 1952 summer session, but has received no applications from any for the current academic year.

Presidents of the various state-supported institutions were unanimous in their belief that if courses denied by Negro students were available at Virginia State, the colored student should go there. In line with this sentiment, Walter S. Newman, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, said:

"It has been my understanding that when comparable courses leading to the same degrees are offered at Virginia State college we should recommend that the Negro applicant secure his work and degree from that institution."

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, president of Longwood college, declared:

"In my judgment at the present time in Virginia it would be unwise to admit Negroes and whites to the same institution as undergraduate college students."

Workers Education Institute At XU To Attract 200 For 2-Day Session

Weekly P. 1, News Clarion La. Baptist 3-15-52

George S. Mitchell, Father Vincent J. O'Connell, and Dr. George W. Snowden will be the principal speakers at Xavier University this week-end when more than 200 representatives of labor, civic, and veterans groups take time out for two days of education.

The occasion is the Third Interim Workers Education Institute under the sponsorship of the Louisiana State Conference for Labor Education. The Conference has responsibility for directing educational work of the American Federation of Labor in Louisiana.

Subjects dealing with price and wage controls, social security, human relations, political education, and labor history, are among ten topics that the delegates will be exposed to during the session.

Two very special features of the Institute will be a dinner on Saturday evening, March 15, at 8 p. m. at Hayes Chicken Shack, and a public meeting on Sunday, March 16, at 2 p. m. in the Xavier University gymnasium.

Officials of the Conference stated that the public is invited to all phases of the program, and particularly the dinner and the public meeting.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

DR. GEORGE W. SNOWDEN

Students from five Catholic universities and colleges of New Orleans were photographed here as they chatted at Xavier University Sunday afternoon prior to the fourth annual observance of interracial day in New Orleans. The other institutions participating were Sacred Heart, Dominican, Ursuline and Loyola. Highlighting the meeting was an address by the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans. (See story.)

Yeshhiva U Blow To Racial Bias In Medical Ed

New York (ANP).—Cutting across old accepted educational lines, new standards will arise when the Yeshiva University opens in the Bronx.

Now under way, ground broken, plans drawn and building funds being set at $25,000,000, Yeshiva will not only break the usual "quota" system common in medical colleges, but will have a number of qualified competent Negroes on the university staff in the medical, dental and nursing school. This is part of the program, definitely laid down when the expansion was planned.

Yeshiva exists now at 189th and Amsterdam avenue and already boasts an outstanding Negro educator, Dr. Alphonse Heninburg as an important staffman. Right now, Dr. Heninburg has been relieved of his teaching duties to devote most of his time to the fund raising program now under way.

New York City has approved the university, and the board of education has approved the amount of money appropriated for the university.

Many medical schools have been accused of accepting students on a "quota" system — limiting the number of Negroes, Jews and Catholics admitted each year. That practice is illegal in New York but the schools have many ways of determining admissions which they say conform to the New York law and at the same time follows the practices used in the past. One official said some time ago:

"We don't like that word 'quota'. We invite students to join our student body. Several Negroes had been invited but for some reason, they didn't accept."

Stress will be on medicine, dentistry and nursing in the new plant.

Building of Yeshiva U. To Bring New Era of Medical Education

By ALVIN E. WHITE

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New York city has approved the university, and the board of education has approved the amount of money appropriated for the university.

Officials say the new medical school will help eliminate existing shortages of doctors and absorb some of the growing pool of students rejected by other schools for various reasons. Here in New York are many students of all races and religions hampered by lack of room at other medical colleges.

Many medical schools have been accused of accepting students on a "quota" system—limiting the number of Negroes, Jews and Catholics admitted each year. That practice is illegal in New York but the schools have many ways of determining admission which they say conform to the New York law and at the same time follows the practices used in the past. One official said some time ago:

"We don't like the word 'quota.' We invite students to join our student body. Several Negroes had been invited but for some reason, they didn't accept."

New York students have been known to matriculate in schools in the deep south because they were unable to get in New York schools, while graduates of southern schools get internships in New York hospitals. This does not apply to Negroes since most Negroes attend Howard or Meharry, but in the future, it may not be necessary for Negroes to leave the city to get medical education. Yeshiva plans to drop all bars not only in the matter of students but to obtain the best possible instructors available.

Stress will be on medicine, dentistry and nursing in the new plant. And if the medical school admits 100 students a year, that will relieve the crisis now developing in shortages of trained medical men.

14e(1) 1952

General
Discrimination

Bars Dropped By Law Not Goodwill, Student Says

Journal and Guide

Writer Believes Progress In Southern Race Relations Is Just Beginning

P. 14 Norfolk, Va.

(Editor's Note: The author of this article, J. H. Vaughan, recently received the masters degree in sociology from the University of North Carolina. He was born in Princess Anne county, Va., and has resided in Norfolk for a number of years. Having recently witnessed the enrollment of five Negro students in the law school of the University of North Carolina and one in the medical school, Mr. Vaughan's observation will be read with interest.)

Dat. 2-19-52

Since the celebrated Gaines case of 1939, important steps have been taken toward the equalization of educational opportunity in the South. However, the recent statement of Mrs. Roger Boyle in the **Journal and Guide** that "the South is becoming liberal without anybody realizing it" is not consistent with all the facts. The polls with which Mrs. Boyle's statements were substantiated may be criticized in themselves, but more important the idea which she presents may be criticized by facts and practices in the South today.

Mr. Vaughan

An optimistic practice used by Mrs. Boyle which may be seriously criticized is the grouping of persons in favor of non-segregation and those indifferent to it as persons "not opposed." By the same logic the persons opposed and those indifferent could be grouped as "not in favor."

ONE OF THE POLLS involved the questioning of a classroom: such a poll is meaningless. This is illustrated in a poll taken at the University of Tennessee in 1951. To the question, "Do you want Negroes in class with you?" an Ethics class answered 83 per cent in favor, but an English class was 80 per cent opposed. In short, results from classroom polls are seriously qualified by the make-up of the classes.

However, the most serious criticism of Mrs. Boyle's contention that the South has gone liberal is not a criticism of her sources but of her failure to be cognizant of all the facts. It may certainly be said that liberality is a quality which must come from within and not be imposed upon a person or region. Consequently, one may not that if the South has become liberal the recent moves to admit Negroes to Southern universities would have come from within the South. The converse, however, is true. Everyone of the traditionally Southern states has resisted the action.

NORTH CAROLINA'S admission of Negroes to its medical school was hailed as voluntary, yet the resolution could not pass the board of trustees until an amendment was passed which said, in effect, "we are doing this because if we do not the courts will force us."

Yet those who believe in the South's liberality can point with some justification to the fact that there are considerable numbers of Negroes now attending universities in the South without segregation. And criticisms notwithstanding Mrs. Boyle has collected a significantly large number of statements which show some tendency toward equal educational opportunity.

* * *

HOW CAN THIS be resolved with the North Carolina Trustees' amendment, the defeat of the Booth Bill in Virginia, the Graham-Smith senatorial election in North Carolina, and the bombings in Florida? Is it not incongruous that Virginians will send their children to college with Negroes yet reject the idea of sitting beside them in busses?

This apparent contrast between liberality and reaction leads to the point which Mrs. Boyle has failed to point out. The non-segregation which exists in Southern universities is a legal fact. A fact fully sustained and which the white supremacists cannot change, and unquestionably there are many southerners who are willing to grant Negroes equality of education.

* * *

BUT THE OBSERVER should be careful to realize that this is admission of technical rights only, and questioning such as Mrs. Boyle has used concerning attitudes on "non-segregation" presents a technical problem only. A point more basic to the racial situation in the South would have been revealed had she tested opinions on the social integration of Negroes into universities.

Several cases illustrate the divergence in opinion between non-segregation and complete integration. At the University of Virginia where Mrs. Boyle gets most of her material favoring non-segregation, it is reported that a Negro law student was denied admittance to a law school dance.

* * *

AT THE UNIVERSITY of Tennessee, of sixteen classes and social groups asked "Should Negroes be admitted to the Graduate School?", all classes but one voted "yes." But on the other hand, to the question "Would you be willing to room with a Negro?", all classes voted "no."

A final example comes from

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IF REPRESENTATIVES of
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FIFTY-TWO PER CENT of the informants said that before the court order they favored admission of Negroes to the professional schools of the University, but seventy-one per cent of the informants were opposed to the integration of Negroes in the social activities of the law school.

This is illustrative of race relations in the South today and the point which Mrs. Boyle failed to realize. It is useless for a southerner to oppose segregation in education — non-segregation has become a legal fact, but the social restrictions remain strong.

AS FOR THE belief that the educated southerner is a "hiding liberal," it can justly be pointed out that education does equip the individual with the knowledge of the rights of Negroes. But psychological studies have shown that education, as such, has little or no effect on attitudes about social rights of Negroes. The North Carolina study showed that 54 per cent of the informants, all college graduates, did not know the scientific facts of racial comparisons.

Mrs. Boyle's statements are misleading in the light of total evidence. The Millennium in race relations has not come. A few legal wedges in the door to democracy is no sign that there is no opposition to those who would enter. Progress is being made in the South but the job has just started.

JUST BECAUSE some southerners do not oppose non-segregation there is no reason to believe that they are true liberals championing the spirit of true democracy. This writer does believe that the last ten years have seen the most important moves for the cause of democracy in the South since Reconstruction, but we cannot pause to pat ourselves on the back or overestimate the gains —the work has just begun.

14e(1) 1952

Georgia
(Discrimination)

Segregation Comes High In Ga.

GEORGIA has had to pay some $405,-985.09 during the past eight years as its price for maintaining segregation in the state's colleges and universities.

Records of the board of regents of the University System of Georgia show the state contributed that amount from 1944-51 to send qualified Negro students to out-of-state schools.

During that period, grants were made to 4,390 students. The regents estimated that an additional 1,600 received grants during the school year recently closed.

Most of these students worked on their master's degrees, after earning their undergraduate degrees at the state's Negro institution. Grants ranged from a low of $10 to a high of $400 a year.

The program gives scholarship aid to all qualified colored students for any courses which are not available in state-supported Negro colleges. The regents pay the difference in tuition costs between what a student would have to pay at the University of Chicago. They also pay roundtrip transportation to Chicago or the site of the school chosen by the Negro student.

While the program has been successful in maintaining segregation in the state's schools, there are indications that this may no longer be true.

A local threat to continuance of segregation is a suit filed by Horace Ward, Atlantan. Ward's case will be heard in an Atlanta Federal court this week.

An outside threat to the present school setup is the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to hear arguments in connection with school suits in Glarendon County, S. C., and Topeka, Kansas.

14e(1) 1952

Kilgore Junior College
Discrimination

Kilgore Junior College Is Closed To Negroes

President Blames "Laws Of Texas"

LONGVIEW — Seeking admission to a college in their own vicinity where their parents pay taxes, a group of Negro graduates of Kilgore and Gladewater High schools were turned away from Kilgore Junior College when they applied for entrance last week by President B.E. Masters who informed the group that he could not register the students "under the laws of Texas."

P. 114e(1)

The students had been referred to the college president by Dean of the College T.E. Arterberry, to whom they had been presented as applicants by Attorney U. Simpson Tate, legal advisor of the Dallas Branch NAACP. Attorney Tate met the group in the community center at Longview and accompanied them to the college to serve as spokesman. Dean Arteberry informed Attorney Tate that he could not register them, but sugeted that they make their appeal to Dr. Masters.

Dat. 9-13-52

Attorney Tate delcared that the children are being placed at an unlawful disadvantage by having to travel further and endure hardships, which they do not have to endure to obtain, what is believed to be inferior education. He was informed by Dr. Masters that the Board of Trustees had made arrangements for superior education for Negroes at Texas College.

The case recalls a similar case two years ago when Federal Judge Joseph B. Dooley ruled in favor of Negro parents in a school discrimination case of statewide significance.

Judge Dooley declared that the Eucless Independent School district must provide equal school facilities for Negroes rather than permit them to enter the white school in the district or to be transferred to the Negro school in Fort Worth Independent School district.

The suit was filed in 1949 by parents of the Negro children when the Negro school was closed and the provision to transfer the Negro children to Fort Worth was carried out. Parents contended that it was too far for their children to have to go to school.

Taking a stand along with the group the Kilgore and Gladewater group. I.S. White, a Longview undertaker, said:

"The Negro children in the community are now prepared to carry the fight to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary, to serve the rights of children under the laws of the United States."

Tom Lockhart, a Kilgore businessman, pointed out that tax money paid by the parents of the children help support the school and with this consideration he 'believed that Negroes have as much right as whites as reason for admittance." Mr. Lockhart further asserted that he is prepared to defend their rights.

Students refused admittance were Norma Joyce Allen, Racine, Mae Barba Allen, Aubrey Green Jr. Miss Fredia O. Anderson Noble Jones, Lavera Jean Richardson Maggie Elanor Smith, Alma Jean Smith, Tommy Lee Snoody, Marie Stephens, and Bernice Webb.

Texas College Bars Student

BEAUMONT, Texas —Lamar State College of Technology here refused to admit James R. Briscoe after notifying the student to report Jan. 28 for orientation and registration on Jan. 29.

Later Briscoe received a letter signed by the college registrar, stating that the college was not offering courses leading to a degree in clinical psychology and suggesting that Brisco affiliate with the Texas Southern university Extension classes.

Briscoe said he did not apply for courses leading to a degree in clinical psychology, but that he applied for a major in psychology.

The student said had completed two years of college study and that his transcript had been mailed back to him by Lamar college.

In, Out?

Lamar College Refuses To Admit Negro Students

BEAUMONT — James R. Briscoe, was refused admittance to Lamar State College of Technology, after being instructed by the college to report January 28, for orientation, advisement and testing program, and to report January 29 for final registration.

Briscoe received his instructions in a letter dated January, but on January 16, Brisco received another letter signed by the college registrar, stating that the college was not offering courses leading to a decree in clinical psychology and suggesting that Briscoe affiliate with the Texas Southern University Extension classes which were being held in Charlton Pollard High school.

According to Briscoe, he did not apply for courses leading to a degree in clinical psychology, and the class he was advised to study in at the extension school is a vocational class taught by a Mr. Webster on a level lower than high school. Briscoe said that he applied for a major in psychology, and that when he was asked what his choice of a vocation was, he said that his first choice was for clinical psychology and his second choice was the teaching profession. Briscoe said that "someone misconstrued what was actually stated" in his application, and that he was again misconstrued when he was misquoted by a reporter from the Beaumont Enterprise.

Briscoe said he had completed two years of college study, and that his transcript had been mailed back to him by the Lamar College. He said that since the college had not rejected his application he resubmitted his transcript with the information that he had contacted a Mr. Coleman at Texas Southern Uniiversity and had been informed by Mr. Coleman that since he had completed two years in college, there was nothing the extension could offer him. Briscoe said that he informed the Lamar College that he desired to change his major to Civil Engineering and to do as much work as possible in this field at Lamar Technical school.

After not getting an answer, Briscoe said he had Aaron Jefferson, Informer agent in Beaumont, to carry him out to the school. Here is where he met the reporter who promised that he would not misquote Briscoe, but according to Briscoe, the reporter misquoted him in two instances, his future effort to enter Lamor Tcehnical school, and also adding "clinical" to "psychology".

Both Aaron Jefferson and the reporter were present when Brisco was pressing Acting President G. A. Wimberly for reasons why Briscoe had been refused admittance to the college. Brisco had been told to return Tuesday, January 29 after Mr. Winberly had talked to the board of regents.

When he had been seated in Mr. Wimberly's office Mr. Wimberly asked him did he want to register, Briscoe said. He told Mr. Wimberly that he did and that Mr. Wimberly got a book, "Vernon's Statutes," and asked Brisco to quoted the articde which said the school had been created for white youths. Brisco then asked if this was the answer--had his application been rejected, but Mr. Wimberly evaded the issue until the acting president was interrogated by Aaron Jefferson who had also read the article. Jefferson pointed out that the statute was an amendment to the original bill and that was what Negroes and many whites are objecting to.

According to Jefferson, the acting president then said that he was going to follow the regents direction and do "what the law said," Jefferson said he then pointed another law which said that if this school is for whites there must be one for Negroes equal to the one for whites." Jefferson then pressed Wimberly for a direct answr and the acting president answered yes, to Jefferson's question "this is the law you are going to decide on?"

Briscoe asked the public relations man for the school, who was also present during the discussion, to give a reason why Briscoe's transcript was returned, He later received the transcript with the statement that "at your request" he transcript was being returned.

"At no time in all the conferences held did I make a statement on what would be my future action if my application is turned down," Briscoe said.

14e(1) 1952

Louisiana State University
Discrimination

LSU Med School Must Admit All

NEW ORLEANS — The United States District Court here Thursday ordered the Louisiana State University to open its school of medicine to qualified colored applicants.

The order was issued as the result of the suit of Miss Daryle Foister, supervisor of nursing at Flint-Goodrich Hospital, who on Oct. 8, 1951, began legal proceedings because she was refused admittance to the school.

Last week's order, issued by Federal Judge J. S. Wright, restrained LSU's administrators and officers from refusing to admit any colored citizen to the school of medicine solely on grounds of race and color.

Grants Permanent Injunction Against LSU Med School

Miss Daryle Foister, supervisor of nursing at Flint-Goodridge Hospital, has won her case for admittance to the Louisiana State University's medical school of the department of nursing education.

The final decree was handed down Thursday by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright in a permanent injunction restraining LSU's board of supervisors and officials from refusing her admittance.

She is the first in the history of her race to enter the LSU medical school.

The original suit was filed on October 8, 1951, when she asked admittance. A preliminary injunction followed on October 15, 1951.

Last week's action here made the order by federal court permanent and makes it clear that the LSU board and officers of the medical school are prohibited from refusing Negroes admittance solely on account of race or color.

14e(1) 1952

Midwestern University
Discrimination

Midwestern U. Slams Door On Applicants

Call Dri. 2-8-52

14e(1)

Delay Enrollment Pending Outcome Of School Appeal

WICHITA FALLS — Entrance of Negroes at Midwestern university reached another block last Wednesday morning when Federal Judge William H. Atwell in Dallas signed a stay of judgment order pending an appeal.

The order staying judgment in the injunctive suit was signed at 10 a.m. Wednesday, according to Guy Rogers, attorney for the school, who explained that he filed a supersedas bond of $5,000 following the appearance Tuesday of three Negroes at the spring semester.

Three of six Negroes granted an injunction last Nov. 27 to prevent Midwestern university from denying them admission to the school appeared at the school Tuesday to enroll. They left when it was discovered their papers were not in order.

Received Order

P. 1

They returned Wednesday morning and were in process of registration when notice of the stay order was received.

Rogers said that following the granting of the injunction by Judge Atwell last November he filed a normal $250 appeal bond for costs, but that Tuesday he airmailed a $5,000 supersedas bond and stay order to Judge Atwell. This will keep the Negro applicants from enrolling until after action has been taken in the appellate courts, Rogers said.

Students seeking admission Tuesday and Wednesday are Golden White, 22; Willie Faye Battle, 18, and Lawrence McBride, 18, all of whom were reported as "scholastically qualified" to enter the college last September when they were rejected. Transcripts of their school credits have been at the college since the September applications.

Brought Court Suit

Denial last fall of the entrance of the three and of Helen Muriel Davis, Maryland Virginia Menefee and Wilma Jean Morris prompted a federal court suit which resulted in the injunction granted by Judge Atwell.

In handing down his injunctive order last November, Judge Atwell pointed out that equal facilities were not provided for Negro college students as directed under Texas laws and that the students were placed under a hardship in that they had to travel hundreds of miles from home to attend school.

An appeal against the injunction was made by the university Dec. 21, and is to be heard in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Fights Integration

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. — (ANP) — The university trustees of Midwestern have announced their intention to appeal an injunction granting Negroes the right to attend the junior college division of the university. Federal District Judge William H. Atwell ordered the school to admit Negro students in its junior college Nov. 27.

14e(1) 1952

Paducah Junior College
Discrimination

College Spurns Order To Admit Two Negroes

Courier-Journal

School at Paducah Will Appeal Ruling

Section 2 P. 18

By HARRY BOLSER

The Courier-Journal Ky. Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 23.—Paducah Junior College "definitely will not admit Negro students," R. G. Matheson, dean, said today.

Matheson issued the brief statement after a Federal Court order requiring the admission of two Negro students to the school was received here. 1-24-52

The dean said he and the institution's directors were advised by their attorneys to refuse to admit Negroes pending an appeal from the decision of Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.

Vows To Appeal

"We have 10 days in which to appeal from the decision and we are going to make the appeal," Matheson said. He indicated the college will appeal to the Supreme Court if it fails in the Federal Court of Appeals.

Paducah Junior College's second semester begins Monday and it is expected that one of the two Negro girls who brought the Federal Court suit to break the college's ban on Negro students will seek admission. She is Eloise Broady Ray. The other girl, Marion Wilson, no lonker lives in Paducah. 14e(1)

Sought To Start In 1951

Both girls sought to enroll in the college in 1951. They were refused and the suit followed. Neither applied for entrance as full-time students. According to college authorities, one sought a course in beginning typing and the other applied for an English-literature course.

Joseph S. Freeland, Paducah attorney, filed the suit for the girls. The action was backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Kentucky School Turns Down Negro

Pittsburgh Courier

14e (1) Jan.

PADUCAH, Ky. — (ANP) — Paducah Junior college stands bold on its policy not to admit Negroes, regardless of a previous Federal Court decision now delayed because of appeal.

Dat. 2-23-52

Enforcement of a Federal court order requiring Paducah Junior college to admit two Negro girls was held up last week after the school filed an appeal in the three-year old controversy.

The suit to break the ban on admission of Negro students was filed in 1949 and sponsored by the NAACP. p. 5

Following the Federal court decision to admit the students, dean R. G. Matheson said, "We, the college, definitely will not admit Negro students." The dean said he and the institution's directors were advised by their attorneys to refuse to admit Negroes pending an appeal to the circuit court of appeals and the Supreme court if necessary.

Ky. College Defies U. S. Ban on Bias

14e(1)

Courier p. 11 Pittsburgh, Pa

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Meharry Receives $510,750 From Education Board

Church Newspaper

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Meharry Medical college has received $510,750 from the Southern Regional Education board to aid in the training of medical students, it was announced this week.

Dat. 2-23-52

Established in 1948, the SREB, which includes 14 states, guides a

14e(1) 1952

Texarkana College
Discrimination

Negroes [illegible] Upon Entering White College

14 e (1) Discrimination

A group of Texarkana Negroes, seeking admission to Texarkana College, have turned down all offers of compromise made by the College Board.

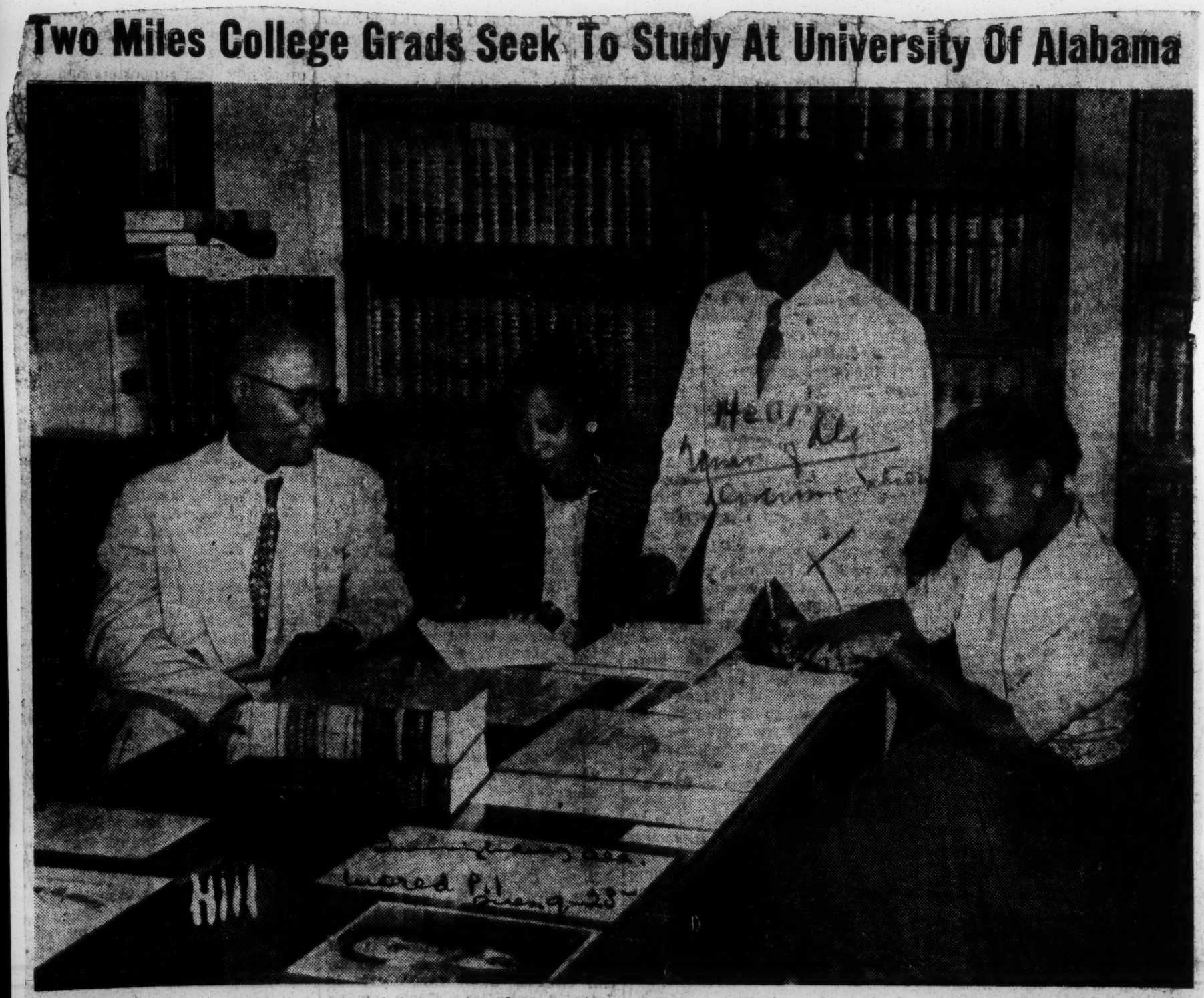
Dr. H. W. Stilwell, president of the college said the Negroes would accept nothing less than enrolling in the white college, this was refused.

The board offered this week to provide equal facilities for Negro students. "The Board even offered to ask the citizens to vote bonds to erect a college equal in every respect to the one to be erected for white students." Stilwell said.

But, he said John L. Jones Texas chairman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said there could not be equal facilities unless the Negro Students were permitted to enter Texarkanas College.

Jones said the Negroes were not seeking social equality with whites but equal opportunity to train themselves to do better things.

Two Miles College Grads Seek To Study At University Of Alabama



BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Reading left to right: The Rev. J. L. Ware, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church and president of the powerful Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference; Miss Polly A. Myers, applicant for the University of Alabama journalism school; Atty. Arthur D. Shores, NAACP-retained legal adviser and Miss Autherine J. Lucy, applicant for the University of Alabama school of library science, in conference in the law library of Atty. Shores. Enrollment of the two applicants was denied by University of Alabama officials last Saturday, Sept. 20, in Tuscaloosa, Ala. The Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches said that it would back these two women applicants in a legal suit against the University if such a course became necessary.

University Of Ala. Fails To Admit 2 Race Women

By Emory O. Jackson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — The University of Alabama administrators last Saturday, Sept. 20 refused admission of two Negro women, who were acceptable, except for their race.

Miss Polly A. Myers, 30 of 905 18th Place, S. W., applied for admission to the university's school of journalism while Miss Autherine J. Lucy, 22, of 714 Attalla Place, Wylam, is seeking admission to the school of library science. Both are 1952 graduates of Miles College here with A. B. degrees.

Both said that they had letters from university officials accepting and welcoming them to Tuscaloosa institution. After they completed other pre-entering procedures, nothing more was heard from U of A. officials until their personal appearance Saturday for completion of their enrollment.

The two women applicants said in their requests for enrollment, Dean of Admissions William F. Adams told them that Alabama laws stood in the way of his admitting them to enter the University of Alabama for post-graduate work. The refused applicants said that they received letters from Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the university and Miss Ola Grace Baker, assistant dean of women, welcoming them.

This account was given of the enrollment effort by the rejected applicants: "When we appeared to complete our enrollment we were told by Mr. Adams that there was some mistake, that he could not admit us."

$5 deposits put up for rooms in the dormitory were offered back to them, but the applicants said they refused and suggested that it be mailed to them.

Statement on the admission case is expected this week from President Gallalee who withheld comment when questioned on this matter.

Meantime Atty. Arthur D. Shores consulting legal adviser, Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches said that the admission refusal by Dean Adams would be appealed directly to President Gallalee. He added that Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been retained in the case.

NAACP procedure is to exhaust the administrative procedure and then ask the federal courts to issue a temporary injunction directing the institutions to admit the Negro applicants. Should this formula be followed, and the court follow other recent precedure, it means that this term Negro students will be studying in the University of Alabama.

Misses Myers and Lucy were accompanied to the University by W. C. Patton, NAACP state president and the Rev. J. L. Ware, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church and president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference and others.

About four years ago William Bell, 27-year old War II veteran of Montgomery, then a student of Alabama State College, applied for admission to A. P. I. but withdrew his application. He said that he gave up trying for Auburn because "I was upset over all the talk around (Montgomery) about it.

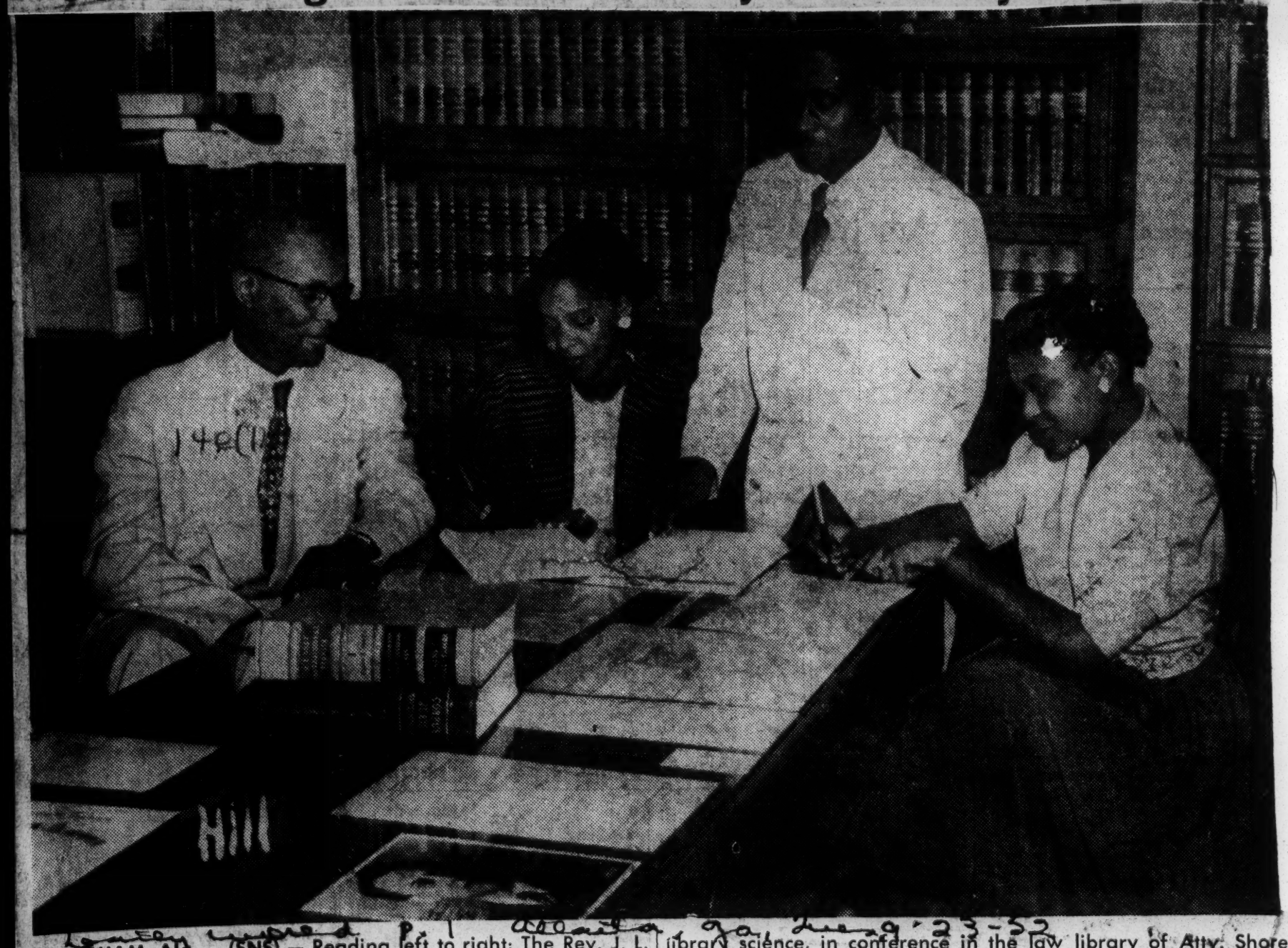
It is said that a number of other Negro students have sent their applications for entering Alabama and Auburn but instead of pressing for admission accepted out-of-state scholarships. Usually, according to reports, school officials advised them of the "scholarships" and that it was always easier to get one of them by indicating an interest in entering the two public professional and graduate institutions.

Dean Adams revealed that the officials admission forms of the University have space for racial designations. But he said that other than this, "I am not prepared to make a statement."

The poetry-writing Miss Myers served as president of the Miles College Chapter of the NAACP. She is a member of the Southside CME Church pastored by the Rev. J. C. Cowsen.

Miss Lucy is a member of Mt. Ararat Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. J. H. Glover.

Two Miles College Grads Seek To Study At University Of Alabama



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14e(1) 1952

University of Alabama

Discrimination

Alabama Teacher Jailed, Loses Job

Emmett Henderson who says he has been a teacher both in the public schools and at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has asked the Department of Justice to investigate his case.

He told the AFRO this week, that he was confined to an Alabama jail and forced out of his job as a school teacher, because he applied for admission to do graduate work at the University of Alabama.

Studied at Harvard

According to Mr. Henderson, he earned his Bachelor's degree at Tuskegee, his Master's degree at Atlanta University.

He has completed his residence work at Harvard University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Kept In Jail

Mr. Henderson said he was kept in jail without charges until he had withdrawn his application for graduate work at the University of Alabama.

Loss of his job as a school teacher, he said, has kept him from getting work elsewhere.

Court fight looms to force U. of A. to admit Negroes

A court fight on whether Negroes can be admitted to the University of Alabama appeared likely Saturday.

Such a development seemed probable after two Birmingham Negro women were refused admittance to the University.

Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, said they would appeal directly to Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the University.

If Dr. Gallalee refuses to admit them to the school, Atty. Shores said he will file a suit in Federal Court here to force their admittance on grounds the refusal violated their constitutional rights.

The two women were Polly A. Myers, 20, and Autherine J. Lucy, 22.

Laws prevent enrollment

THEY SAID Dean of Admissions William F. Adams told them Alabama laws prevented their enrollment for post-graduate work.

The two women were June graduates of Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, with A. B. degrees.

They said they received form letters from Dr. Gallalee and Ola Grace Baker, assistant dean of women, several days ago welcoming them as new students.

"When we appeared to complete our enrollment," their account continued, "we were told by Mr. Adams that there was some mistake, that he could not admit us."

Dean Adams offered to repay their deposits, but they said they wanted the money mailed to them. They had put up $5 deposits for rooms at a University dormitory.

Dr. Gallalee withheld comment, saying he might issue a statement after studying the case.

Atty. Shores said Thurgood Marshall of New York, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been retained in the case.

Miss Lucy was an English major aiming for a career in teaching. She lives at 714 Attalla-pl, Wylam.

* * *

Application withdrawn

FOUR YEARS ago a Negro war veteran applied to enter Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, but later withdrew his application.

He was William Bell, 27, a former Army master sergeant and at the time a student at Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery.

Bell said he decided against trying to enter the Auburn institution at the time because he was "upset over all the talk around town (Montgomery) about it."

Official admission forms of the University of Alabama do have spaces for racial designation, Dean Adams said.

But outside of that, he said, "I am not prepared to make a statement."

Two Negroes say U of A refused to admit them

Two local Negro women said they were refused admittance Saturday at the University of Alabama.

Polly A. Myers, 20, and Autherine J. Lucy, 22, said they were told by Dean of Admissions William F. Adams at Tuscaloosa that Alabama laws prevented his enrolling them for post-graduate work.

The two said they had sent copies of a transcript of their records at Miles Memorial College here and $5 deposits for rooms. They added they had received receipts from the University and were assigned to rooms in a dormitory.

The women, June graduates of Miles College with A.B. degrees, said they received form letters from Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the University, and Miss Ola Grace Baker, assistant dean of women, several days ago welcoming them as new students.

"WHEN WE APPEARED today to complete our enrollment," their account continued, "we were told by Mr. Adams that there was some mistake, that he could not admit us."

They added that Adams offered to repay their deposits immediately, but they told him they wanted the money mailed to them.

* * *

ARTHUR SHORES, Birmingham Negro attorney, said the women would make a formal appeal to Dr. Gallalee for admittance. If this is refused, he continued, a suit will be filed in federal court here seeking to force their admittance on grounds the refusal violated their constitutional rights.

Shores said Thurgood Marshall, New York, general counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, also had been retained in the case.

At Tuscaloosa, Dr. Gallalee declined to comment. He indicated a formal statement might be issued after a study of the case.

AUTHERINE LUCY'S family said the pair left Birmingham Saturday morning. A relative added she apparently carried little luggage.

Miss Lucy, an English major aiming for a career in teaching, first spoke to her family concerning the University last Thursday, relatives said.

She told them she received a copy of the University's Bulletin and, said a sister-in-law, "She said one letter they wrote told her she could come."

During the Summer months, Miss Lucy, of 714 Attalla-pl, Wylam, worked at a cafeteria. The previous Summer she had been employed as a maid at Lloyd Noland Hospital.

Alabama U Accepts Two By Mistake

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Polly A. Myers, 20, and Autherine J. Lucy, 22, both of Birmingham, said they were refused admittance last week to the University of Alabama even though they had received form letters from the president and assistant dean of women welcoming them as new students.

The girls said they were assigned rooms in the dormitory and received letters from President John Gallalee and Dean Grace Baker several days ago.

The students said they were told by William S. Adams, dean of admissions, that Alabama law prevented his enrolling them for graduate courses. The young ladies said they had sent copies of transcripts of their records from Miles Memorial college from which they graduated in June and a $5 room deposit.

"When we appeared to continue our enrollment we were told by Adams that there was some mistake," the girls declared.

NEGROES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The Birmingham World

Two qualified Negro young women have applied for admission to the graduate school of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa with the administration now holding up their actual admission because of racial considerations. Of course, such considerations are without valid standing before the federal courts and without logic in fields of scientific research. Ten southern states now admit Negro students to their public universities.

Administrators at our University of Alabama find nothing wrong with the scholarship, character and merit of Miss Polhe A. Myers and Miss Autherinr J. Lucy, recent graduates of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala. Members of nearly every other racial and national group except the Negro segment is accepted at our university with the exception of Negro citizens. About one-third of the population of Alabama is made up of Negro citizens.

Alabama has a great opportunity to rise above racial labels in the instance where these two Negro women are seeking to gain training for professional careers in this state.

Let Alabama Rise To The Occasion

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In Atlanta, Georgia, the Horace Ward Case comes up for hearing Oct. 15 before U. S. Judge Frank A. Hooper. Mr. Ward, an honor graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University is seeking admission to the school of Law at the University of Georgia. In Florida, similar cases are on their way to the United States Supreme Court. It is reported that cases of this nature are being worked up in Mississippi and in South Carolina. Likely when the courts, if it becomes necessary, speak in these remaining university racial barrier states, all the South will be solidly open to all qualified citizens without regard to race or color.

Today the state of Alabama is in the universal public eye because the name of Senator John Jackson Sparkman is the vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket. This state's good name is on the lips of decent people because a majority of the Alabama daily press is speaking about breaking away from "labels." It will be interesting to note the reaction where racial labels come up. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican presidential nominee came to Alabama speaking about the "mess" in Washington, D. C. and a number of leaders hailed his clean-up speech.

Alabama has a great opportunity to rise above racial labels in the instance where these two Negro women are seeking to gain training for professional careers in this state. Admission of Negro students to the University of Alabama and to the Alabama (Auburn) Polytechnic Institute are long overdue. A court fight should be unnecessary as a method to win them admission. Nothing would add more to the favorable Alabama story than the admission of Miss Myers and Miss Lucy to our state university in Alabama.

This newspaper admires the decision made by these two fine young women in seeking to enjoy their constitutional rights and to further their training so that they can better serve democracy, humanity and the needs of our times. We believe that public opinion is on their side and that fair-minded citizens will rally to their support. At least this places a high responsibility on the shoulders of our goodwill and interracial leadership.

14e(1) 1952

University of Athens
Discrimination

Law School Bias Fight Begins in Federal Court

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA—Georgia braced last week for the long-awaited Horace Ward suit to enter the law school of the University at Athens. The suit was to open Monday in Federal District Court, having been put off by opposing attorneys for several months. Ward, a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, sued Georgia officials for admission to the school after administrators had refused him admission.

Atty. Thurgood Marshall, who conducted the NAACP's anti-segregation case in Washington last week, and Walter White, executive secretary, were featured at a mass meeting Sunday when Georgia NAACP cases, including Ward's and the Atlanta school facilities equalization action, were discussed. Marshall also conferred with Atlanta Attorney A. T. Walden, local attorney for plaintiff Ward, prior to the opening of the case Monday morning.

GEORGIA OFFICIALS were watching the Washington multiple segregation test with interest. Talmadge forces last year pushed through the Legislature an appropriations bill amendment requiring a cut-off of state funds from any school admitting a Negro as a student. This was seen as a move to circumvent a possible Supreme Court decision outlawing jim crow. The Governor has threatened to abolish Georgia public schools, in the event of such a ruling, and to turn them over to private operators.

However, even some legislators doubt such a move would be legal.

Representative Charlie Gowen of Glynn County, declared last week:

"We could no more abolish our public school system than we could abolish our election laws. When the court ruled that the Negro could vote, a move was tried to abolish the election laws. If we tried to get around a court decision by abolishing public schools and making grants, the courts would kick this out."

Gowen asked for "cool and clear-headed thinking" by those in both camps of the Georgia educational picture.

Dr. William M. Boyd, state president of NAACP branches, said last week that should the courts rule against the NAACP anti-segregation stand, the fight would be continued. Re-elected state NAACP president for a fourth term at the Brunswick annual meeting, Boyd was signally commended for "significant service" in the Horace Ward suit. He personally raised most funds backing Ward's suit.

The Georgia NAACP went on record of condemning segregation and urging members, as well as branches, to continue fights against discrimination on all fronts. Segregation and bias in housing projects in Savannah and Atlanta were condemned by the conferees, who urged a full registration of over 600,000 potential voters; full integration of Negroes in Federal employment under the Eisenhower administration; expansion of the staff of state NAACP counsel; legal action against local and state governments which fail to provide adequate parks, playgrounds, equipment and clinics for Negroes, and provision for ROTC training for youth in public schools and colleges.

The Bibb County Medical Association was commended for accepting five Negro physicians as voting members, other associations in Georgia being urged to do likewise.

Besides Dr. Boyd, other officers named by the state NAACP included C. L. Harper, Atlanta, vice president; J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta; Dr. Q. M. Gilbert, Savannah, and C. W. King, Albany, regional vice presidents; the Rev. J. F. Mann, Brunswick, secretary; Mrs. M. E. Campbell, Brunswick, assistant secretary; the Rev. N. F. Adams, Albany, treasurer; Atty. A. T. Walden, Atlanta, legal adviser, and W. W. Law, Savannah, state youth adviser.

The 1953 NAACP state convention will be held in Cordele, Ga., regional meetings being slated in Albany, Savannah, Macon and Atlanta.

Clarence Dixon of Morehouse was elected president of the State Youth Council.

Negroes Plan Appeal On Ban At University

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2 (AP)—Counsel for five Negroes who have been denied admission to the all-white University of Florida said today he would appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Florida Supreme Court yesterday refused to force the university to admit the Negroes, ending three years of litigation in state courts.

The court said courses available at the state-supported Florida A. and M. College for Negroes would give the Negroes the same instruction they want from the white university. This meets all requirements of the Constitution and rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court, the decision added.

H. E. Hill, attorney for the applicants, said in Daytona Beach today that the case will be taken to the nation's highest court. Hill said he doubts that any of his clients will enter Florida A. & M.

The five applicants are Virgil D. Hawkins, public relations director of Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, who now is attending summer classes at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach; William T. Lewis of Ocala, who is not attending school at present and is not permanently employed; Oliver R. Maxey of Gainesville, a teacher; Benjamin F. Finley of Ocala, a teacher, and Rose Boyd, formerly of Martin County and now residing in California.

Lewis and Hawkins asked admission to the university's law school; Maxey, chemical engineering; Finley, graduate agriculture, and Miss Boyd, pharmacy.

Atty. Hill, in his presentation of the case, declined to recognize the schools of law, pharmacy, graduate engineering and graduate agriculture at Florida A. and M. These schools were established after the lawsuit was filed.

COURT BARS NEGROES IN FLORIDA UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. (UP)—The Florida Supreme Cour dismissed today the pleas of fiv Negroes who sought to be admit ed to the University of Florida.

In a final ruling on the three year-old case, the high court said Negroes were not entitled to ad-

mittance to the university at Gainesville while equal educational facilities were available at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes in Tallahassee.

The unanimous opinion was written by Chief Justice H. L. Sebring, who said:

"While the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution requires that substantially equal opportunities and privileges shall be afforded every citizen, regardless of race or color, the Supreme Court of the United States has held by an unbroken line of decisions * * * that equality of treatment need not mean identity of treatment, with respect to a tax-supported facility."

Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach, representing the Negroes, served notice that he would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. It was sent to the Supreme Court once before, but it was returned to the state court because the question of equal facilities was not raised then.

Negroes Lose Court Fight To Enroll at Florida U.

By the Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2.—A three-year legal battle by five Negroes to gain admission to the all-white University of Florida met defeat yesterday before the State Supreme Court.

The court declared that courses now are offered at the State-supported Florida A. and M. College for Negroes, which would give the applicants the same instruction they want from the white university.

That, the court added, is all that is required in the Constitution and the rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

Several months ago the State court denied the Negroes admission to the university on grounds that the State had made arrangements to give them the educations they wanted in the colored schools.

It retained jurisdiction in the case, however, to give the Negroes a chance to prove that these arrangements were actually not in accordance with constitutional guarantees.

In yesterday's final ruling the court said the Negroes had submitted no evidence to show that the Negro college facilities failed to meet the legal requirements of equal opportunity.

Negroes Lose Plea to Enter U. of Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 1 (AP).—The Florida Supreme Court today dismissed the pleas of five Negroes who sought to be admitted to the all-white University of Florida.

In a final ruling on the three-year-old case, the high court said Negroes are not entitled to admittance to the University at Gainesville while equal educational facilities are available at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes in Tallahassee.

The State court's unanimous opinion was written by Chief Justice H. L. Sebring, who said:

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Admit Negroes Court Asked

Florida U. Case Decision Asked

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Atty. Horace E. Hill filed a motion before the Florida State Supreme Court last week asking for a final decision in the drawn out legal battle to permit Negro students to enter the University of Florida.

Hill, representing five Negro clients, is asking the court to order the board of control to admit the students, or to rule finally that they should not be admitted so that such a decision could be appealed.

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court has refused to review the case because the State Supreme Court has not yet handed down a final decision.

The case began in 1949 when the original petition of mandamus was filed to allow Negro students to enter the state school. In 1950 the State Supreme Court ruled that the plan contained a resolution adopted by the board of control thereby creating the desired schools at the Florida A and M College while allowing these Negro students to enter the University of Florida temporarily, satisfied the equal protection of the laws clause of the Fourteenth amendment.

The State Court ruled that Florida A and M, a Negro college, should set up schools of law, chemical engineering, agriculture, and pharmacy. While such schools were being established, the court ruled, the five Negro students desiring to enter these schools could attend the University of Florida.

ATTORNEY HILL said the Supreme Court retained jurisdiction in the case and did not make a final ruling.

In Hill's motion he maintains that legal "remedies" have been exhausted pending some final decision in the university case. He asks the court for an order directing the board of control to allow Negro students to enter the University of Florida or to make some final judgment which would be "appealable."

Attorney Hill will again argue this motion before the high court of the state Monday, June 9, at 9:30 A. M.

Hi Court Gets Fla. U. Case

Asked To Outlaw Student Race Ban

WASHINGTON

The United States Supreme Court was asked last week to review and reverse a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Florida which upheld the right of the University of Florida to exclude qualified colored students.

Seeking admission to the Florida university are Virgil Hawkins, who applied to the law school; Miss Rose Boyd, the school of pharmacy; Oliver Maxey, the graduate school of engineering, and Benjamin Finley, the graduate school of agriculture.

Applied In 1949

The petition before the U. S. Supreme Court, filed by NAACP attorneys asks that the university be ordered to admit these applicants at once, subject only to the same rules and regulations applicable to all other students.

When the students first applied for admission in 1949, the courses they desired were offered by the state only at the University of Florida. Later, establishment of these courses at Florida A and M College was authorized.

On Aug. 1, 1950, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that this authorization was sufficient compliance with the requirements of the U. S. Constitution and refused to issue a final order.

Caught In The Middle

The state court reiterated this refusal in June, 1952, on the ground that the required courses established at Florida A and M College were equal to those offered at the University of Florida.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Supreme Court had refused to review the case because no final judgment had been entered by the Florida court. Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas dissented from this decision.

Might Not Await Entrance Tests

Ga. U. Applicant May Force Issue

Horace Ward Will Carry Case To Federal Court for Ruling

By WILLIAM FOWLKES JR.

ATLANTA—Horace Ward may not wait on Georgia University officials to give him an entrance examination before fall quarter, several months hence, before resorting to Federal Court relief.

This was indicated here last week after the State Board of Regents came up with a new regulation that Ward and all other students must pass entrance examinations before being considered for admittance to the Athens law school.

The Regents refused to act on his case last week, even though Ward's application has been in for two years. He was denied admission to the Georgia law school in 1950 by the registrar and president of the university. After refusal by the chancellor, Ward took his appeal directly to the Board of Regents, the last place for administrative relief.

Ward may contend that he was unduly denied school admission long before the university allegedly stopped approving applications in September, 1951.

The new examination requirement was set up by the Regents at their February meeting. The resolution adopted requires law school faculty in conference with officials, Georgia Bar Association and members of the state judiciary and judiciary council "work out an adequate program of examinations" and provide machinery for giving the exams. It was also recommended that the medical school at Augusta follow the same procedure.

Although the resolutions did not mention Ward by name, it was unofficially reported at the time of their acceptance that they were designed to meet his university bid.

The proposed examinations for the law school probably would be given during the summer. Whether Ward would wait several months and take a chance at passing the entrance examination, or claim discrimination up to this point in a Federal suit was a matter of speculation last week.

Regents To Restudy Negro's Bid

A Board of Regents committee will meet again Wednesday morning in an effort to reach a decision on an Atlanta Negro's appeal to enter the University of Georgia.

If the committee still is unable to make a recommendation on the case before Wednesday's meeting of the board, Chairman Rutherford Ellis indicated it might ask for a 30-day extension for further study. The committee did not reach a conclusion Tuesday.

The Negro, Horace Ward, has been rejected by the registrar and the president of the University of Georgia and by Chancellor Harmon Caldwell. They did not specify reasons for rejecting Ward's application. Ward appealed to the regents in November, and the board referred the matter to the education committee for study.

U. Of Georgia Hatches New 'Keep Out' Scheme

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP) — The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia has come up with a new scheme to delay the entrance of a colored student to the university law school

R. L. Ellis, chairman of the education committee of the board, announced that a new regulation had been adopted requiring all applicants to pass entrance examinations, regardless of certifications from their accredited undergraduate colleges.

He said the new rule had been adopted three years ago, but had been suspended for returning war veterans. At its last meeting, he said, the board decided to restore the rule.

Sought Entry Over Year Ago

The regents have been "studying" the application of an Atlanta youth, Horace Ward, an honor graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, Ward, guided by the Georgia NAACP, has been "exhausting his administrative remedies" for more than a year, before seeking admittance through the courts.

He has been turned down by the registrar, the dean of the law school, a committee on applicants' appeals, the university president, the chancellor of the university system, and now the board of regents.

Because of his application, the Georgia legislature at the urging of Gov. Herman Talmadge, passed a law in 1951 that makes it mandatory that all state funds be cut off from any unit of the state educational system that admits a colored student, whether the courts rule it or not.

Chairman Ellis said the exam requirements would apply to all alike without regard to color. Just what move Ward and his NAACP advisors will make next was not learned, but local attorneys revealed that in their opinion he should go ahead and file suit for admittance immediately.

Negro Applicant Is Notified of New Requirement

By C. W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — The board of regents of the University System of Georgia came up with a new scheme last week to delay the entrance of a Negro student to the university law school.

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The regents have been "studying" the application of an Atlanta Negro youth, Horace Ward, an honor graduate of Morehouse college and Atlanta university. Ward, guided by the Georgia state chapter of the NAACP, has been "exhausting his administrative remedies" for more than a year, before seeking admittance through the courts. The board of regents was supposedly to be his last administrative step in the long process of cracking the all-white institution.

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Chairman Ellis' announcement said that entrance examinations will be drawn up by the law school faculty in conference with officials of the Georgia Bar assiciation and members of the state judiciary council. He said the exam requirements would apply to all alike without regards to color.

A copy of the regents' resolution setting forth the new rule has been sent to Ward with the notation that his application will be guided by the new entrance examination requirement. The law school now admits students only during its fall term. Ellis said examinations will be given during the summer months.

Just what move Ward and his NAACP advisors would make next was not learned, but a concensus among local attorneys revealed that in their opinion he should go ahead and file suit for admittance immediately.

The 24-year-old applicant has been marking time with a teaching position while awaiting the decision of university officials.

Plot New Scheme To Bar Negroes

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university system, and now the Board of Regents. Because of his application, the Georgia legislature at the urging of Gov. Herman Talmadge, passed a law in 1951 that makes it mandatory that all state funds be cut off from any unit of the state educational system that admits a Negro, whether the courts rule it or not.

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Just what move Ward and his NAACP advisors would make next was not learned, but a consensus among local attorneys revealed that in their opinion, he should go ahead and file suit for admittance immediately.

The 24-year-old applicant has been marking time with a teaching position while awaiting the decision of university officials. The Georgia NAACP branches recalling the fate of a Louisiana youth who was finally admitted to LSU and had to drop out because of lack of funds, has raised $5,000 in a "Horace Ward Fund" to be used by him for expenses after he is admitted.

GEORGIA SCHOOL IS SUED BY NEGRO

If Law Applicant Wins Fight Against Segregation, State Must Stop University Funds

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, June 23—Horace T. Ward, Atlanta Negro who has sought admittance to the University of Georgia School of Law since October 1950, took his case into Federal court today.

The suit was filed in United States District Court here by an Atlanta lawyer, A. T. Walden, and two New York lawyers, Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter.

Mr. Ward named regents of the university system Harmon W. Caldwell, chancellor; O. C. Aderhold, president of the university; Walter N. Danner, registrar, and J. Alton Hosch, law school dean, as defendants.

The petition seeks a judgment declaring the university's policy in refusing admission of Negroes to the law school "solely on account of their race and color" is unconstitutional and a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

It also asks a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from denying Mr. Ward's admission to the law school or from "further attempts to deny plaintiff's admission by unlawful attempts to givern his application by new rules and procedures not in force at the time he applied."

If Mr. Ward should be successful in his suit all state funds for the university system would be cut off, according to an amendment to the state appropriations law now in effect.

That amendment, put on the appropriations bill when the Ward suit was first threatened in 1951, provides that, if the United States Supreme Court or any other court of final jurisdiction rules out segregation in any unit of the university system, all university system funds are to be cut off.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has said that some means would be devised to put present state-supported colleges and universities into the classification of privately operated institutions.

Attorneys for the plaintiff asked court costs and other "additional or alternate relief."

The petition asserted that Mr. Ward was denied admittance to the Law School "on account of race and color," and said it was being filed not only for Mr. Ward but in behalf of "other qualified Negroes" who desire educational advantages equivalnet to those offered white persons at the university.

Copies of thirty-four letters—correspondence between Mr. Ward and the defendants from the time his admission was denied in October, 1950—were attached to the suit as exhibits.

Mr. Ward, in the suit, said he was a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University and that he met all requirements for entrance to the Law School.

In his correspondence Ward had told the defendants that he was a graduate of two accredited institutions with an A. B. degree and a B-plus average.

Segregation At Georgia U. In U. S. Suit

The University System of Georgia's segregation policy was challenged in Federal Court Monday.

Horace Ward, Negro graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, filed a petition in U. S. District Court here after seeking, unsuccessfully, to enter the University of Georgia Law School since October, 1950.

It is the first test case on the Georgia higher education level. Negroes have won the right to attend white colleges in a few other Southern states. Should Ward win his suit here, the present appropriations bill would cut off all state funds from the university system.

Governor Talmadge immediately announced he would throw the full resources of the state government into defense of the state's segregation laws. He said he would confer with Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Tuesday and provide him with such assistance as he may need to fight the case through "every court in the land."

Ward, who resides at 254 Currier St., N. E., asked the district court for a judgment declaring unconstitutional the law school's policy of refusing admission of Negroes. He also asked for a permanent injunction restraining the university from such action in the future.

Named as defendants were the regents of the University System, Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell, University President O. C. Aderhold, Registrar Walter N. Danner and Law School Dean Alton Hosch.

Ward stated in his suit that he had repeatedly been denied admission to the law school solely because of his race and color, while white students with lesser scholastic qualifications had been admitted upon request.

He said he is a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, both of approved standing, that he meets all qualifications for admission as set forth under the university law school requirements and that he has always been ready to pay all lawful fees and to comply with all rules and regulations.

Ward said he was told he was eligible for out-of-state aid. (The regents spend approximately $70,000 annually in granting scholarship aids to send Georgia Negroes to other states to take courses which are offered at the University of Georgia but not in the three Negro colleges in Georgia). However, Ward claimed the University of Georgia Law School is the only facility within the state where he "can study law and procedure to the same extent and on an equal level in terms and scholarship and intensity."

Ward brought the action in his own behalf and in behalf of all Negroes similarly situated, according to the suit which stated: "The members of this group are so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before the court."

Ward has been denied admission by the University of Georgia and Chancellor Caldwell. No reason was specified. His appeal to the Board of Regents is still pending.

In the meantime, the regents have passed a new rule requiring all law school applicants to pass an entrance examination.

Attorneys for Ward are A. T. Walden of Atlanta and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of New York.

Calling Talmadge's Bluff

Hummun Talmadge, one of Dixie's loud mouth bigots is about to get what he has been asking for. A Negro student, Horace T. Ward is suing through the courts for admission to the law school of University of Georgia.

If he wins — and he will since the legal question involved has already been ruled on by the United States Supreme Court—then we'll see Talmadge carry out his threat.

At his instigation, the legislature passed a law prohibiting the use of state funds for the support of any educational institution that admits both Negro and white students.

This means that when the decision is handed down in favor of Ward, the University of Georgia will have to go out of business. Hummun doesn't believe this.

He thinks he can sell or lease the state university to private interests then contract with them for the education of the white students in the state and in so doing exclude Negroes because the school will be a private, not a public institution.

Now Hummun can't be that dumb. He's a university trained man and a lawyer.

He knows that this ruse won't work for the simple reason that since the state uses the private institution to educate white students with state funds, it will also have to educate Negro students there.

Of course there might have to be a new Supreme Court ruling to deal with this specific case, but eventually it will result in the same thing.

As we said before Talmadge knows this as well as he knows that eventually he'll have to bow on this issue. Actually what he's been doing is making empty threats to impress his ignorant followers.

Ordinarily we don't make predictions, but this is one. We'll live to see the day that Negroes and whites do attend the same schools in Georgia and the state will foot the bill.

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University of Georgia
Discrimination

NEGRO STUDENT FILES SUIT TO ENTER LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Petition Declares That Policy Of The University Is Unconstitutional

SUIT TEST LAW TO CUT FUNDS ON ADMISSION OF NEGRO STUDENT

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30 (DSN) —A Negro student filed suit in the Federal District Court here last Monday for the right to enter the Law School of the University of Georgia.

The petition which declares the policy of the university unconstitutional was filed by Horace T. Ward of Atlanta who has sought entrance to the law school since October, 1950.

The suit seeks a judgment declaring the University's policy in refusing Negroes admission to the law school "solely on account of their race and color" is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Named as defendants were Regents of the University System. Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell, University President O. C. Aderhold, Registrar Walter N. Danner and Law School Dean J. Alton Hosch.

Walden And Marshall To Represent

Ward's attorneys are Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, both of New York, and A. T. Walden, of Atlanta.

If Ward is successful in his request for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from denying him admission to the law school all state funds for the University would be cut off.

An amendment to the Appropriations Bill now in effect provides that all University System funds should be cut off if the U. S. Supreme court or any other court of final jurisdiction should rule out segregation in any unit of the University System.

Delaying Tactics

The petition discloses that the defendants employed an assortment of delaying tactics from the time Ward first made due application for admission to the School of Law of the University of Georgia on September 29, 1950 until the present time and during the entire period, while plaintiff's application was pending, no reason for denial of his application has ever been given.

Ward points out in the petition that his application was not handled in the usual manner in spite of a promise from the Secretary of the Board of Regents that his application would be completely evaluated at an early date after he declined "out-of-state aid" on October 17, 1950.

"At the same time, and subsequent thereto, white students with similar or less qualifications were admitted to the School of Law of the University for the summer and fall quarters of 1951," the plaintiff says in the petition.

Meanwhile Ward appealed to the defendants in routine steps, including the registrar of the University, the president, chancellor, and Board of Regents. On February 13, the plaintiff was advised that the Board had adopted new procedures governing admission to the School of Law of the University of Georgia, and that his application would be governed by these procedures.

Unlawful Discrimination

According to the petition, "the policy, custom and usage of the defendants and each of them of providing and maintaining legal training and facilities at and in the aforesaid school of law for white citizens of the state out of public funds while failing and refusing to provide adequate legal training and facilities for plaintiff and other qualified Negro residents of the state wholly and solely on account of their race and color is an unlawful discrimination and constitutes a denial of the right of the plaintiff and other qualified Negroes to the equal protection of the laws in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Ward asks that the Court issue permanent injunction forever restraining and enforcing the defendants and each of them from denying plaintiff's admission to the School of Law of the University of Georgia or from further attempts to deny plaintiff's admission by unlawful attempts to govern his application by new rules and procedures not in force at the time he applied and not then made applicable to white students of equal or less qualifications than plaintiff possessed who were accepted in the law school of the University in the summer and fall quarters of 1951.

Georgia U. Sued By Negro To Gain Law School Study

Horace T. Ward, Negro graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta Univ., filed suit in federal court in Atlanta last week to force the Univ. of Georgia to admit him to its Law School.

Ward has been trying to get into the Law School since October, 1950. He charges he was denied the right to study there "solely on account of . . . race and color," and claimed such a stand violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, diehard "white supremacy" advocate, has ordered a last-ditch fight by the State against the suit. Should Ward win, all funds for the university would automatically be cut off under an amendment to the last appropriations act effective when a court of final jurisdiction rules out segregation in any part of the university system.

Ward Contends Ruling Should Revert To Date Of Application

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Georgia's Board of Regents Wednesday adopted the recommendations of its education committee which holds that excusing Horace T. Ward, first Negro law applicant of the University of Georgia, from intelligence and aptitude tests would effect "discrimination against other applicants."

The board's action came less than three weeks after Ward, a Morehouse and Atlanta University graduate, filed a lawsuit in the Atlanta Federal District court seeking admittance to the University of Georgia School of law.

Regents of the University System of Georgia, prior to yesterday's action, obtained an order from Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper extending for 60 days from date of summons, time for filing defense pleadings.

Ward named Regents of the University System of Georgia as defendants of the lawsuit along with Chancellor Harmon Caldwell; O. C. Aderhold, president of the university; Walter N. Danner, registrar and J. Alton Hosch, law school dean.

Although the regents' action yesterday was not a formal reply to Ward's civil suit filed in the United States District Court of Georgia, it answers one of Ward's complaints that tests were put into operation after he applied for admission to the School of Law September 29, 1950.

Ward's court petition seeks a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from denying his admission to the law school or from "further attempts to deny plaintiff's his admission by unlawful attempts to govern his application by new rules and procedures not in force at the time he applied."

Ward, according to a copy of one of 34 letters (correspondence between him and the defendants from the date he was denied admission in October, 1950), was advised that regents adopted new procedures governing admission to the School of Law four months ago.

The young Atlantan, who seeks a judgment declaring the university's policy in refusing admission to Negroes to the law school "solely on an account of their race and color" is unconstitutional, contends that his application should be governed by rules and regulations which were in effect from the time he applied in 1950 until February 12, 1952.

Ward, in the suit, said he has been denied admission to the University of Georgia Law School "solely because of his race and color while the University at the same time has admitted white applicants with equal or less qualifications than those possessed by the plaintiff."

"In fact," Wards petition alleges, "white students who applied along with the plaintiff with equal or less qualifications for admission to the summer and fall quarters of 1951 have already or are about to complete one-years work at the school or law and are not required to subject themselves to the new rules and regulations govering admission adopted by the Board of Regents on February 12, 1952."

Ward's suit was filed in Federal Court by Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta and Attorneys Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, all legal representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The suit is supported locally by the Georgia State Conference Branch of the NAACP of which Dr. William Boyd of Atlanta is president.

Governor Talmadge named State Attorneys Eugene Cook and his personal attorney, B. D. Murphy, to "vigorously defend" the court action.

The suit, if won by Ward, would cause all state funds for the university system to be lopped off, according to an amendment to the state appropriations bill passed by the 1951 Georgia General Assembly.

The Ward Case Goes To Court

(From The Atlanta Daily World)

On Monday, after two years of evasion and denial by university officials to his application to enter the University of Georgia Law School Horace T. Ward, a young graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, has entered the Federal Court to seek training in the state.

In September 1950 Ward made his application. The registrar refused to admit him, the president of the University failed to take favorable action and finally the Board of Regents refused to say "yes" or "no" to Ward, who was apparently qualified to enter the state university except for racial identification.

However, the Board of Regents which is the governing body for the University system early this year put into force a rule requiring that all applicants for the law school should take a special examination.

Ward, through his attorneys who also represent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contends in his petition filed in court that his application was not handled regularly.

It seems to us a rule adopted or put into effect after the Ward application should not apply to him.

The suit charges that the university's policy in refusing Negroes admittance solely on account of their race and color is a violation of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It asks injunctive relief for Ward and other members of the Negro race.

In the light of the Sweat decision in a Texas case handed down by the Supreme Court in 1950, it seems that Ward is on sound legal ground, not to mention the moral aspects of the case.

It is vital that our people be given an opportunity for equal professional and technical education Otherwise we will always be required to run a handicap race in our efforts to live in this American society.

All men of goodwill, especially those in public life, should join hands to end injustice and discrimination based on race.

Despite the fact that the legislature at the command of the governor passed a bill last year which would tie up the university funds if a court orders the admittance of a Negro to the University of Georgia, we hope the courts will run with Ward.

The legislature made an unwise and unjust move in passing such legislation in the light of the 1950 court decisions concerning education. So the members, it seems, will simply have to meet and rescind their action. This won't hurt anybody too much.

But it is an obvious injustice and violation of the Federal Constitution to continue to deny to Negro citizens and tax payers of Georgia EQUAL professional and technical training offered to the white citizens.

The Ward case is one that wlil bring results that should be beneficial to the members of both racial groups.

Law School Tests Ruled For Negro

Horace Ward, Atlanta Negro, Wednesday was ordered to take the same test as others seeking to enter the University of Georgia Law School in September.

The Board of Regents ruled that he, as other applicants, must conform to "admission policy requirements." It turned down his demand that he be excused from recently-instituted intelligence and aptitude tests.

Ward, who has filed a court suit to force his admission, holds that he should be exempted from the tests because they were adopted after he applied.

But the Regents adopted a report of their education committee saying that to excuse him would be "discriminating against other applicants."

TV STUDY

The Regents also decided to study proposed establishment of a television station as part of the University System's visual education program.

They took initial steps to convey to the State Building Authority a 12-acre tract from the Medical College campus at Augusta for the new 14-story State Hospital to be erected there. They approved $12,350 for the South Georgia College at Douglas to purchase the 12-acre Raymond-Richardson Airport as a site for living quarters for faculty members.

TRANSFER APPROVED

The board adopted a report of the buildings and grounds committee that North Georgia College be authorized to convey to Lumpkin County board of education 10 acres of undeveloped land owned by the college five miles south of Dahlonega.

It was explained that the county would pay $250 for the tract. The plan is to build a new consolidated elementary school there.

The regents decided against holding a meeting in August.

Georgia U. Uses Exams To Bar Race

By C. W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia came up with a new scheme last week to delay the entrance of a Negro student to the University law school.

R. L. Ellis, chairman of the education committee of the board, announced that a new regulation had been adopted requiring all applicants to pass entrance examinations, regardless of certifications from accredited undergraduate colleges.

He said the new rule had been adopted by the board three years ago, but had been suspended for the convenience of returning war veterans. At its February meeting, he said, the board decided to restore the rule.

The regents have been "studying" the application of an Atlanta Negro youth, Horace Ward, an honor graduate of Morehouse college and Atlanta University, Ward, guided by the Georgia state chapters of the NAACP, has been "exhausting his administrative remedies" for more than a year, before seeking admittance through the courts.

The board of regents was supposedly to be his last administrative step in the long process of cracking the all-white institution.

Chairman Ellis' announcement said that entrance examinations will be drawn up by the law school faculty in conference with officials of the Georgia Bar association and members of the state judiciary council. He said the exam requirements would apply to all alike without regards to color.

A Decision Long Over-Due

(Horace Ward's suit to enter the University of Georgia Law School has been fogged in the courts almost two years. During this period the state of Georgia has used every subterfuge and delaying tactics in legal jurisprudence to prevent a fair and open hearing on the merits of the case.

It is time for the defendants to stop procrastinating. The issues have been squarely shaped by rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court and in many instances the state courts. There is hardly a shading of the Ward Case that has been reviewed in the courts of the U. S.

Here is a chronology on the Ward Case:

(1) September 29, 1950, Mr. Ward filed a suit in the federal courts seeking admission to the University of Georgia Law School.

(2) During October, 1950, Ward was denied admission to the law school, by the Board of Regents and University of Georgia officials who offered out-of-state aid while citing state laws.

(3) In the interval, from October, 1950 to July 9, 1952 more than 34 pieces of correspondence between the plaintiff and the defendants.

(4) On July 9, 1952, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook obtained an order from Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper extending for 60 days from the date of a summon, time for filing defense pleadings.

(5) September 9, Judge Hooper approved a motion by Atty. Gen. Cook and set an oral hearing on the University of Georgia school suit for October 13.

At that time, the federal court will hear arguments on a second motion to dismiss the suit. This is an unusual procedure but Mr. Cook argued "the questions involved in the suit are of gravity and importance."

We thoroughly agree with this viewpoint, put forth by Mr. Cook. The question of whether Mr. Ward is entitled to attend the University of Georgia should be clarified in the courts. There is no need for continued procrastination.

Let the federal court have its say. Then permit Mr. Ward to begin work immediately in the law classes of the University of Georgia.

The case has been delayed too long. Action is of commanding importance.

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Discrimination

Applicant Must Take Exdm, School Argues

Ward Says Exams Not Required When He Applied

ATLANTA (NNPA) — The Georgia Board of Regents is expected to stand pat on its refusal to admit Horace Ward to the University of Georgia Law School until the colored applicant takes an entrance examination, Robert Arnold, board chairman said Tuesday.

Judge Frank A. Hooper in Federal District Court here Monday postponed for 30 days a suit brought by Ward to compel his admission to the university's law school to give the State Board of Regents an opportunity to act on his application for admission.

Meanwhile, Judge Hooper said inaction by the regents would be considered as equivalent to a denial of Ward's application. The judge's statement was contained in a court order filed Tuesday explaining his action in postponing trial of the suit for 30 days.

Court Can Decide

If Ward's application for admission to the University of Georgia is denied by action or default, Judge Hooper said, "this court can then decide whether or not the plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies, and can then decide whether or not the regents were justified in overruling his appeal."

Arnold said the matter would probably come up at a meeting of the regents on Jan. 14. He said he did not intend to call a special session.

Attorneys for Ward said Monday that their client did not intend to take an entrance examination.

Tried For A Year

Ward appealed to the regents after he had tried in vain for more than a year to obtain admission to the law school. He brought suit to compel his admission after the Board of Regents adopted new regulations requiring entrance examinations and applied them to Ward.

B. D. Murphy, special deputy on the staff of Attorney General Eugene Cook, contended that Ward's refusal to comply with the new entrance regulations constituted "failure to exhaust administrative remedies."

Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, and Austin T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, representing Ward, maintained that the new regulations "lift Ward out of the class of people who applied in 1950 and put him into a class with those who apply now."

Move Called Unreasonable

"Ward cannot be required to do anything that was not required when he applied — anything else is unreasonable," said Marshall.

The NAACP attorney accused the regents of "deliberately delaying" action on Ward's application. "It has already taken us two years to exhaust administrative remedies," Marshall asserted.

Murphy said the regents did not rule on Ward's appeal because he insisted in writing that his application be considered under old rules in effect at the time of his application.

Deny Discrimination

"We are not discriminating against Ward on account of race and color," Murphy asserted. "He has applied to enter the University of Georgia and we have set up an administrative procedure to determine if he is entitled to be admitted."

The motion to dismiss was argued in a Federal District Court room packed with spectators.

University Application Suit Delayed

By ANNE GOWEN

A Federal Court suit testing the University of Georgia's segregation policy was taken off the calendar here Monday for 30 days to give the State Board of Regents time to act on an Atlanta Negro's application to the university's law school.

Judge Frank A. Hooper postponed a hearing on the State of Georgia's motion to dismiss the suit, saying he could not rule on the motion until the regents act on Horace Ward's application, pending since November, 1951.

Ward appealed to the regents after trying unsuccesfully for more than a year to obtain admission to the law school. He brought the court suit after the Board of Regents passed new regulations requiring entrance examinations and applied them to Ward.

B. D. Murphy, special deputy on Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook's staff, contended Ward's refusal to comply with the new entrance regulations constituted "failure to exhaust administrative remedies."

Thurgood Marshall and A. T. Walden, Ward's attorneys, claimed the new regulations "lift Ward out of the class of people who applied in 1950 and put him into a class with those who apply now."

"Ward cannot be required to do anything that was not required when he applied—anything else is unreasonable," Marshall said.

The Negro attorney accused the regents of "deliberately delaying" action on Ward's application. "It has already taken us two years to 'exhaust administrative remedies,'" Marshall said.

Murphy said the regents did not rule on Ward's appeal because he insisted in a letter that his application be considered under old rules in effect at the time of his application.

"We are not discriminating against Ward on account of race and color," Murphy said. "He has applied to enter the University of Georgia and we have set up an administrative procedure to determine if he is entitled to be admitted."

The motion to dismiss was argued in a U. S. District Court room packed with Negro spectators.

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University of Maryland
Discrimination

The University Of Maryland Said 'No!'

Miss Thelma Ellen Sledd, 18-year-old Halethorpe, Md. resident, (center) who was set to begin study at the University of Maryland School of Nursing this term until officials at the college informed her that her application would not be accepted because she was colored and not a resident of Maryland, confers with Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, (right) NAACP attorney, about the possibility of legal action against the school. A native of Bedford, Va., Miss Sledd moved to Halethrope last fall to live with her aunt. Mrs. Charles White, shown at left.

U. Of Md. Draws New Color Line

By RALPH MATTHEWS JR.

BALTIMORE

Jim Crow reared its ugly head again at the University of Maryland when an 18-year-old girl's application to its nursing school was rejected one day before she was to begin classes.

Reason: She is colored and from out-of-state.

Thus despite court rulings, the University of Maryland has drawn another color line in what seems an attempt to keep colored student enrollment down.

Miss Thelma E. Sledd, 18, a native of Bedford, Va. but now living with relatives in Halethorpe, Md., was told by Edgar F. Long, white, dean of student admissions, that she could not attend nursing school because the university did not accept colored students from out-of-state.

His statement and a letter of rejection came one day before Miss Sledd prepared to enroll and begin classes on Feb. 19. Before then there has been no intimation tion of such a policy by officials at the University Hospital nursing school proper.

asking a $5 application fee.

Letter Arrived

She had no further contact with the school until the day before she attended classes. Long's letter arrived on Feb. 18. It read:

"Dear Miss Sledd,

"I regret to advise you that we are not in a position to accept your application. Cash in the amount of five dollars you enclosed to cover the application fee is returned.

Sincerely,
Edgar F. Long,
Dean Of Student Admissions"

Miss Connelly, at the nursing school, telephoned Miss Sledd later that day, telling her that she could not register next morning because they did not have her high school record.

Mrs. Charles White, the girl's aunt, called the school and was advised to contact Mr. Long.

Mrs. White said that Long informed her that the school did not accept colored students from out-of-state. He gave no explanation other than it was "policy."

Reasons Conflict

This did not jibe with what the nursing school official had said, Mrs. White stated.

"Miss Connelly, on Feb. 18, said she was waiting on the high school records and gave me the impression that after they were received, Thelma would be ready to enter."

The principal of Miss Sledd's high school told her that he had mailed the records on Feb. 16.

NAACP workers regard the rejection of Miss Sledd's application as another "subterfuge" being employed by the university to keep colored students out.

Court decisions have stated that the school was to be opened to all students in the state regardless of color. It is likely that the university is using the clause about "state" as a way of getting around the equality code established at the Esther McCready vs. University of Maryland 1949 lawsuit.

NAACP legal counsellors feel that the discriminatory policy is a clear-cut violation of Miss Sledd's constitutional rights. She has lived in Baltimore since Sept., 1951 and intends to make this city her home.

NAACP counsel stated that there is no ruling in the Maryland code of laws which gives requirements for becoming a citizen of Maryland.

NAACP Plans Action

After hearing her story, the NAACP Legal Redress Committee, has set a meeting for March 4 to plan action in this latest of the University's discriminatory- measures.

White students from outside Maryland are enrolled in large numbers.

Miss Sledd, a graduate of the Bedford, Va. training school, gave the AFRO this account of her rejection

On Jan. 2, she obtained an application blank from the nursing school. She planned to begin classes during the February semester. A Mrs. Connelly, the assistant supervisor, gave her the blank, and instructions to fill it out and return.

Shortly afterward, the girl received a letter from Miss Florence Gieppe, a nursing school official,

Maryland U. Defers Decision On Racial Exclusion Issue

University of Maryland officials yesterday sidestepped a Washington Negro's complaint that he was refused admission to summer school, pending the return of Dr. H. C. Byrd, president, from Europe.

A member of Dr. Byrd's family said he is expected to return from his business trip late this month.

Wendell A. Parris of 1520 Montana ave. ne., assistant athletic director in the District school system, complained in a letter to Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin that he was denied admission to graduate summer courses because of his race.

In a reply, the Governor said he was referring the complaintant's letter to Dr. Byrd "for consideration by him and by the Board of Regents." He added:

"I have no hesitancy, however, in declaring my own attitude in regard to racial discrimination by a State university. I am opposed to it as a matter of principle and as a matter of sound governmental practice and these views I have repeatedly expressed in the past."

Judge William P. Coles, jr., of Baltimore, chairman of the Regents, told a reporter for The Washington Post that the matter had not been brought to his attention and he knew none of the circumstances. He said, however, the university is legally bound to a policy of non-discrimination.

Judge Coles said the next board meeting will be held sometime in August, after Dr. Byrd returns.

He added that it is "my practice to leave the admission of students to the admissions committee and the deans of the respective schools."

In his letter, Parris quoted Dean Ronald Bamford, of the Graduate School, as saying "he had no intention of admitting me because I was not a resident of the State."

Dean Bamford declined to comment. But he pointed out that under high court rulings, the university must admit "properly qualified Negro students from Maryland."

The University admitted its first Negro undergraduate to the College Park campus last fall. Two Maryland Negroes were admitted to Graduate School there this summer.

Parris said he would again seek admission for special graduate courses in supervision and administration of health, physical education and recreation this fall. He said he would file suit for admission if necessary.

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University of Maryland
Discrimination

Race Barred Him From U. of Md., D. C. Man Says

BALTIMORE, July 7 (AP).—Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin has turned over to the University of Maryland Board of Regents the protest of a Washington Negro who said he was denied admission to the university because of his race.

Wendell A. Parris, assistant athletic director of District of Columbia schools, made the complaint in a letter. He contended he had been rejected for a summer-school course.

Parris said Dean Roland Bamford of the graduate school told him he could not be admitted because he was not a resident of Maryland. "Since I have many friends and colleagues attending the University of Maryland, I know that admission is not confined to Maryland residents," Parris wrote. "I realize that refusal was solely on the basis of my being a Negro."

NEW COMPLAINT MADE:

University Of Md., Bias Charged By D.C. Teacher

WASHINGTON

Addressing a copy of his letter to President Truman, a Washington athletics director complained to Governor McKeldin, this week, that he was denied admission to the University of Maryland's school of health and physical education because of his color.

Has Friends There

Wendell A. Parris, assistant director in health and physical education in the Washington high schools, reported to the Governor that he was told on registration day that his application was being turned down because he was not a resident of Maryland.

Said Mr. Parris, "Since I have many friends and colleagues attending the University of Maryland, I know that the admission is not confined to Maryland residents. I realize that this refusal was solely on the basis of my being colored."

Governor McKeldin replied that although he has opposed racial discrimination by a State university as a "matter" of principle and of sound governmental practice," the University of Maryland is governed completely by the Board of Regents.

Refers Letter To Byrd

The Governor added that he was referring Mr. Parris's letter to the board and Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university.

Mr. Parris sought to enroll at the university to pursue several subjects which were not available in Washington.

As early as April 5, the teacher contacted Lester M. Fraley, dean of the school of physical education who advised him to clear his application through the dean of the graduate schools.

When he received no reply from later communications with G. W. Algire, director of admissions, Mr. Parris went to the school on registration day, June 20.

Refused By Dean

It was then that Ronald Bamford, dean of the graduate school, told him that he would not be admitted because he was a non-resident, Mr. Parris reported.

Mr. Parris added that even though he showed Bamford a statement in the university catalogue regarding fees to be paid by non-residents, the dean said, "I still don't intend to admit you."

The University of Maryland was forced as a result of NAACP litigations, to lower color bars in its schools of law, medicine, nursing and sociology.

Open Policy Announced

Following these law suits, the Board of Regents announced that all of the university's graduate and professional schools were open without discrimination.

Mr. Parris is a native of Greensburg, Pa. He is a graduate of Howard University where he later did graduate work, and he earned his master's degree in health and safety from New York University.

He served as physical education instructor at Shaw Junior High School for 13 years, and was football line coach at Howard from 1937 to 1939.

Mr. Parris also has served as coach at Dunbar High in Washington, at Miami Teachers College and at Cardozo High. Last October, he was appointed assistant director in health and physical education in division two of the D.C. high schools.

The teacher is married to the former Miss Carol Harris. They have two children, Wendell Jr., 9, and Brenda, 8, and the family lives at 1520 Montana Ave., NE.

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University of North Carolina
Discrimination

Spaulding's Niece Is Turned Down By Univ. of N. C.

Courier P. I Butler Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—Has C. C. Spaulding's niece become the latest victim of race bias at the University of North Carolina? An application to the U.N.C. Medical School by Mrs. Margaret Kennedy Goodwin, socially prominent niece of C. C. Spaulding, nationally known banking and insurance executive, was rejected under curious circumstances last week after having been previously "tentatively accepted."

University of North Carolina President Gordon Gray says "No." Dr. W. R. Berryhill, dean of UNC Medical School, says "No."

Atty. Victor Bryant, member of the executive committee of the UNC Board of Trustees and white chief legal consultant for the multi-million-dollar North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, says "No."

However, the events leading up to the rejection of Mrs. Goodwin's application suggests that there might be "a white supremacist in the woodpile."

The Courier learned last week that Mrs. Goodwin, daughter of W. J. Kennedy Jr., vice president-secretary of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, applied for admission to the Medical School at the university in December, 1950, and reapplied after the UNC Board of Trustees adopted a resolution to admit "qualified" Negroes to courses of study which were not offered at the state-supported Negro colleges.

MRS. MARGARET K. GOODWIN

* * *

MRS. GOODWIN, talented and highly respected young matron, was told that her application would be considered for the September, 1952, class, and requested further data, including a picture.

After this information, which identified Mrs. Goodwin as a Negro, was received at the university nearly a year ago, she received no communication from her application until she was notified of her rejection last week.

Mrs. Goodwin told the Courier that her letter of rejection, signed by Dr. E. M. Hedgpeth, chairman of the Medical School Board of Admissions, did not give any reasons for rejecting her and advised that she seek admission to some other medical school.

Mrs. Goodwin, a graduate of Talladega College, has a brilliant collegiate record and has done extensive post-graduate work in laboratory and X-ray technology.

According to Dr. W. W. Vaughn, of Watts Hospital in Durham, Mrs. Goodwin passed the American Registry for X-ray technicians with the highest mark ever made by white or colored here. She has been employed at Lincoln Hospital for over fourteen years.

PRESIDENT GRAY told the Courier, in a telephone interview, that he was not familiar with Mrs. Goodwin's case and stated that in view of the resolution adopted by the UNC Board of Trustees to accept qualified Negroes in graduate and professional schools at the university he did not believe that Mrs. Goodwin was rejected because of her race.

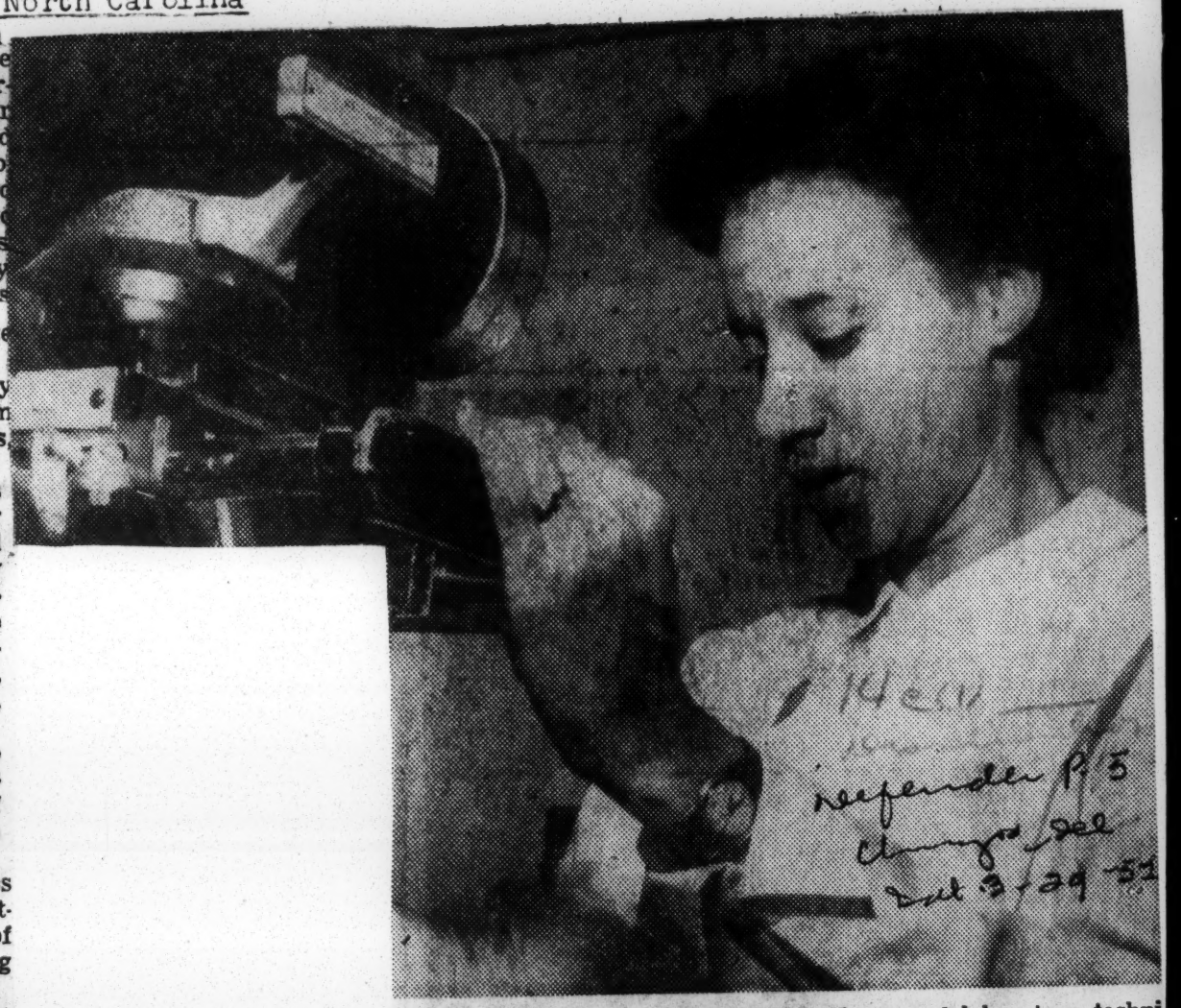
President Gray also denied any knowledge of any quota system in operation against Negroes, Catholics and Jews.

In spite of President Gray's denial of a quota restricting the number of Negro medical school students, it is highly significant that since the adoption of the resolution by the board of trustees to admit qualified Negroes, only one Negro, E. O. Diggs, of Winston-Salem, has been admitted.

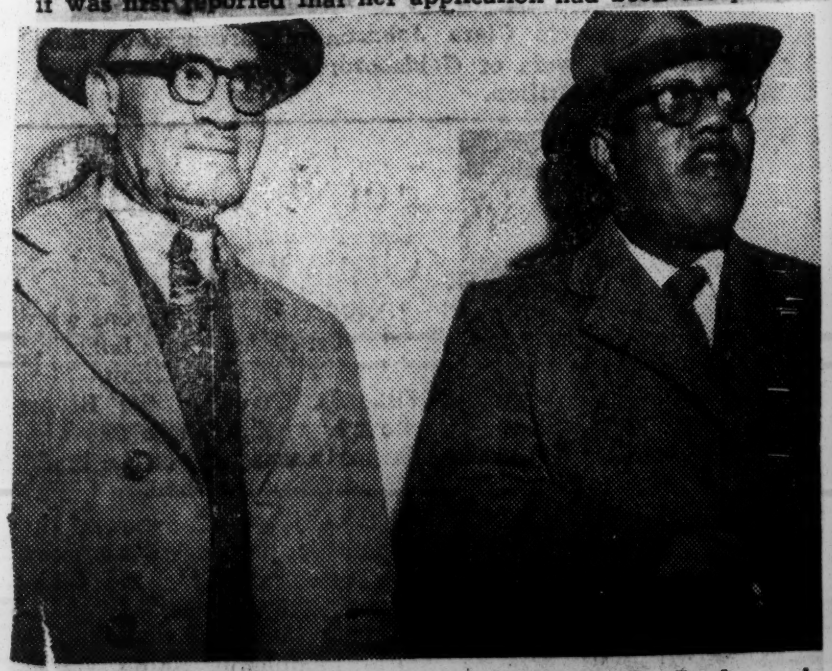
Mr. Diggs was admitted to the university after he was admitted to the University of Chicago, thus establishing him as "qualified."

It is also significant that Miss Gwendolyn Harrison was admitted to the Graduate School of Romance Languages after taking her case to the Federal courts.

It is a matter of fact that the board of trustees at the University of North Carolina adopted this resolution to admit qualified Negroes to offset the full effect of a U. S. District Court of Appeals order to admit Negroes to the university's law school.



MRS. MARGARET K. GOODWIN, X-ray and laboratory technician at Lincoln hospital, Durham, was rejected by the University of North Carolina medical school without explanation after it was first reported that her application had been accepted.



J. [illegible] THOMPSON (left) and Conrad O. Pearson, Durham attorneys on the NAACP State staff, have pushed the fight for the rights of Negroes to enter North Carolina schools on equal terms with whites. Defender photos by de Mille.

Go Elsewhere, 2 Told By North Carolina U.

Not Qualified Neice Of C. C. Spauldina Told

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

DURHAM, N. C. — Charges of discrimination and subtle intimidation of Negro applicants and "harassing" of the five colored students in the law school were heaped upon administrators of the University of North Carolina last week.

Latest victim of the university's unadmitted resistance to the Federal court ruling to admit Negro students is a 24-year old honor-graduate of North Carolina college, the Defender was advised.

He is Robert Freeman of Harrelsville, N. C., who had been accepted by the University of Minnesota and offered a teacher's scholarship by Wayne university.

Freeman is reported to have been discouraged from attending the university's chemistry school by the dean with the promise that if he went elsewhere he would receive financial aid from the state.

Just a week before this reported incident, Mrs. Margaret K. Goodwin, niece of C. C. Spaulding, insurance executive, and daughter of W. J. Kennedy, Jr., vice-president-secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., was rejected by the University's Medical college without any explanation after it was first reported she had been accepted.

Prior to that, on Feb. 29, charges of discrimination and "harassing" of the five law school students were lodged by Conrad O. Pearson, of Durham, N. C. NAACP state attorney who instituted the first integration suit in the country against the University's Pharmacy School in 1933. He was assisted in the trial by now Judge William Hastie, who was then a Harvard law student

Pearson accused the university's administrators of discriminating Chemistry School, has one and intimidating the students, and accused the professors of tampering with their marks "for the purpose of preventing them from graduating in June."

Freeman, the student seeking admission to the U. of N. C. of the highest marks made by any student in the Educational Testing Service, a test taken by all students in biology, chemistry and physics in the country. His was in the 95 percentile.

He filed applications early in January with the University of Minnesota, Wayne college and the U. of N. C. Minnesota and Wayne accepted him, with Wayne offering him a teacher's scholarship. It was first reported that the U. of N. C. would enroll him. But when Freeman was interviewed by Dr. W. W. Pierson U. of N. C. dean, on March 18, he was advised that if he insisted on going to the U. of N. C. he could do so, but that he would be subjected to a stiff examination which, the Dean implied, Freeman could not pass.

Dean Pierson, according to the information given the Defender, suggested that Freeman attend Wayne university for one year and then re-apply to the U. of N. C. if he still wanted to go there. If he accepted the suggestion, Freeman would be given out-of-state-aid.

Attorney Pearson regarded the suggestion as outright intimidation.

Mrs. Goodwin, rejected by the university two weeks ago, has been an X-ray and laboratory technician at Lincoln hospital, Durham, for 14 years. A graduate of Talladega college, she first applied to the U. of N. C.'s Medical School in 1950. At that time she was told the class was full.

After the University announced last year that it would accept qualified Negro students, Mrs. Goodwin re-applied.

Two weeks ago she received a letter from Dr. Edward McGowan Hedgpeth, chairman of the Medical School Board, advising her that they "could not give her a place in the class of 1952" and hoped she could enter medical school elsewhere.

In a personal interview, Dr. Hedgpeth told the Defender Mrs. Goodwin's rejection was not because of her race, but that they didn't feel she was qualified for the 1952 class.

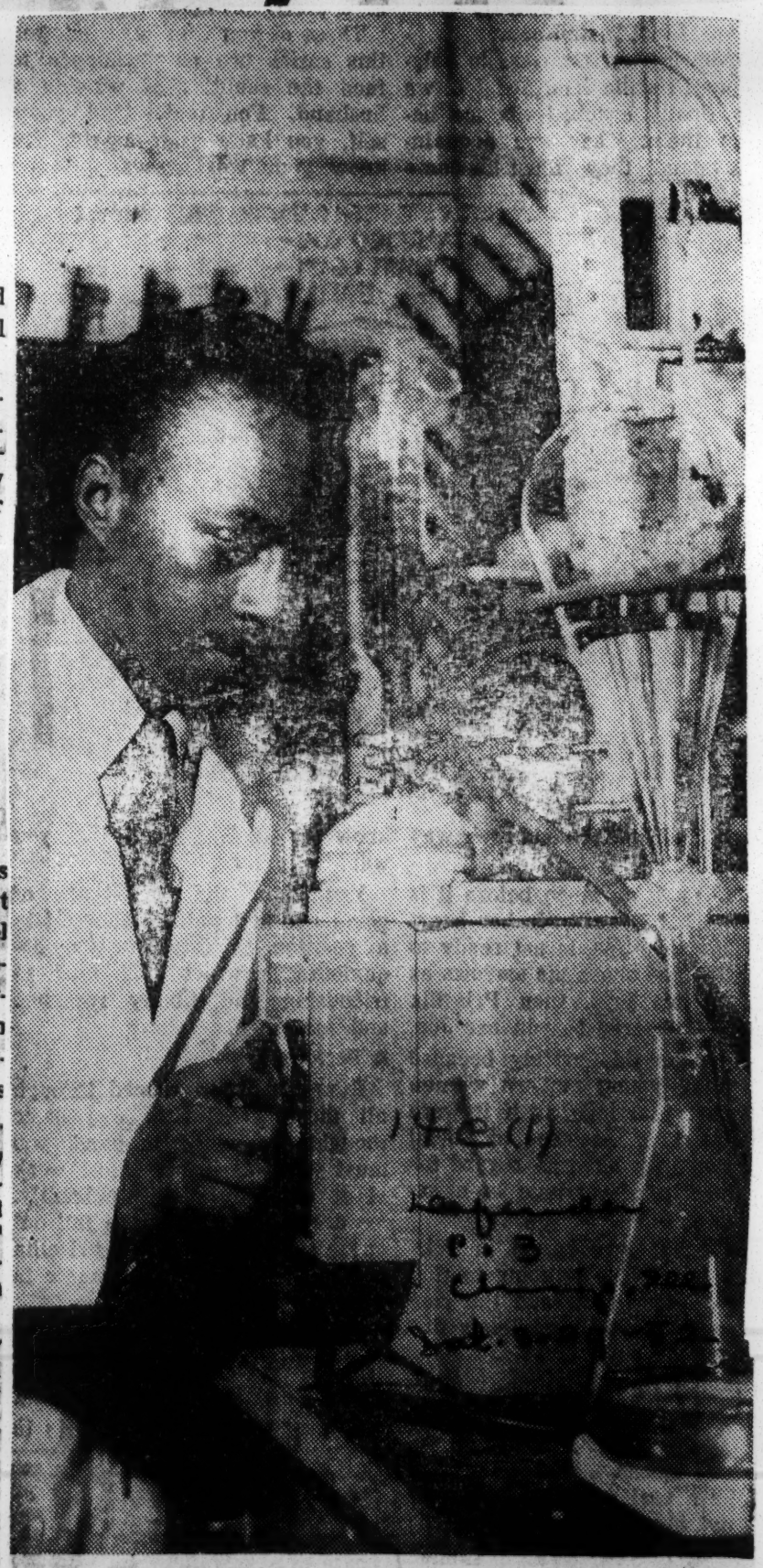
Counsel To Investigate Charges

DURHAM, N. C. — Charges were made last week that Negro students in the Law school at the University of North Carolina were being subjected to "harrassing" in order to prevent them from being graduated and to discourage other colored students from attending the university here.

Conrad P. Pearson, an attorney for the NAACP, made the accusations based the charges on what he termed numerous "incidents" since the Negro students' enrollment and their "poor" showing in their studies.

The five students in the law school admitted that they had made poor grades, but declined to answer as a group whether they felt these grades were a reflection of discrimination against them at the university.

All five revealed that their chances of being graduated on time have been dimmed and in some cases postponed by their low grades.



ROBERT FREEMAN, 24-year-old graduate of North Carolina college, was advised by the dean of the University of North Carolina to go to another college for a year and that he would receive aid from the State to do so.

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University of North Carolina
Discrimination

Claim 5 UNC Students 'Malicious', Preiudiced

By ARNOLD de MILLE

DURHAM — In addition to the mounting charges of intimidation of Negro applicants, the University of North Carolina is accused of consistently making the five Negro students in the law school the targets of malicious and prejudice-ridden tactics designed to discourage them.

A few weeks ago NAACP state attorney Conrad O. Pearson accused the university's administrators of "harassing" the students and "finagling" with their marks.

"The students are being discriminated against solely on account of their race and for the purpose of preventing them from graduating in June," Pearson told the Defender.

The five students are Harvey Beech, Kenneth Lee, William Marsh, James Walker and James Lassiter. They were admitted to the law school in June last year.

Pearson pointed out that the incredible low marks given the students indicate some "finagling was done."

"The five students were taught at North Carolina (state college for Negroes) by the same professors now teaching them at U. of N. C.," Pearson said. "While at NCC their marks were creditable, with some of them making honor grades. Now they are not even making passing marks."

He pointed out that the course at the university is divided in half. The first half is taught by UNC professors and the second half is taught by visiting professors from the West Coast.

In the first semester under UNC professors none of the colored students made higher then "C." In the second half, under the visiting professors, one of the boys led the class. One received "A" and two of them made "B."

None of the five students admitted to any direct discrimination. They did admit, however, that there were incidents which carried implications.

None of the five students has been given an alumni card.

They have been denied service in the "Carolina Inn," the campus hotel where students invite and entertain their families and friends.

Only one of the five has a permit to use the University's swimming pool but only because he was mistaken for a foreign student. When asked to relinquish it he refused.

"The opposition does not come from the students," Attorney Pearson said. "The relationship with the white students has always been good. It was the action on the part of the student that forced the administrators to discard the University's Jim Crow policy at athletic events.

From the very beginning the students have been housed on the third floor of Steele hall. The white students were transferred elsewhere. Only three Negro students were on the entire third floor with eight beds when the Defender representative visited the University. Yet — there were white students sleeping on cots in the basement of one of the dormitories.

The Defender was told by a white student that several of them had asked to be roommates of the colored students. They were turned down flatly by the officials.

The color bar at the UNC was broken last June after the Floyd B. McKissick case, filed by Attorney Pearson, went to the U. S. District Court of Appeal

Targets Of Tactics

Blame Low Grades At Law School On Discrimination

Students Charge "Harassment" Since Entering Carolina School

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP) — Charges were made last week that Negro students in the Law school at the University of North Carolina were being subjected to "harassing" in order to prevent them from being graduated and to discourage other colored students from attending the university here.

Conrad P. Pearson, an attorney for the NAACP, made the accusations on what he termed numerous "incidents" since the Negro students' enrollment and their "poor" showing in their studies.

The five students in the law school admitted that they had made poor grades, but declined to answer as a group whether they felt these grades were a reflection of discrimination against them at the university.

All five revealed that their chances of being graduated on time have been dimmed and in some cases postponed by their low grades.

Atty. Pearson said that the national office of the NAACP had been notified of the entire Negro law student situation at the university of North Carolina. Special counsel from that office will come to Durham this week to investigate the charges.

While the students declined to say whether discrimination was involved in their low grades, they did say that race incidents because of their presence on the ..pus, have distracted them considerably.

Among these incidents were the administration's refusal last fall to grant them regular student passbooks for football games and the recent ruling that they cannot attend a law school dance if it is held on the campus.

Both Henry Brandis, dean of the Law school and Robert B. House, chancellor of the university, denied charges of racialism.

In commenting on the situation at the university the Winston-Salem Journal, a daily newspaper said in part:

"The charges are based on a number of so-called 'incidents' since the court-enrollment of the Negro students and their 'poor' scholastic grades.

"The crux of the matter probably is involved in the psychological complexes of the Negro students and possibly differing standards maintained by white and Negro colleges.

"The Negro students in entering a hitherto all-white school for the first time very probably expected discrimination and were sensitive to anything which might seem to be a slight.

"When their grades proved disappointing, some of them possibly felt that the professors were anti-pathetic toward them. When some question was raised whether long established campus traditions were to be changed for their benefit, some may have felt that the mere raising of the question represented an attempt to 'harass' them.

"What these students should keep in mind is the fact that their entrance to the University Law School was a revolutionary break in historic tradition at the university, and that it has required reorientations and readjustments which are not easily and quickly made in a southern environment."

University Of North Carolina Bars Mixed Dance

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (ANP) — The presence of Negro students at the Law School of the University of North Carolina may force an abandonment of the annual traditional Law school dance.

A majority of the law students voted last week to hold the dance despite knowledge that Negro students might be eligible to attend. However, the university quickly stymied any belief that the dance would be mixed. The defender of Southern traditions again was Chancellor Robert B. House.

In a letter to Henry Brandis, dean of the Law School, Chancellor House said the university had ruled that no mixed functions shall be held on the university campus. That ruling is in conformity with trustees regulations, he added.

The students now have the alternative of either having the dance off the campus or cancelling it. They haven't decided yet what course to follow.

J. Knox Walker, president of the Law School association, said that the association decided to hold the referendum because of the color line involved.

Although results showed that the students favored holding the dance, they did not mean that they were in favor of non-segregated dances.

Some 145 or 68 per cent voted

and slightly more than half of these favored the dance, but the results did not give too clear a picture of how the students really feel about the issue.

Charles B. Nye, law student, said that since the vote was announced he had seen 14 students who voted for the dance and that 13 of the 14 said in a signed statement they did not want their "yes votes to imply that they approved non-seggegated dances."

Commenting on the results of the vote, Dean Brandis said: "To many students, the entire question seemed to be whether the association should abandon this feature of its program because of the presence of Negro students.

"The students taking part in the referendum may well have voted against abandonment of the dance without expressing any personal desire for a non-segregated dance."

Three of the five Negro students in the Law school refused to take part in the issue. They said:

"Examinations are forthcoming (this week). We have no comment except to say we think it's unfortunate an issue had to be made of this matter.

The sudents were James Walker, J. Kenneth Lee, and William Marsh.

Bias Blamed For Low Grades Of Students At Univ. Of N. C.

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — Charges were made last week that Negro students in the Law school at the University of North Carolina were being subjected to "harrassing in order to prevent them from being graduated and to discourage other colored students from attending the university here.

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University of the South (Sewanee, Tennessee)

Discrimination

SEWANEE TO WEIGH NEGRO BAN PROTEST

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 11—Eight faculty members of the University of the South, known as Sewanee, who said they would resign unless a decision barring Negro students from the School of Theology was recinded were assured today that their protest would receive full consideration from the university's board of trustees.

The dissident group, seven of whom are Episcopal clergymen, joined yesterday in making public a statement criticizing the trustees for rejecting last Friday a recommendation to permit the enrollment of Negro seminarians.

The faculty members declared they would continue to serve "under protest" until June, 1953, in order to give the trustees time to review the matter and possibly to change their ruling. The trustees will not hold their next regular meeting until the end of the 1953 academic year.

Bishop R. Bland Mitchell of Arkansas, chancellor of the university and chairman of the board of trustees, after receiving a copy of the protest statement, announced from his bishopric at Little Rock that the matter would be presented to the trustees for further study.

Bishop Mitchell again pointed out that the board of trustees had made its ruling after having received legal advice that the admission of Negro students might be a violation of Tennessee laws supporting recial segregation. Thus far no Negro students have applied for admission.

Dean, 6 Teachers At U. Of South Quit Because School Refused To Admit Race Students

The Dean and six faculty members of the University of the south at Sewanee, Tennessee resigned their position because the trustees failed to reverse a decision not to admit Negro Theology students at this time.

The mass exodus, effected the end of academic year in June, will leave only one seminary faculty member. The action, announced by doctor Edward McCrady, vice chancellor, was described as a follow-up to a threat by the professors to resign in 1953 unless the trustees reversed a decision not to admit Negro students to the Theological school at this time.

Doctor McCrady said that the Espicopal church-supported university accepted the resignations with deep regret. He said he believes that with patience and forbearance on both sides a solution of the issue might have been reached.

The letter resignation, dated October 6th, was sent to doctor McCrady during a recent meeting of the university regents. However, upon the plea of bishop Edward Dan dridge of Tennessee, the action was with held and the vice-chancellor and the faculty members had several meetings. Signers of the letter were the Rev. F. Craighill Brown, dean of the seminary; the Reverend Robert Malcom McNair, the Howard A. Johnson, James A. Reddick, the reverend Fredick Quentin Shafter, all professors and the Reverend Richard Hooker Wilmer, chaplain.

The letter read as follows: "We re-affirm the principles we enunciated in our statement of June the ninth. In that statement we took our stand with the synod of the fourth province. The synod had recommended that Negro candidates for the ministery of the Espicopal church be admitted to the school of Theology of this university.

"To this the trustees replied that the enrollment of Negroes should not now be encouraged. "The question was at that time (last June) a clear one: Shall this christian school of Theology be open to christians, whatever their race may be? But, since last June, the issue has been obscure and virtually eclipsed by considerations not relevant to the basic questions."

When the controversy first became public chancellor R. Bland Mitchell of Little Rock, said there was no university audience excluding Negroes, but that he had been advised that such enrollments would be in violation of Tennessee Law.

No Negroes have ever applied for admission to Sewanee, the bishop of Arkansas added.

In announcing the action, doctor McCrady also presented the universities "observations" he said:

"The action of the trustees, in advising against the immediate admission of Negroes, was definitely neither informed nor in intentions. Special committee of the trustees is currently examining the whole issue"

"The university must insist that it stand thoroughly committed to principle and the practice of complete acadmic freedom. The university holds that an attempt to resolve the question by a resort of threats, are to bring organized pressure to bear, is an infringment of acadmic freedom. Even so, the university has not taken, and has not proposed to take, any punitive action against the petitioners."

The professors that did not resign and reportedly took no part in the protest, is the Reverend Bayard H. Jones, according to the school.

8 QUIT SEMINARY OVER RACIAL CURB

Religious Instruction Leaders at University of South Protest Trustees' Action

BAN ON NEGROES SCORED

Dean and 6 Faculty Members of Theology School, Chaplain in Resigning Group

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEWANEE, Tenn., Nov. 5—Eight leading figures in religious instruction at the University of the South have resigned their academic positions, effective next June, in protest of a ban on the admission of Negro students to the University's School of Theology.

"So great is our love for this cause, so great is our concern that Sewanee wrestle with this issue manfully and objectively, that we have come, after much agonizing searching of conscience, to the conclusion that we must resign," the group declared.

The eight, seven of whom are Episcopal clergymen, included the dean and six faculty members of the theological seminary and the chaplain of the university. Only one member of the seminary faculty will remain. The university is owned by twenty-two dioceses of the Episcopal Church in ten Southern states.

Dr. Edward McCrady, vice chancellor of the university, which is often known as Sewanee, disclosed today that a jointly signed letter of resignation had been submitted on Oct. 6. He said that it had been accepted "regretfully."

The protestors had declared in their letter that, out of concern for the students, they would like to remain at their posts throughout the school year to assure continuity of studies.

Say Issue Has Shifted

The dean and the several professors announced at commencement time last summer that they "were prepared to resign" in June, 1953, unless the university trustees reversed their ruding. The 1953 date was set because the board of trustees will not hold its next regular meeting until that time.

In the intervening months, the protestors charged, the issue shifted from one involving Christian principles to one that centered on criticizing the methods by the faculty members in protesting the racial ban. They wrote that "what gets discussed at present is not the issue itself but the real or imagined defects of our character and the debatable points in our procedure."

Consequently, they added, they felt that they "could best serve" their stand by submitting resignations now. Alsa they hoped to remove the "complicating situation" in which they dissident group felt that it had been put "in the position of hindering that free facing of the issue by which alone it can be decided on its merits."

Dr. McCrady, in a written reply, said that the action of the university trustees in advising against the immediate admission of Negro theological students "was definitive neither in form nor in intention." He said that special committee of the trustees is now examining the entire matter and is to report its findings at the next commencement session.

Dr. McCrady said that the University of the South "is a small school, in a small and isolated community; it has historically taken a courageous and independent position in the realm of advanced education, but it is not equipped to solve, at a moment's notice, all the social and economic problems which beset it and the rest of the world."

He said that he believed that "with Christian patience and forbearance on both sides a solution of the differences of opinion on the present issue might have been reached * * *."

Fight Began June 6

The controversy developed June 6, whena the trustees, in their annual meeting, held that to encourage enrollment of Negro seminary students "now is inadvisable." A recommendation that Negro students be accepted had been made several months earlier by the provincial synod of the fourth (Sewanee) district, a body that can discuss and recommend, but not compel action.

Four days later, the protesting faculty members voiced disapproval of the ruling and declared that it served "to undermine our effectiveness as teachers of the Christian faith and way of life."

Those who resigned were the Rev. F. Craighill Brown, dean of the seminary; the Rev. Claude E. Guthrie, instructor in speech and Christian education; the Rev. Robert Lansing Hicks, Professor of Old Testament; the Rev. Robert Malcolm McNair, assistant professor of ethics and philosophy of religion; the Rev. Howard A. Johnson, associate professor of theology; James A. Reddick, assistant professor of church history; the Rev. Frederick Quentin Shafter, associate professor of religion, and secretary to the theological faculty, di dnot resign and did not participate in the protest last June.

One of the signers of the original protest, the Rev. Robert McQueen Grant, resigned recently and accepted a post at the University of Chicago, but has been connected with the seminary for some sixty miles west of Chattanooga. The college was founded in 1858, and the School of Theology was established in 1878.

The Rev. Bayard H. Jones, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and the Cumberland Mountain plateau, situated on a 10,000-acre tract on

Lift Race Bar At Sewanee, Bishops Ask

Would Reverse Regents' Ruling

By MARJORY SMITH

Thirteen bishops representing the Fourth Province of the Episcopal Church, met here all day Thursday in a discussion of the controversy resulting from a decision of regents of the University of the South to bar Negroes from admission to Sewanee's theological school, Thursday night called for the putting away of "pride and prejudice."

In a statement addressed to "all those concerned with the welfare of the University of the South," bishops affirmed "the principal announced by the Lambeth Conference of 1948: 'That discrimination between men on the ground of race alone is inconsistent with the principles of the Christian religion.'"

ALL TRUSTEES

The prelates, all members of the 66-member Board of Trustees of the Episcopal university, acted following a meeting at St. Luke's Episcopal Church called by Bishop Edwin A. Penick, president of the Fourth Province.

Bishop Penick had announced prior to the closed Atlanta session that any action of bishops would "be only in the nature of a recommendation."

He had added that "the question of admitting Negroes to the theological school was a delicate matter . . . which had caused concern to friends of the university."

Sewanee regents voted in June not to admit Negroes to the university's theological school. In protest, Dean Francis Brown and seven additional members of the faculty have resigned, effective next June. Their resignations left the school with only one permanent professor for more than 80 students.

Protesting faculty members stated in their resignations that "the position taken seems to us untenable in the light of Christian ethics."

Bishops signing the statement in addition to Bishop Penick were: Thomas N. Carruthers, of Charleston, bishop of South Carolina; H. L. Louttit, of Orlando, bishop of South Florida; M. S. Barnwell, of Savannah, bishop of Georgia; Duncan Gray, of Jackson, bishop of Mississippi.

Matthew George Henry, of Asheville, bishop of Western North Carolina; Richard Henry Baker, of Greensboro, coadjutor of North Carolina; Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, bishop of Eastern North Carolina; John J. Gravitt, of Columbia, bishop of Upper South Carolina; Frank A. Juhan, of Jacksonville, coadjutor of Florida; Edmund P. Dandridge, of Nashville, bishop of Tennessee.

Charles J. C. Carpenter, of Birmingham, bishop of Alabama; Giraut Jones, of New Orleans, bishop of Louisiana, and Charles Clingman, of Louisville, bishop of Kentucky.

FULL STATEMENT

The statement follows in full:

"We bishops of the Episcopal Church in the Province of Sewanee address this statement to all those concerned with the welfare of the University of the South.

"(1) We affirm the principle announced by the Lambeth Conference of 1948: 'That discrimination between men on the ground of race alone is inconsistent with the principles of Christian religion. The application of this principle in the actual conditions of life in this imperfect world requires study, faith, patience and undiscouraged good will.

"(2) The question of how this principle can best be applied in the education of Negro students for the ministry of our church, and specifically now it can be done at Sewanee, is being studied by a committee of the trustees appointed by the Chancellor of the university to report at the next meeting of the trustees.

TASK AHEAD

"(3) Meanwhile, we have the vitally important task of maintaining an effective theological school at the University of the South, continuing to train the 82 students now enrolled there and others who may be enrolling. The need for this is made more urgent by the demands of a growing church. We earnestly hope that provision will continue to be made for the maintenance of a high quality of theological instruction at the University of the South.

"(4) It is our Christian duty and privilege to work together as brethren in the service of Christ and His church. We, therefore, call upon all concerned to join in putting away pride and prejudice, praying for unity and Divine guidance, and working together in building a better and greater Sewanee. We make our own this other resolution of the Lambeth Conference: Recognizing that in the quest for a just social order the differences between those who value tradition and those who feel most urgently the need for change and reform may provoke enmity, the conference believes that, however strong these tensions are, the fellowship of the Christian community should contain them, and that in times of controversy, church members can make this significent contribution of unity in Christ to the life of neighborhood or nation."

13 Bishops Urge Conference On Negro Issue At Sewanee

ATLANTA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Thirteen bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church today requested a special meeting of trustees of the University of the South to discuss the issue of admitting Negroes to the university's Theological School.

The bishops adopted a resolution, requesting the chancellor of the Sewanee, Tenn., university, Bishop R. Blank Mitchell of Arkansas, to call the meeting during the first week of February if possible.

Bishop Edwin A. Penick of North Carolina, president of the fourth province of the Episcopal Church, said that by the first of February a special committee of the trustees would be ready to make its report on the Negro question. Bishop Penick is chairman of the special committee.

Eight faculty members of the university submitted their resignations Oct. 9 in protest against the ruling of the trustees on the Negro question. The resignations are effective next June.

At the end of today's meeting, the bishops issued a statement which some of them construed as taking issue with a ruling by the trustees last June that it was not feasible to admit Negroes to the theological school at this time.

The statement read in part:

Statement Quoted

"We affirm the principle announced by the Lambeth Conference (of the church) in 1948: 'That discrimination between men on the ground of race alone is inconsistent with the principles of the Christian religion.' The application of this principle in the actual conditions of life in this imperfect world requires study, faith, patience, and undiscouraged good will.

"The question of how this principle can best be applied in the education of Negro students for the ministry of our church, and specifically how it can be done at Sewanee, is being studied by a committee of the trustees appointed by the chancellor of the university to report at the next meeting of the trustees.

"It is our Christian duty and privilege to work together as brethren in the service of Christ and his church. We, therefore, call upon all those concerned to join in putting away pride and prejudice, praying for unity and divine guidance, and working together in building a better and greater Sewanee.

"We make our own this other resolution of the Lambeth Conference: 'Recognizing that in the quest for a just social order the difference between those who value tradition and those who feel urgently the need for change and reform may provoke enmity, the conference believes that however strong these tensions are, the fellowship of the Christian community should contain them, and that in times of controversy, church members can make this significant contribution of unity in Christ to the life of neighborhood or nation.'"

Signers Listed

The statement was signed by Bishop Penick, Bishop Coadjutor Richard H. Baker of North Carolina, Bishops Edmund P. Dandridge of Tennessee, Frank A. Jahan of Florida, Thomas N. Carruthers of South Carolina, Henry Luttit of South Florida, Charles J. C. Carpenter of Alabama, Girault M. Jones of Louisiana, Duncan M. Gray of Mississippi, Charles Clingman of Kentucky, M. George Henry of West North Carolina,, Thomas H. Wright of Eastern North Carolina, and Middleton S. Barnwell of Georgia.

The resigning members are the Very Rev. R. Craighill Brown, dean of the school of theology; the Rev. Frederick Q. Shafer, head of the department of religion in the university's school of arts and sciences; the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, university chaplain and professor of English Bible in the college of arts and sciences; and four instructors in the theology school. the Rev. Robert M. McNair, J. Allan Reddick, the Rev. Claude E. Guthrie, and the Rev. R. Lansing Hicks.

A spokesman for the bishops said the opinion at their meeting today was that "the question at the June meeting of the trustees was faced with inadequate information."

The trustees said there was no university ordinance forbidding Negroes but they said they had been advised that admission of Negro students would be in violation of Tennessee laws.

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University of the South School of Theology

Theology Faculty Threatens To Quit

8 Of 9 On Faculty, Dean Included To Go If Tan Student Ban Stays

SEWANEE, Tenn. — Smarting under a recent decision of the board of trustees not to admit colored students, eight of nine faculty members of the University of The South School of Theology threaten to quit next year unless the board reverses its ruling.

Following the board's rejection at its annual meeting of a proposal of the Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church to admit colored students, the teachers, in a statement to Bishop R. Bland Mitchell, chancellor, called the board's decision "untenable in the light of Christian ethics."

In defense of its action, the board of trustees explained that there is no university ordinance that forbids the admittance of colored students, but added that members felt that "encouragement of the enrollment of such students now is inadvisable."

Bishop Joins Trustees

Bishop Mitchell, head of the university often called "Sewanee" and owned and operated by 22 Southern dioceses of the PE Church, said he had been advised that admission of colored students to the university would be in violation of Tennessee Law.

An encyclical letter of the 1948 Lambeth Church Conference was quoted by the eight faculty members, seven of whom are ministers in the Episcopal Church, in their statement to Bishop Mitchell, as follows:

"God has given man responsibility. To exercise it, he must have freedom. The Christian church, therefore, demands essential human rights for all, irrespective of race or color....

"We pledge ourselves to work for the removal of injustice and oppression and in particular to stand by those whose right to religious liberty is threatened."

Set 1953 Deadline

They will continue teaching, "though under adverse circumstances which we protest," until the board meets in 1953, the protesting faculty members said, but unless the action is reversed, "we are without exception prepared to resign our positions and terminate our connections with the university."

The group also attacked Bishop Mitchell, who is also bishop of Arkansas as well as head of the school for his assertion that "the furtherance of the church's work and the happiness and mutual good will of both races will not be served by admitting colored students."

They declared that the bishop's statement "can only mean that ministry to the colored members of the 22 dioceses which own the college and the training of clergy for their needs is no concern of the university."

They added:

"We believe that the statement of the trustees, if not re-examined and revised, will do irreparable harm to the reputation of Sewanee as a center of Christian education.

"The action of the trustees undermines our effectiveness as teachers of the Christian faith and way of life. It compromises us as priests and teachers in this university."

Among the signers of the blistering statement was the Very Rev. F. C. Brown, dean of the school of theology. Only member of theology school faculty who did not sign it was the Rev. Bayard Jones. No reason was given for his failure to sign with the others.

Other signers are:

The Revs. Robert M. Grant, professor of New Testament; Lansing Hicks, assistant professor of Old Testament; Robert McNair, asistant professor of Christian ethics and moral philosophy; Claude E. Guthrie, instructor in practical theology;

Chaplain In Group

J. Allan Reddick, assistant professor of church history; the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, chaplain of the university and professor of English Bible, and the Rev. Frederick Q. Shafer, head of the department of religion in the college of arts and sciences.

Denying that he said the work of the church and happiness and good will of the races would not be served by admittance of colored students, although he "fully concurred" in the board's action, Bishop Mitchell promised a full statement after he has studied the teachers' statement.

"They the (teachers) are grand fellows and my dear friends," the bishop said, adding: "I wish I could have been there. Perhaps I could have altered their stand." Like the faculty members, he added, he agreed with the 948 Lambeth encyclical letter they quoted. "I had to. I was there," he said.

Teachers Flay Negro Ban At Sewanee

Nine Threaten To Quit School of Theology

Sewanee, Tenn., June 10 (AP)—Eight of the nine faculty members at the University of the South School of Theology said today they will resign next year unless a decision against admitting Negro students is reversed.

In a statement to Bishop R. Bland Mitchell, chancellor of the church-operated school, the teachers termed a decision by the board of trustees Saturday "untenable in the light of Christian ethics."

The board had rejected at its annual meeting a proposal by the provincial synod of the Episcopal Church to admit Negroes.

Called 'Inadvisable'

The trustees said there is no university ordinance forbidding Negroes, but added that they felt "encouragement of the enrollment of such students now is inadvisable."

Bishop Mitchell also said he had been advised such admissions would be in violation of Tennessee laws.

The university, often known as Sewanee, is owned and operated by 22 Southern dioceses of the Episcopal Church. Seven of the eight signers of the faculty statement are clergymen.

An encyclical letter of the 1948 Lambeth church conference was quoted by the faculty members as follows:

"God has given man responsibility. To exercise it he must have freedom. The Christian church therefore demands essential human rights for all, irrespective of race or color . . . we pledge ourselves to work for the removal of injustice and oppression and in particular to stand by those whose right to religious liberty is threatened."

The faculty members said they will continue teaching, "though under adverse circumstances which we protest," until the 1953 meeting of the trustees.

Unless the action is reversed then, they said, "we are without exception prepared to resign our positions and terminate our connections with the university."

There are 10 Episcopal seminaries to which Negro candidates for the ministry can now be admitted.

The faculty members said the statement by Bishop Mitchell, who is also bishop of Arkansas, that "the furtherance of the church's work and the happiness and mutual good will og both races" will not be served by admitting Negroes "can only mean that ministry to the Negro members of the 22 owring dioceses and the training of clergy for their needs is no concern of the university.

"We believe that the statement of the trustees, if not reexamined and revised, will do irreparable harm to the reputation of Sewanee as a center of Christian education."

8 SEWANEE TEACHERS RAP BAN ON NEGROES

Theology Faculty Members To Quit Unless Board Reverses Stand

wed. 6-11-52

By The Associated Press

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'Inadvisable'

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Up To Next Meeting

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"The action of the trustees undermines our effectiveness as teachers of the Christian faith and way of life. It compromises us as priests and teachers in this university."

Dean One Of Signers

One of the signers of the statement was the Very Rev. F. C. Brown, dean of the School of Theology. The Rev Bayard Jones was the only member who did not sign. 6-11-52

Others who signed the statement were:

The Rev. Robert M. Grant, professor of New Testament; the Rev Lansing Hicks, assistant professor of Old Testament; the Rev. Robert M. McNair, assistant professor of Christian ethics and moral philosophy; J. Allan Reddick, assistant professor of church history; the Rev. Claude E. Guthrie, instructor in practical theology; the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, chaplain of the university and professor of English Bible, and the Rev. Frederick Q. Shafer, head of the Department of Religion in the College of Arts and Sciences.

8 Professors Hit Sewanee Ban on Negro

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In a statement to Bishop R. Bland Mitchell, chancellor of the church-operated school, the teachers termed a decision by the board of trustees Saturday "untenable in the light of Christian ethics."

The board had rejected at its annual meeting a proposal by the provincial synod of the Episcopal church to admit Negroes.

The trustees said there is no university ordinance forbidding Negroes but added they felt "encouragement of the enrollment of such students now is inadvisable."

Sewanee Will Reconsider Negro Issue

SEWANEE, Tenn. — Further study of the possibility of admitting Negroes to the University of the South's school of theology has been recommended by the Board of Regents.

The university's board voted on June 9 against admitting Negroes, saying it was convinced the happiness and mutual good will of both races would not be served by such admissions at present.

Eight members of the faculty of the seminary issued a statement three days later, saying they would resign at the end of the coming school year unless the decision is reversed.

The recommendation to study the question further came last week after a call meeting at which the regents invited the seminary faculty members for a full discussion. Six of the eight faculty members attended the meeting.

After the discussion the board said in a statement, that the action of the trustees had created no permanent bar to the admission of Negro students.

Teachers Protest College's Policy

SEWANEE, Tenn.—Racial bias stopped the music before it started at the third annual Cumberland Forest Music festival, which was scheduled to begin here Monday and continue until Aug. 23.

Members of the faculty of the annual festival, which yearly includes outstanding artists, have canceled their teaching and concert contracts because the trustees of the University of the South have barred Negro divinity students from entering the university's School of Theology.

The festival has been sponsored in the past by the university and George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville. Peabody college will go ahead with plans for a festival, it was learned, using a different name.

Dr. Roy Harris, American composer and head of the festival, said in a letter that they had taken the action "in protection of civic and professional well-being." The composer said that the stand had been taken not only because of the Negro situation but for "freedom for all of us."

Eight members of the faculty of University of the South announced two weeks ago that they would resign their academic positions unless Negro students were admitted to the School of Theology. The university is owned by 22 dioceses of the Episcopal Church in ten Southern states.

Georgia Aids 6,000 Negro Collegians

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Almost 6,000 Georgia Negroes have studied at America's outstanding universities since 1944 with financial aid from the State of Georgia.

Records at the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia show the state has contributed $405,085.09 during the past eight years to send qualified Negro students to out-of-state colleges in order to maintain segregation here at home. Between 1944 and 1951, grants had been made to 4,390 students. The Regents' office estimated that an additional 1,600 received grants during the school year just closed.

The Negro students have studied medicine, law, education, engineering, art, home economics, agriculture, sciences, business administration, school administration, journalism, architecture, and music with the grants-in-aid from the state.

WON MASTER'S DEGREE

Most of them worked on their master's degrees, having already received bachelor's degrees from Georgia's Negro colleges. Grants ranged from a low of $10 to a high of $400 a year.

The program, now entering its ninth year, gives scholarship aid to all qualified Negro students for any courses offered in Georgia white colleges which are not available in state-supported Negro colleges.

The Regents pay the difference in tuition costs between what a student would have to pay at the University of Chicago. They also pay roundtrip transportation to Chicago or the site of the school chosen by the Negro student.

MAINTAINS SEGREGATION

The program has successfully maintained segregation in Georgia's higher education system while the Regents add new courses, new buildings, and new teachers at the Fort Valley State College, Albany State College, and Savannah State College.

Such a scholarship grant was declined, however, by Horace, Ward, Atlanta Negro who is pushing a test case in Federal Court here this week challenging segregation in the University of Georgia.

Negro students who have taken advantage of the state aid are loud in their praise of it.

One letter to the Regents says: "I want to express my thanks and appreciation for the help you made possible for me in my summer studies at Fisk University. . . . I am indeed indebted to you for such help, and I hope that I shall be able at all times to use any knowledge gained therefrom in the building of worthy citizenship in our state."

Another says: "It is with sincere gratitude that I recall the aid rendered me by your office over the last two school terms at the Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory of Music."

Most of the aided students are preparing to teach, or are improving their teaching ability. Records for the first six years of the program showed that 88 per cent of the funds went to 96 per cent of the students working on four major degrees. During this period, 3,183 students or 67.98 per cent studied education courses. 74 students or 11.43 per cent studied medicine, 57 students or 6.16 per cent took home economics, and 31 students or 3.20 per cent studied law.

The program has grown from $1,044 cost to the state in 1943-44 to $120,718.24 for the 1951-52 school year.

As the State of Georgia maintains segregation in its own system, it pays the way of its Negroes to attend such scholastically high-ranking universities as Northwestern, New York, Purdue, Cornell, Indiana, Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan. Many go to the Negro medical school, Meharry, in Nashville, and many others attend Howard University to study law.

The bulk of those taking education do not leave the state, however. They use their state aid to end Atlanta University, nationally recognized Negro school which is not a part of the state system.

Ward Ruling Waits Exam, Says Regent

Chairman Robert Arnold of Georgia's Board of Regents said Tuesday he expects the board to stand its ground and refuse to rule on the Horace Ward case until Ward takes entrance examinations "like any other student."

Meanwhile, U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper said inaction by the regents would be considered equivalent to a denial of the Negro's appeal for entrance to the University of Georgia's law school.

The judge's statement came in a court order filed Tuesday explaining his 30-day postponement of the lawsuit stemming from Ward's appeal.

If the appeal is denied by action or default "this court can then decide whether or not the plaintiff (Ward) has exhausted his administrative remedies, and can then decide whether or not the regents were justified in overruling his appeal," Judge Hooper stated.

Arnold said the issue would probably come up at the regents' Jan. 14 meeting. He said he did not intend to call a special session.

Lawyers who handled the Atlanta Negro's side of a hearing Monday said Ward did not intend to take the test.

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University of Tennessee
Discrimination

High Court To Hear School Bias Case Week Of Jan. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —The United States Supreme Court will hear its first case this term involving racial segregation in higher education during the week of January 7.

Companion cases arising out of the refusal of the University of Tennessee to admit youths to its law and graduate schools solely because they are colored are scheduled for argument.

One of the cases is an appeal from the judgment of the Federal District Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, holding that the refusal of the university to admit the youths was a denial of the equal protection of the laws, but refusing to issue an injunction ordering the admission of the youths.

In the other case, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is seeking a writ of mandamus directing Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr., of the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge Leslie R. Darr and Robert L. Taylor of the District Court to reconvene as a special three-judge District Court in order to determine the right of the youths to an injunction.

The suit for an injunction against the University of Tennessee was originally brought in the Federal District Court at Knoxville by Gene Mitchell Gray, Lincoln A. Blokeney, Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Anderson.

The three-judge court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction and remanded the case to a single judge. The three judges held that the issue was one of racial discrimination and not constitutionality of Tennessee's Jim Crow school laws.

Judge Taylor last April 20 held that the four youths had been denied the equal protection of the laws but refused to issue an injunction. The case was retained on the court docket for "such orders as may be proper when it appears that the appropriate law has been determined."

After the youths applied for admission to the University of Tennessee, the only state-supported institution offering the courses they desired to pursue, the Board of Trustees of the university rejected their applications.

In a resolution passed December 4, 1950, the board declared that the Constitution and laws of Tennessee expressly provide that there shall be racial segregation in the schools and colleges of the state and that it was bound by such provisions of the Constitution and statutes of Tennessee, making it unlawful for colored and white persons to attend the same schools or for any teacher to teach them in the same class or school. They attacked these provisions on the ground that they deprived them of rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The university filed its answer last February 1 that denial of admission of the youths was required by the Tennessee Constitution and laws, and on February 12 the youths moved for a judgment on their complaint and the university's answer.

The three-judge court held hearings in Knoxville on March 13, and on April 13 handed down the opinion that it lacked jurisdiction and ordered the three-judge court dissolved and the case to be tried by Judge Taylor.

The NAACP brought the case to the Supreme Court on direct appeal from Judge Taylor's ruling. The high court last October 15 ordered a hearing on the merits and postponed further consideration of jurisdiction and the motion of the university to dismiss pending such hearing.

Attorneys for the NAACP contend that the youths are entitled subject only to the same rules and regulations applicable to all other students. They also contend that the case is one in which a three-judge court has jurisdiction and in which review by the Supreme Court on direct appeal is warranted.

HIGH COURT KICKS OUT U-T SEGREGATION CASE

Negroes Hoped For Ruling On Constitutionality—Judge Cuts Discussion Short

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — The Supreme Court, in a rarely used procedure, Thursday threw out an appeal in which four Negroes hoped eventually to get a ruling on constitutionality of Tennessee's school segregation laws.

Chief Justice Vinson halted arguments and tossed the case out of court when counsel for the University of Tennessee said the four Negroes would be admitted there any time they applied.

Seldom So Abrupt

The Supreme Court has taken such abrupt action only a few times in its long history. Customarily the court lets attorneys for each side argue fully, then takes the case under advisement for later decision.

The Tennessee case was halted soon after John J. Hooker, Nashville attorney for the university, told the justices:

"I am authorized to say that the university is willing to admit these Negroes at any time, in compliance with the order of United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville.

"We regard the judgment of the District Court as binding on the University. And, further, we regard it as a proper decision under the circumstances."

Chief Justice Vinson spoke up:

"Upon your statement that the university board will admit these applicants, we feel we haven't any case remaining before us. The case therefore is concluded."

Shut Off By Vinson

Thurgood Marshall, one of the legal staff for the Negroes, sought to continue the argument "for a few moments," but Vinson shut him off.

"This case is concluded," the chief justice repeated.

Judge Taylor had ruled the four Negroes were entitled to admission. But he did not issue an injunction compelling their admission because he felt the university would let them in, or file an appeal to a circuit court.

He cited earlier Supreme Court rulings in cases affecting other state universities in the South. These rulings were that states had to provide educational facilities for Negroes equal to those given whites, or admit the Negroes to white universities.

Hooker told the Supreme Court that after Judge Taylor's ruling he polled members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, advised them not to appeal, and told them to comply with the judge's order. This took some time, he said, but the result was the decision to admit the Negroes.

"Thus," said Hooker, "there remains no constitutional question in this case. Leave the constitutional issue until perhaps some later time in a proper case."

Hooker recalled that Federal courts have the policy of not deciding constitutional questions unless such decision is essential to dispose of the issues raised.

Other Cases Pending

Counsel for the Negroes opened the argument Wednesday. They related that they sought to have the Supreme Court order a special three-judge United States District Court in Knoxville to rule on constitutionality of Tennessee's school segregation laws.

They had started their legal action before the special court, but that tribunal said it was powerless to rule on the segregation issue. It sent the case to Judge Taylor, and he then ruled the Negroes were entitled to admission. The appeal to the Supreme Court followed.

Although the Supreme Court tossed out the Tennessee case, it still has pending before it requests that it review two other decisions involving the constitutionality of segregation in public grade schools.

One decision was given by a special three-judge United States District Court in Charleston, S. C. It upheld school segregation as practiced in that state. The other decision was by a special three-judge United States District Court in Topeka, Kan. It approved segregation in elementary public schools in Topeka.

The special courts in Charleston and Topeka based their decisions on earlier Supreme Court rulings that segregation is permissible if equal facilities are provided, and that the segregation question is within the discretion of a state in regulating its public schools.

The Supreme Court is expected to make known shortly whether it will grant reviews of these decisions.

Head Of UT Medical Units Awaits Word On Policy

Commenting on the action, Dr. O. W. Hyman, vice president of the university in charge of the medical units at Memphis, said:

"We shall not know whether our policy of admitting students will be altered until we hear from the president of the university and the Board of Trustees."

Dr. Hyman also is dean of the university's College of Medicine here.

Supreme Court To Hear Tennessee School Suit

WASHINGTON — The question of whether or not a state-supported university has the right to refuse admission to qualified Negro students will again come before the United States Supreme Court this week when attorneys for the NAACP will argue appeals involving the University of Tennessee.

NAACP attorneys have asked the Supreme Court to decide whether or not a special three-judge federal court has jurisdiction in the case. They also have appealed to the high court to order the three-judge court to reconvene and judge the case on its merits. Argument will be heard by the high tribunal on both issues.

A three-judge court in March, 1951, after a hearing, held that the refusal of the university to admit qualified Negro applicants was not a case within its jurisdiction. The special court remanded the NAACP suit for a further hearing before a single federal judge who ruled that the Negroes were eligible for admission to the university, but refused to order the State institution to admit Gene M. Gray, Lincoln A. Blakeney, Joseph H. Patterson and Jack Alexander, who had satisfactorily passed all admission requirements. The judge said the delay was in order to give the university time to appeal.

NAACP attorneys point out that the significance of the case is in the fact that it may decide the extent to which three-judge courts can be used in cases of this nature. Also, it may determine proper methods for seeking review by the high court of three-judge court decision that they lack jurisdiction in cases before them.

If the jurisdiction of the three-judge court is affirmed in this case, it will considerably shorten legal proceedings in cases where a constitutional issue is involved.

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University of Tennessee
Discrimination

Move Made To Stave Off Possible Ruling On State's Segregation Laws

WASHINGTON — The University of Tennessee told the Supreme Court Thursday that it will admit four Negroes previously barred and thereby staved off a possible ruling on the constitutionality of the state's school segregation laws.

The high tribunal dismissed the appeal seeking entrance to the University after the school's attorney, John J. Hooker of Nashville, said the quartet would be admitted.

U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville had previously ordered the students admitted but the school haid failed to act on the order until Thursday.

Hooker said the delay was due to the fact that the Board of Regents had to be polled before any action could be taken.

In addition to seeking admission to the school, the plaintiffs had petitioned the Supreme Court to set up a three-judge federal court to rule on the constitutionality of the state's school segregation system.

In an unusual action, dismissing the suit in the midst of oral arguments, Chief Justice Vinson told both parties: "We feel we haven't any case remaining before us. The case, therefore, is concluded."

Those involved are Gene Mitchell Gray, Jack Alexander, Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, all of Tennessee.

The Supreme Court had previously ordered universities in other Southern states to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

NAACP attorneys appealed to the high court.

The victory was the 30th for the NAACP out of 33 cases carried to the Supreme Court.

The case was closed Friday afternoon after John J. Hooker, representing trustees of Tennessee University, arose in the Supreme Court following argument by NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter to say that the university would admit the sudents within the month.

Say Doors Open To All

The men are Gene M. Gray and Jack Alexander, applicants for the graduate school, and Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, seeking admission to the law school.

Later, Hooker and A. Dodson, who also represented the university, said this meant that all qualified persons will be admitted to "similar courses."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said that the applicants will present themselves for admission and that the association will take further action immediately if they are not admitted, adding that similar action will be taken if other qualified applicants are subsequently not admitted.

He said the NAACP legal staff feels that this case sets sufficient precedent to open the law and graduate schools permanently to colored students.

NAACP attorney particpiating in in the appeal, in addition to Messrs Marshall and Carter, were Avon Williams of Knoxville and Carl A. Cowan and .Z Alexander Looby of Nashville.

Tenn. Bows To Supreme Court

Suits Pending In 3 Of 4 States Left

WASHINGTON

The NAACP moved another step nearer its goal of the complete breakdown of segregation in publicly-supported higher education as the University of Tennessee capitulated Friday before the U.S. Supreme Court and agreed to admit four applicants to its law and graduate schools on whose behalf

Supreme Court Refuses to Rule On School Bias

4 Negroes Who Can Enroll at Tennessee U. Sought Test of Constitutionality

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP):—The Supreme Court today refused the plea of four Tennessee Negroes for a ruling on whether school segregation laws in themselves are unconstitutional.

In dismissing the case, the court left open to the South, as it has in the past, the framework of "separate but equal" education facilities for Negroes and whites.

The appeal for a review of Tennessee's school segregation laws was made by four Knoxville Negroes who already had won the right to enroll in the University of Tennessee.

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ordered them admitted after their applications were denied bcause of their race. He ruled that equal facilities were not available to them elsewhere.

The students, who had not yet enrolled, then asked the Supreme Court to require a direct ruling on the segregation laws. The three-judge panel of which Judge Taylor was a member had refused to do so.

Negro groups have long striven for a clear-cut decision on whether school segregation itself is discrimination.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson threw out the case after John J. Hooker, of Nashville, attorney for the university, told the court the Negroes will be admitted whenever they apply.

Mr. Hooker said university trustees had been informed it was useless to appeal Judge Taylor's ruling because "the Supreme Court has decided just about all the questions there are in connection with admission of members of the colored race to graduate schools."

"If the Board of Regents is willing to admit these parties, what is there before us?" Chief Justice Vinson asked. He refused Thurgood Marshall, of New York, one of the attorneys for the students, permission to speak "just a moment."

The students — Gene Mitchell Gray, Lincoln Anderson Blakeney, Joseph Hutch Patterson and Jack Alexander—complained that graduate courses they wanted to take were not available at Negro schools in the state.

Mr. Hooker told the court that after they had won the right to admittance at the university, they could have obtained an injunction from Judge Taylor rather than appealing to the Supreme Court. He said their entrance was delayed while the university considered an appeal.

NAACP Lawyers Win 30th Case In Supreme Court

Washington.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved another step nearer its goal of the complete breakdown of segregation in publicly-supported higher education, as the University of Tennessee today (Jan. 10) capitulated before the United States Supreme Court and agreed to admit within the month the four applicants to the law and graduate schools on whose behalf NAACP attorneys appealed to the high court. The victory was the 30th for the NAACP out of 38 cases carried to the Supreme Court.

The case was closed this afternoon after John J. Hooker, representing the trustees of the University of Tennessee, rose in the Supreme Court following argument by NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, to say that university trustees had agreed to admit Gene Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander to the graduate school, and Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson to the law school, this month. Later, Mr. Hooker and K. Dodson, who also represented the university, told reporters that this meant that all qualified Negroes will be admitted to "similar courses."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said that the applicants will present themselves for admission and that the Association will take further action immediately if they are not admitted. Mr. Marshall also stated that further action will be taken if other qualified applicants are subsequently not admitted. He said the NAACP legal staff feels that this case sets sufficient precedent to open the law and graduate schools permanently to Negro students.

NAACP attorneys participating in the appeal, in addition to Messrs. Marshall and Carter, were Avon Williams of Knoxville, and Carl A. Cowan and Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville.

SOUTHERN UNIT GETS GRANT

Regional Education Board Receives $100,000 in Carnegie Aid

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12 —The Southern Regional Education Board announced today that it had received a $100,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to promote graduate education through inter-institutional programs involving universities and the facilities of Government agencies and industry.

Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the regional education program, said that the money was to be spent over two years. It is not to be allocated to institutions, he said, but is to be used in financing consultants, commissions and other steps required in the development of the inter-institutional graduate programs.

"The Carnegie grant will greatly speed a program which educators and Governmental leaders have been developing for the past two years, Dr. Ivey said.

He noted that the grant carries a stipulation that the money be used "in the formation of graduate programs in basic and applied sciences through the joint effort of Government, industry and universities."

The South's program for regional education at the graduate and professional level was started in 1948 under a compact approved by the legislatures of fourteeen states. This year 850 students are being trained in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and social work at schools under the regional program since such training is not available in their home states.

Regional educational plan bears first fruit in 1953

In another year, the Southern regional educational plan will bear its first real fruit.

Next year the first batch of doctors, dentists and veterinarians turned out under the regional program will be going home to practice.

That batch will include some products of the Medical College of the University of Alabama here and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

During the three years that the plan has been in operation, the Medical College of Alabama has received $12,000 and API has received $232,000.

* * *

ALABAMA HAS PAID $52,500 to educational institutions participating in the plan for medicine instruction during that period, and $30,000 for dentistry instruction.

The plan has meant educational services for the 14 participating states that would have cost many millions of dollars to duplicate.

To the students in states without such facilities it has meant getting an education they would not have got otherwise.

The plan means each of the 14 states in the compact has access to the educational specialities of the other.

States get quotas for the number of students wanted in each field, and through the Regional Education Board, contract for such service at a school in another state.

* * *

TODAY THE Regional Board in Atlanta released figures showing the dollars and cents side of the operation.

In the three years since the first students were enrolled under regional contracts, states have paid eight institutions $1,105,750 for training medical students.

In the same period they paid six schools $794,250 for training students in dentistry. Five schools received $529,250 for veterinary medicine students.

The states pay $1,500 per student year for medical and dental training; $1,000 for veterinary medicine.

Today, 850 students are enrolled under regional contracts; 300 in medicine, 265 in veterinary medicine, 250 in dentistry, 35 in social work.

Meharry, 'Kegee Get SREB's $782,250

ATLANTA (ANP) — The two colored schools which are members of the Southern Regional Education Board—Meharry Medical College and Tuskegee Institute—received a total of $782,250 during the three-year history of the organization.

Meharry got $510,750 and Tuskegee, $271,500. Meharry received its funds for the training of medical and dental students, while Tuskegee received its for the training of veterinarians.

The SREB was organized in 1949 when 14 Southern States decided to ignore State lines and allow each member State access to the educational specialties of the other. Since the first students were enrolled, the group has spent $2,500,000.

Educator Joins Regional Staff

One of the nation's distinguished educators, Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, is joining the Southern Regional Education Board staff as a consultant during the year beginning June 15, 1952.

Arrangements with Dr. Brumbaugh and officials of Shimer College of which he is president were announced Saturday by John E. Ivey, Jr., Board Director.

"Dr. Brumbaugh's affiliation with the Regional Board is another proof of the high esteem which the nation's most distinguished educators hold for the South's regional education program. The arrangements will permit us to have the services of Dr. Brumbaugh during the period of developing new regional programs which are being formulated by southern colleges and universities," said Ivey.

Dr. Brumbaugh is the first of several outstanding consultants to be engaged under a recent Carnegie Fund grant of $100,000 to the Southern Regional Education Program.

Until recently Dr. Brumbaugh served for six years as Vice President of the American Council on Education and was widely recognized for the influence and leadership he exerted on higher education in the nation. During that period he was editor of the Educational Record.

He resigned from the ACE to accept the presidency of Shimer College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, when that institution, affiliated with the University of Chicago, offered the challenge of developing a liberal arts college based on new concepts of such an educational program.

Dr. Brumbaugh was Dean of the College of Arts, Literature and Science at the University of Chicago from 1938-1941, and was Dean of Students there from 1941-1944.

He has had extensive experience in educational projects of broad scope in addition to his experience as an administrator. He is a member of the Advisory Commission on the Exchange of Foreign Students, Department of State; Chairman of the Army-Navy Commission of the U. S. Armed Forces Institute; was a member of a mission to Korea to study educational conditions in the summer of 1947.

Dr. Brumbaugh has served as an advisor and committee member in several of the Regional Education projects. When considering the invitation to join the staff as Consultant he wrote his Board, "I find this a challenging opportunity to help develop higher education in the South."

Dr. Brumbaugh has a wide personal acquaintance among educators in the South, growing from his service with the American Council on Education and other activities in the field of higher education. He will continue as president of Shimer College while serving with the Regional Program.

South Seen Wasting T

A group of professional educators Wednesday recommended that the South "stop the waste of superior talent" and find means of helping its poor but promising youth to prepare for professional service.

Concluding a two-day meeting sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board, the educators reported:

"There is evidence that the South is not adequately utilizing the talents of its minority groups, particularly the Negro, in the professions."

The conference said some plan for scholarships and fellowships was a problem to which the Regional Education Board should give high priority.

The educators also recommended:

1. That some way be found to keep young people at home once they've been trained professionally —or to bring them back to the South if they go elsewhere for education. Vigorous steps should be taken to "develop in youth of the South a sense of responsibility to their home region."

2. That the dearth of good teachers in the professional schools be eased by looking to retired teachers who are still competent.

4. That the South might find great advantages from inter-professional co-operative research.

The conference also recommended establishment of a commission to promote professional education. Reports were presented by Dr. Frank J. Welch, University of Kentucky; Lamar Dodd, University of Georgia; Dwight H. Ferguson, Federal Security Agency, Atlanta; and Dr. Russell I. Thackrey, executive secretary of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington.

Education Pool Idea Is Shelved

Dixie Governors Afraid Of Traps

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Southern Governors' Conference and the Southern Regional Education Board today killed, at least for a year, the proposed establishment of a Southern Regional Education Foundation.

The proposal, for the interstate co-operation in fields of higher education, was referred to the committee on financing of regional education which is to report to the governors in November, 1953.

The action came after the Governors of Texas, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida had attacked the proposal.

"We are against a regional board telling us under what terms we can receive funds from the foundation," said Texas. Gov. Allan Shivers, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference.

South Carolina Gov. James Byrnes said "We don't want a super-duper organization."

Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida declared "It (the foundation) is a potential bobby-trap."

Virginia Gov. John Battle touched off the fireworks in an otherwise routine session by asking "How are the trustees for the foundation going to be selected?"

Gen. Troy Middleton, president of Louisiana State University, said the Southern Educational Board had merely approved the "idea" of a foundation, not the foundation.

The idea was to finance higher education "from sources we are not tapping at the present time," Middleton said.

The conference, in its first session, steered clear of national politics, at least on the surface.

Byrd Boosted For Cabinet

But in an interview, Maryland's Gov. Theodore McKeldin, lone Republican among the 16 members of the conference, was quoted by the New Orleans States as suggesting the appointment of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) as secretary of the Treasury.

"And it seems likely that Gov. (James F.) Byrnes of South Carolina will be offered either a cabinet post or some other job in the administration" of President-elect Eisenhower, he told the paper.

The New Orleans Item quoted Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma as putting forward the name of Texas Gov. Allan Shivers for a cabinet post, possibly secretary of the interior.

The President-elect was nominated for the GOP presidential nomination by Gov. McKeldin at the party's Chicago convention and he said today he saw in Eisenhower's Nov. 4 victory the seed of a two-party system in the South.

Eisenhower carried Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas in the South. He polled heavy votes in other states.

Byrnes personally endorsed Eisenhower and Sen. Byrd, while not affirmatively endorsing anyone, said he could not actively support Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic party's candidate for president.

Watchful Attitude Adopted

Most members of the conference were reluctant to discuss the impact of Eisenhower's election on the South. The States, interviewing several governors, said they had a "wait-and-see" attitude.

Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge said "definitely not" to a question about a two-party system anytime soon in his state and Mississippi Gov. Hugh White said Eisenhower's strength in Mississippi was insufficient to start a Republican party in that state. White did express regret hat several members of the state's delegation to the Democratic party's Chicago convention "turned out to be Republicans" and did not support Stevenson.

A proposal for establishment of a Southern regional education foundation was submitted to the conference by the Southern Regional Educational Board.

Byrnes Guards Words

The only hint of politics, in formal sessions, came when Gcv. James Byrnes of South Carolina remarked that he was "trying to discourage educational institutions from lobbying in the Legislature of my state."

Byrnes, secretary of state under the late Iresident Franklin D. Roosevelt, had been asked by newsmen to comment on national politics, specifically about the South's probable influence in distribution of patronage under the Eisenhower administration.

"I have already told several gentlemen that I shall have nothing to say on politics at this conference," Byrnes asserted. "If I do, I would say it at a press conference."

International House here, where the two-day conference is being held, invited the governors to a press conference late this afternoon, but Byrnes would not say whether he would attend.

South Called 'Creditor' In Undergrad Schooling

'Debtor Region' in Graduate Field, Education Board Survey Shows

New York Times News Service
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

By JOHN N. POPPAM

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 29—The South is presently a "creditor region" in the field of undergraduate schooling and it accounts for 27.5 per cent of the total national expenditures by publicly-controlled colleges and universities, according to a report by the Southern Regional Education Board.

While this situation serves to underscore the South's belief that higher education is an essential factor in promoting regional progress, the board reported, it should also point up the need for a rapid strengthening of facilities in graduate education, a field in which the South is still a "debtor region."

William J. McGlothlin, consultant to the Board of Professional Programs, said that 14 Southern states now have a net out-migration of about 5,500 students in graduate education a year, and a net immigration of 12,724 students attending undergraduate and some professional schools.

* * *

AT THE SAME TIME, McGlothlin said, the publicly-controlled colleges and universities in these 14 states now spend annually about $243,000,000 or 27.5 per cent of the total spent throughout the country by publicly-controlled higher education institutions.

McGlothlin said that a board survey indicated that the South does not yet produce enough earned first professional degrees to reflect its proportion of the national population. The survey showed that the region is high in graduate training results in such fields as agriculture, home economics, library science and law; low in business and commerce, dentistry, all the engineering fields, forestry, nursing, social work and veterinary medicine, and "about even" in public health, pharmacy, medicine, journalism, education and architecture.

* * *

MEANWHILE, McGlothlin continued, the South's expanding economy is increasing the need for professionally trained people to help translate these developments into better housing, better health and better education. These 14 states, he noted, now contain about 29 per cent of the nation's population receiving about 21 per cent of the total income payments to individuals.

McGlothlin's report was made in connection with the findings and recommendations submitted by an interprofessional conference of leading educators from all over the country, which was supervised by the board and made possible by a Carnegie Foundation grant.

The Southern Regional Education Board was established four years ago by the governors and leading educators of the Southern states as a correlative agency to assist the states in strengthening graduate education facilities by pooling resources and exchanging students under a compact agreement. The board arranges for the regional services under the compact and maps programs designed to spend the appropriated funds with utmost effectiveness.

* * *

THE INTER-professional conference findings reviewed the region's methods in general for developing programs in professional fields and for determining priorities among such programs. The conference, with only one dissenting vote, urged the establishment of a commission of professional educators to further the objectives of the board.

A summary of the conference's recommendations in principle or needs and opportunities for regional collaboration in education, research and services declared that the board should develop a basic plan for the use of professional organizations in assembling essential data concerning prospective opportunities in each professional field.

It also held that the South was still not making adequate use of the talents of its minority groups, particularly Negroes, in the professions, and it suggested greater study of aptitude tests, stressing not only intelligence but also identifiable personality traits and individual motivation to help in the selection of students of high ability whatever their environmental background.

Jean Berman Named To Education Post

Mrs. Jean Berman of Montgomery was appointed yesterday as an Alabama representative of the board of control for Southern Regional Education.

She was named by Gov. Gordon Persons to succeed Hugh W. Caston, Montgomery, who resigned. Her term expires June 30, 1953.

Gov. Battle Is Appointed By Talmadge

Gov. John Battle of Virginia was named chairman of the Regional Education Committee of the Southern Governors Conference by Governor Talmadge, conference chairman, Tuesday.

Battle will succeed Talmadge as chairman of the education committee. Offices of the Regional Education Board are in Atlanta.

Other members of the committee named by Talmadge are Governors Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky, Gordon Persons of Alabama and Francis Cherry of Arkansas.

Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina was named chairman of the Southern Foundation, and Talmadge expressed hopes this educational proposal will be activated. It envisions the South financing an educational campaign to offset misrepresentation of the South in other parts of the nation.

Other committee chairmen named by Talmadge are: Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, tidelands; Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, freight rates, and Gov. Theodore McKelvin of Maryland, treaties.

Virginia Voters Decide On Regional Education Program

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The leading Virginia educators in the state education department and some of the state's top politicians hope Virginia voters will untie a little troublesome legal knot against Virginia's full participation in the regional education on November 4.

Virginia in cooperation with other southern states is anxious to halt the parade of court suits aimed at forcing state supported educational institutions for white students to admit Negro applicants.

The regional school plan to which Virginia subscribes through its governor and high educational officials is designed to give Negroes an opportunity to get the graduate courses they desire in Negro schools outside the state with state aid if they are not available in the state. That would make it unnecessary for Negroes to seek admission to white institutions within the state.

Virginia belongs to the Southern Regional Educational Council, but it cannot function properly in the organization until there is a change in the state constitution with reference to raising and handling funds for public education. Specifically the Virginia constitution prohibits the appropriation of funds for educational institutions not directly controlled by a Virginia agency.

Voters on November 4 will find on their ballots the question: "Shall Section 145 of the Constitution of Virginia be amended so as to permit the General Assembly to appropriate funds to an agency, or to a school or institution of learning created by two or more states, under an agreement to which the state is a party, for the purposes of providing educational facilities for several states joining such an agreement?"

If a majority of Virginia voters place "yes" on their ballots, Virginia will be officially a member of the Southern Regional Educational council. This may then mean no Negroes in white colleges in the state.

Dixie Governors Move Toward Regional Education Foundation

By ERNEST G. FISCHER

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gov. Gordon Browning, chairman of the Southern Regional Educational Board, said tonight the board's executive committee "approved the idea" of establishment of a Southern Regional Education Foundation.

The proposal, for interstate collaboration among Southern institutions of higher learning, will be submitted tomorrow morning to the Southern governors conference, Browning said.

The Tennessee governor is chairman of the Board's Executive Committee, as well as board chairman.

The executive committee took the action after a joint session with the board's committee on financing regional education programs.

Browning said Cecil Simms, Nashville, Tenn., attorney, and Millard Caldwell, former civil defense administrator, from Tallahassee, Fla., were appointed to draft a charter to be submitted to tomorrow morning's joint session of the board and the governors of 14 states.

A committee also was appointed to nominate new officers for the board. Browning said the nominating committee consists of Dr. Doak Campbell, president of Florida State University at Tallahassee; Dr. Harmon Caldwell, chancellor of the University System of Georgia; Dr. Ralph Jones, president of Grambling College, La., and Dr. A. B. Bonds Jr., Arkansas commissioner of education.

Purposes Outlined

Board spokesmen said the purpose of the proposed foundation is to further education, research and service in professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields.

The project would be financed primarily through gifts and grants from individuals and other foundations.

The board, created by compact signed by Southern governors in February, 1948, is active in two fields.

1. Contracts for services. A spokesman cited as an example the arrangement whereby the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has outstanding veterinary science facilities, accepts out-of-state students for payment of $1,000 per capita per year from the state of the student's residence.

The contract program operates in the fields of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work education.

2. Joint program building. This enables colleges and universities to work together in graduate fields toward more rapid development of topflight programs. This involves co-operative planning aimed at avoiding unnecessary duplication. Institutions work out their programs through the regional mechanism of the board.

Regional Plan Is Killed For Southern Schools

Foundation Proposal Dead for Year at Least; 'Potential Booby Traps,' Says Florida Governor

By The Associated Press

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—The Southern Governors Conference and the Southern Regional Education Board today killed, at least for a year, the proposed establishment of a Southern regional education foundation.

The proposal, for interstate cooperation in fields of higher education, was referred to the committee on financing of regional education, which is to report to the governors in November, 1953.

The action came after the governors of Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Florida had attacked the proposal.

Terms Are Opposed

"We are against a regional board telling us under what terms we can receive funds from the foundation," said Texas Governor Allan Shivers, conference chairman.

South Carolina Governor James Byrnes said, "We don't want a superduper organization."

Governor Fuller Warren of Florida declared, "It (the foundation) is a potential booby trap."

Virginia Governor John Battle touched off the fireworks in an otherwise routine session by asking, "How are the trustees for the foundation going to be selected?"

Would Tap New Sources

General Troy Middleton, president of Louisiana State University, said the Southern Regional Education Board had merely approved the idea of a foundation, not the foundation.

The idea was to finance higher education "from sources we are not tapping at the present time," Middleton said.

Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee, chairman of the board, said the foundation would be financed by gifts and grants and "industries in the South will want to make contributions."

The purpose of the proposed foundation is to further education, research, and service in professional, technological, scientific, literary, and other fields.

Southern governors created the board in February, 1948, and by legislative appropriations a dual program was undertaken.

1,086 Students Use Plan

The program includes:

1. An exchange of students among the states to give the student a wider choice of an institution specializing in his subject, with the states compensating each other for the expense of out-of-state students.

2. Supervision of co-operative planning in graduate studies to avoid unnecessary duplication by various institutions.

The exchange of students has been operating in medicine, dentistry, veterinary-medicine, and social-work education. Under a system of contracts, 1,086 students (796 white and 290 Negro) are crossing state lines for training not available at home.

SOUTH POOLS IDEAS ON SOCIAL PROJECT

Colleges, States and Industry Unite for Educational and Economic Development

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 13—The Southern Regional Education Board will start its new program next month for accelerating the economic and social development of the South. The method enlists the voluntary cooperation of

academic, governmental and industrial leaders.

The board, which was established four years ago as the control agency for a regional compact system designed to strengthen the graduate training facilities of the South, now supervises an interstate contract arrangement under which 1,059 Southern students are crossing state lines this year for training not available in their home states.

Nineteen colleges and universities in the fourteen Southern and border states are receiving a total of $1,381,000 from various State legislatures this year to pay for this contractual training service in the fields of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work education. The recipients include 769 white students and 290 Negro students.

Development of Plan

"We are now about to enter a totally new field in the mechanics of strengthening regional educational facilities by focusing the joint efforts of colleges, Government and industry on the scientific and educational job that is needed for a whole region," said Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director.

"Under the contract system funds and students move from state to state and, although great benefits are attainable, the student demand must exceed the available facilities. Thus it is likely that the number of educational fields involved in the contract system will not become much larger than at present.

"But the opportunities for collaboration in institutional instruction and research throughout the region are boundless. As we identify these possibilities, field by field, we hope to develop a memoranda of agreement system that will strengthen the regional facilities in each field.

"Under the memoranda, the mechanics of the contract disappear. There are no quotas of students, no appropriations by State Legislatures for sending recipients across state lines.

"Instead, we will enter into agreements that set for the responsible intent and commitment of universities and the control board to plan and execute programs of increased scope and quality throughout the region."

Forestry as an Example

To illustrate the method, Dr. Ivey cited the agreement that has already been worked out in the study of forestry and its relationship to a region that now cuts about 13,000,000 cords of pulpwood a year to become the center of the pulp and paper industry.

The forestry agreement, he said, underscored the following "merits":

¶Periodic South-wide planning spotlighted forestry as a vital force in the regional economy.

¶Forestry schools moved to develop specialties that complement rather than duplicate each other.

¶Forestry schools were prompted to point their efforts more directly toward problems of industry and Government.

¶Industry and Government laboratories established off-campus research centers.

¶State Legislatures found stronger reasons for supporting efforts of forestry schools.

¶States without forestry schools could meet their educational needs through regional training programs.

The program will get under way next month with the cooperative activity of thirty-one educational institutions in thirteen states. It will involve such fields as city planning, marine sciences, nursing, petroleum sciences, public health, pulp and paper and statistics.

Eight fields of costly and specialized graduate education are also under consideration, Dr. Ivey stated. These are aeronautical sciences, agriculture, college personnel work, foreign affairs, government, hospital administration, clinical physiology, recreation.

In all, Dr. Ivey declared, the board has received suggestions on eighty-four fields of graduate and professional education, many of which might be found, after study, to lend themselves to development on a regional basis.

Dixie Governors Sally Forth In Array Against Atomic Age

SEVERAL years ago an idea took hold in the South that was bright with promise of improving higher education. It took the form of a program in which colleges and universities of the region would do together what they could not do separately. Great thought and effort went into the planning for 13 states (including Kentucky) to share the best of their facilities for graduate and professional education and to stop costly duplication.

Now all at once, in a swift flare of "states' rights" oratory in the most narrow and isolationist sense, the progress is stopped. It is turned backward. This happened at the Southern Governors Conference in New Orleans.

The reports may confirm many a thought on the nature of forces that broke the South in the recent election. The Southern Governors shouted down a proposal to set up a regional education foundation. The loudest voices, the figures most active in opposition, were those of five Governors who worked against their own party in the name of states' rights or whose states went Republican anyhow. Warning once more against "bureaucracy" were the Governors of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Virginia and South Carolina.

The proposed foundation would have permitted grants to Southern institutions from the great trust funds—like Ford, Rockefeller, Kellogg and Carnegie—and from private industry. The gifts would pay for research in scientific development. Possible also would have been government grants and fellowships, like those offered by the Atomic Energy Commission to encourage research in biology, medicine and the physical sciences.

As the board of control of Southern Regional Education has put it, "many colleges and universities over the nation have found that research done under contract for government and industry greatly strengthens the research competence of the institution. Instruction and research are almost inseparable parts of effective graduate and professional programs."

Most great educational institutions are made better by this system. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago, for example, get a large part of their total budgets from research contracts. Many a school was helped to vastly larger prestige by research done during the accelerated scientific progress in World War II.

However, only five per cent of research contracts between government agencies and universities that period went to Southern schools. An tunity passed and Southern schools were farther backward in the march of scientif tion. The foundation was to redeem this try to catch up with the atomic age.

Governor SHIVERS of Texas made the point which was characteristic of the states'-rights champions of the status quo. He was not only against federal "encroachment" on the states. He was also against "encroachment" by the rest of the South or by any board of trustees not exclusively Texan.

It was a point of view that recalls the threat by Governor BYRNES of South Carolina (he also spoke up against the foundation) to close down the public schools of his state if the Supreme Court says separation of the races is unconstitutional. It is an attitude that would sacrifice opportunity for the sake of a fetish that bears a suspiciously political look.

We get the uneasy feeling that the election is not yet over, and that a point must be stretched to accommodate ideas akin to that which demands absolute state control over offshore oil deposits or any and all modern-day counterparts of JOHN C. CALHOUN's nullification. Small wonder that the statistics pile up, showing the South to lose many of its best young people to other regions of larger opportunity and fewer demagogues every year.

REGIONAL EDUCATION

The nation's first regional education program, created in the South four years ago, is aiming at its second big target in 1952. That is to unite school and state forces in building outstanding graduate and professional programs on a new pattern of far-reaching cooperation. p. 8 14e(2)

The compact creating the regional education program was approved at a meeting in Wakulla Springs, Florida, February 8, 1948. It meant that the states in the South were going to see if they couldn't solve some of their common problems in higher education by getting together on them. Daily News

Target No 1 was to get more widespread and efficient use of the South's educational facilities to turn out doctors, dentists, veterinarians; to relieve pressures, then work for improved quality.

A report on the program now being distributed from Atlanta headquarters shows that as of today:

Fourteen states are members of the compact.

They are investing more than one million dollars a year in the venture. 1-27-52 Bur.

Some 850 students are crossing state lines to get educational training not available at home.

Nineteen colleges and universities are contracting through the Regional Board with states to provide such training. Jackson, Miss.

Of equal if not greater significance, says Board Director John E. Ivey, Jr., is the fact that "educational leaders in all of the 14 states have laid the groundwork for building together a graduate program of an excellence never before possible in the South."

Within the past four months, the presidents of six schools of forestry have signed an agreement creating a regional program in that field, one of the South's greatest wealths. Execution of the agreement over the coming years, said Ivey, may develop within the South the finest forestry education program anywhere—in the world. Under the agreement the six schools will plan together to supplement and strengthen, rather than duplicate, what the others are doing.

Within the past six months, a program aimed at easing the critical need for nurses was started on a regional basis. It's in the formative stage, with 17 men and women working on it as members of a commission.

Within the past year, an idea for linking off-campus, or "outside" resources to the South's system of higher education has become a reality. Graduate students and faculty members now have access to laboratory, plant and libary facilities of Air University, Maxwell Air Base, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

They have access to programs in research and training that can supplement the institutions' offerings. Such relationships, said Ivey, add millions of dollars worth of resources to the South's system of higher education, without a penny of additional capital outlay and little if any operating expense.

A program is under way to bring Southern colleges and universities into closer touch with Federal scientific reserch needs, and through contracts with defense agencies to throw the full weight of the region's scientific resources into this growing national problem.

Such activity, Ivey asserted, "helps the nation and at the same time strengthens and nurtures the scientific programs at institutions in the region."

Of the 850 student places contracted for this current school year, 583 were for white students and 267 for Negroes. Of the total, 300 contracts were for training in medicine, 265 in veterinary medicine, 250 in dentistry and 35 in social work education. The states are paying the institutions $1,181,750 for the educational services.

Florida tops the states in monetary investment in the program. Florida's budget for '51-'52 is $335,-250. Except for $13,000 which goes for administrative services and operation, the money buys training that would cost millions of dollars and years of time to duplicate through the establishment of schools at home.

Five other states are spending more than $100,-000 in the regional program—Louisiana, $109,000; Mississippi, $215,500; North Carolina, $102,500; South Carolina, $101,500; and Tennessee, $102,250.

The money goes to institutions providing the education, and the contracts stipulate that it must go for improvement of the school in which the students are enrolled. Thus, said Ivey, "the states build together a program in which they have realistic interest."

The institutions providing regional service under contracts are: A. M. College of Texas, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Atlanta University, Duke University, Loyola University, Medical College of Virginia, Meharry Medical College, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Tulane University, Tuskegee Institute, the Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Vanderbilt University.

Other states in the compact, and their budgets for the current year are: Alabama, $69,250; Arkansas, $13,000; Georgia, $38,000; Kentucky, $19,000; Maryland, $59,500; Oklahoma, $20,500; Texas, $56,-500; and Virginia, $94,000.

Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee is Chairman of the Regional Board. Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, is vice-chairman; J. D. Williams, president, University of Mississippi, is secretary-treasurer.

Give $100,000 For Graduate Education

Carnegie Foundation 14e(2)

The Carnegie Foundation has given $100,000 to the Southern Regional Education Program to help improve graduate education through "the joint effort of universities, government and industry."

Dr. Ivey

John E. Ivey Jr., Atlanta, director of the program, said in announcing the grant that it will greatly speed an educational effort educators and governmental leaders have been developing for two years.

The money will be spent over a two-year period. Ivey explained that it is not allocated to separate institutions, but will finance consultants, commissions and other activity in developing inter-institutional programs.

Consultants — educators and professionals—in such fields as wood sciences (pulp and paper), aeronautical science, agriculture, plant and animal sciences, city planning and public health, will be employed to do research for those charged with planning definite programs for teaching, Ivey said.

Sharing Southern Education

What amounts almost to an educational revolution has been taking place in the South in the last four years in the regional education program. Started in 1948 at a Southern governors conference as a hopeful endeavor to meet some of the region's peculiar problems, today it is working in 14 states, and this Fall, as only a part of its work, will assign more than 1000 students to various institutions in 14 participating states.

The program has won national recognition and is the subject of an article in the current issue of Time. Educational journals long ago opened their columns to a discussion of the program and its possibilities. The federal government has undertaken to cooperate in certain phases of training and education.

One wonders what the governors would have thought when they started this movement if they could have foreseen its ramifications and expansion. The program is broader now than a mere bookkeeping arrangement by which students in Southern states where the courses they want are not available are sent to other states in the region that do provide such training. It is more than a clearing house for students.

The Board of Control is now reaching out to encourage courses which no Southern institution has yet been able to provide. It is thinking of a library exchange system, by which rare or seldom used books will be available for research wherever needed in the South. And it is encouraging scientific research in cooperation with industry and federal agencies.

The opportunities of such a program are immense, far beyond its original conceptions. The Board of Control may well become an influential coordinating agency, stimulating new educational programs where needed, helping schools and taxpayers to save money through avoiding overlapping, promoting research that will develop new industries in the South and make for better living all around. The Board of Control is looking beyond the campus to phases of education not confined within classrooms.

It is a program that Southern states can well afford to support liberally. It is a part of the expressed policy of the board not to seek control over the educational programs of any state or any institution. What action is taken is by voluntary agreement among the states and institutions themselves. This policy has brought fine results so far, and justifies continued hearty backing.

FEWER NEGROES NEED OUT-OF-STATE TUITION

Decline Started After U. Of A Let Down Bars

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 28.—(AP) —The number of Negroes for whom the state is paying out-of-state college tuition is declining.

Ed McCuistion, state supervisor of Negro education, said the decline started within one year after the University of Arkansas opened its graduate schools to qualified Negro students.

Only 92 Negroes are receiving tuition to out-of-state schools from the state appropriation of $10,900 annually, McCuistion said. In the 1950-51 college year, 150 Negroes were going to school out of the state. In 1949-50 there were 157, and the peak was 211 in 1947-48.

McCuistion predicted that the zero point would be reached within four or five years.

The 1943 Legislature voted to pay tuition for Arkansas Negroes seeking graduate training on the same type offered to white students within the state. Each session thereafter has appropriated funds for that purpose. The fund is administered by the Board of Trustees of Arkansas AM&N College at Pine Bluff, the only state-supported school for Negroes.

Alabama State Teachers Get Grants-In-Aid

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— Dr. H. L. Van Dyke and Dr. Edward L. Maxwell, Science professors at Alabama State College, have received grants-in aid for the purpose of scientific investigations.

They will search into the formation of Alkyl-Secondary and Four Tertiary Carbinols of Nine Carbons Each, Benezene, and Toluene; and the Re-investigation of Two Octylbenzenes through the Grignard Reaction." One grant is from the Frederick Gardner Cottrell funds of the Research Corporation of New York for $2150 and the other is from the American Philosophical Society for $2132.

Dr. Van Dyke, chairman of the science division, holds the A. B. from Western Michigan College, the M. S., from the University of Michigan, and the Ph. D., from Michigan State College. He reported preliminary work on his investigation at the 114th meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis in 1948.

Dr. Maxwell is a graduate of Morehouse College and holds the Masters and the Doctorate from the University of Minnesota. He formerly taught at Savannah State College. Both are affiliated Beta Kappa Chi, Omega Psi Phi, and the Society of Sigma Xi.

Alabama State College through Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, has provided a three-story science building for the fields of biology, chemistry, and physics, with six research laboratories for staff members and additional space for research. Equipment and materials are being augmented with a $50,000., grant. The college is training an increasing number of students for careers in the applied areas of science as well as for the teaching profession.

ALABAMA INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE GRANTS IN AID

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three Grants-in-aid to Alabama institutions, totalling $44,228.00, were announced today by Mrs. Lillian G. Meade, Executive Director of the American Cancer Society. The Grants-in-aids are part of approximately one million, eight hundred thousands dollars ($1,800,000.00), awarded for Research projects and fellowships recommended by the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council, which advises the Society on this aspect of its program.

One Grant-in-aid, in the amount of $12,000 has been given for support of the Research Program at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, under the direction of Dr. W. D. Salmon, Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Nutrition, for a program entitled, 'Relation of nutrition to cancer in experimental animals."

Experiments by Dr. Salmon, during the past two years, indicate that cancer may be induced in chickens, as a result of a simple dietary deficiency, and prevented by correction of this deficiency. Continuation of this work may open new potential fields for cancer therapy. Investigation into the role of vitamin B12 and choline are in progress.

Number two - Grant-in-aid in the amount of $3,500, made to Tuskegee Institute, in support of a Research program, under the direction of Dr. James H. M. Henderson, Research Associate, for the project entitled, "The complete nutritional growth requirement of normal sunflower callus tissue in vitro.' This is a study of fundamental growth. It will add to the basic knowledge of plant physiology and biochemistry and may well shed light on the growth of cancerous tissue in animals.

The third Grant-in-aid was made to Southern Research Institute, in the amount of $28,728.00, in support of a Research program, under the direction of Dr. Howard Skipper, for the program entitled, "Studies of the mechanism of action of anti-cancer agents and the chemotherapy of leukemia.'

By coordinating the facilities of an organice chemistry laboratory, equipped to make compounds containing radioactive isotopes, with biological laboratories having facilites for animal experiments and testing it has been possible to carry out many series of experiments on compounds which are considered to be of possible clinical importance in the treatment of the luekemia. This group of researchers have cooperated with other American Cancer Society grantees, particularly on production of anti-folic acid derivatives. The compound, guanazolo, used by Dr. Kidder at Amherst, has been synthesized with a radioactive atom for use in tracer studies.

These important grants have been made possible by the voluntary contributions to the American Cancer Society during its Cancer Crusade.

Other recipients of funds from the American Cancer Society for Cancer Research in Alabama are: Cancer Research Laboratory, of the Medical College of Alabama, and Highland Baptist Hospital.

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Out-Of-State Scholarships

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Why So Many Illiterates?

There are two or three reasons why there are so many illiterates in Kentucky that Washington has pointed the finger of derision at us.

One is the way children are taught in the beginning of their school life.

There are 26 letters in our alphabet and these have many sounds that may be difficult to learn, but can be learned by a child with reasonable intelligence. But it is impossible to have a picture for every word that will confront a person in life. No wonder so many boys who report for the draft fall down on educational qualifications.

Another reason is, although we have the money, it is not spent for the right things. There is plenty of money to buy whisky, cigarettes and dope.

Glasgow, Ky. ESTELLA BULLOCK.

14f 1952

Mississippi

BILL TO RAISE LITERACY TEST BEFORE STATE LEGISLATURE DESIGNED TO CURB NEGRO VOTE

A bill was introduced in the state legislature now in session here, last week, for the purpose of raising the literacy, or educational test for voters of the state.

The bill would require that voters be able to read, and give a good interpretation of any section of the U. S. Constitution, to replace the existing provision which requires that a voter be able to read the constitution, or be able to understand the constitution when read to him.

The author of the new bill stated that its purpose was to curb the growing Negro vote in the state, and that it was designed to slow up registering of Negroes, but would not apply to those who are already qualified to vote.

It was the consensus of opinion that the bill would meet little opposition when it comes up for consideration and enactment into law.

14g 1952

Brick Rural Life School -(Brick,N.C.)

Executive Committee Plans For National Brick Alumni Meeting

The executive committee of the Brick Alumni Association is shown above during their recent meeting at Smith Street Community Center in Norfolk.

The group met to formulate plans for the 1952 National Brick Alumni meeting that will be held at Brick Rural Life School, Bricks, N. C., on Saturday and Sunday, August 30 and 31.

Appearing from right above are: Mrs. Mabel Savage Rhodes, of Hampton, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Demery of Pelham, N. Y.; Mrs. Malinda Barnes of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary E. Clark of New York City; E. P. Broome of Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Catherine S. Paylor of Greensboro, N. C.; P. J. Chesson of Norfolk; John B. Williams of New York City; Mrs. Zenobia Simpson of Norfolk; Mrs. Ola S. Smith and George W. Miles both of Washington, D. C.

Bricks National Alumni Board Meets In Norfolk

NORFOLK—The National Executive Board of Bricks School Alumni Association held its annual meeting Saturday and Sunday, March 15-16, at the Smith Street Recreation Center.

P. J. Chesson, Norfolk, national president, presided. Those registering were:

Mesdames Ola Smith and Malinda Barnes and George Miles of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Katherine Paylor, Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. Mary E. Clark, Edward Demary and son, and J. B. Williams, New York City; Mrs. Ophelia Harrell, Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Colden, Suffolk, Va.

* * *

MISS COSTENAH STEWART Newport News; Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah Rhodes, Hampton, with their daughter, Miss Bettie Jean Rhodes, Hampton, and Mrs. Zenobia R. Simpson, Norfolk.

Plans for the establishing of a student aid fund formed the chief issue of the meeting. Other items included the arranging of the program for the reunion which will take place the last of August on the campus at Bricks, N. C.

SATURDAY A luncheon was served the board at the recreation center and dinner at 7 p. m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chesson of 2424 Hale street.

After the Sunday business session, dinner was served at the home of the Chessons at 3 p. m.

J. H. N. Waring Quits Post At Downingtown School

DOWNINGTOWN, PA. — In a letter to trustees, J. H. N. Warning Jr., principal of Downingtown Industrial school, resigned, to be effective as soon as "you have been able to secure my successor."

The letter states:

"All members of the Board are aware that for nearly 18 months, with the full knowledge and apparent approval of Auditor General Weldon B. Heyburn, two officials of his department have carried on an unrelenting campaign of vindictive persecution against the school. It has not been directed at any abuses which have been uncovered, but has had for its purpose the ham-stringing of the school and its administration at every turn.

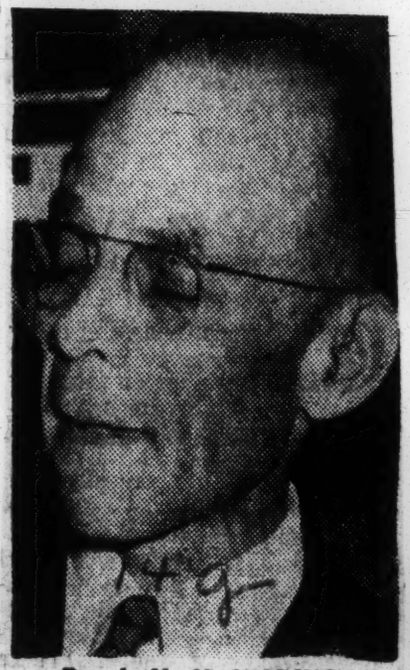
"Every member of the Board must realize how untenable the position of the principal has become when an official of the Auditor General's Department can at will override decisions of the Board and substitute his own arbitrary decisions. He cannot operate the school when this same official can withhold its appropriation for six months or more. He cannot plan an effective budget when, without danger of being overruled, this official can disallow such expenses as premiums on insurance policies freight on purchases of school supplies and equipment, etc.

"So far the Board has not seemed disposed to oppose this autocratic assumption of authority on the part of a State official by vigourous action of its own or to expose it to the full glare of publicity. Consequently, the principal of the school finds himself working under a tension and uncertainty which are imposible to bear, since they are increasingly undermining the health of his wife.

"In the present presidential election corruption in public office is a paramount issue. I have an abiding faith that the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, if they knew the facts, would not permit one of their officials to crush an institution which has striven faithfuly to perform the functions for which it receives a state-subsidy.

"Hoping that the Board will act promptly on my resignation, I am,

J. H. N. Waring Jr.
Principal



Dr. J. H. N. WARING

'Hot' Meeting Thaws 'Frozen' School Funds

Rev. E. Cunningham And Auditor General In Heated Exchange

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

PHILADELPHIA

Downingtown Industrial school's quarterly appropriation which has been held up since Aug. 31 because of technicalities raised by the auditor general's office was promised for Oct. 31.

The promise was made last Friday during a meeting of a board member and 16 members of the Downingtown Parents Club with Deputy Auditor General Butler.

The meeting, which followed by a day one held in the office of E. Washington Rhodes, chairman of the board of trustees, was closed to the press; but according to information from reliable sources, the session was highlighted by a heated exchange between the state official and the Rev. Mr. E. Luther Cunningham, board member.

DR. WARING

Accused of Unfairness

The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, who is a member of the city civil service commission, is reported to have accused the deputy auditor general of handling the finances of the school in "an unfair, callous and hard manner."

The accusation, it is reported, so angered Butler that a heated verbal exchange resulted.

Witnesses say, during the exchange, the cleric continued to ask the state official: "Do you think your office is being fair to the school? Do you?"

Harrisburg Called

Following a telephone call by Mr. Butler to Harrisburg, however, the delegation was given assurance that the school's money would arrive this week.

Friday's meeting climaxed a series of developments extending over the past 18 months.

They revolved around difficulties between the auditor general's office and the school and, recently, led to the school's principal, Dr. J. H. N. Waring Jr., submitting his resignation.

Not Permitted to Quit

The board of trustees, however, rejected the principa"s offer to quit.

According to sources close to the school, the trouble started after Dr. Waring, during a board meeting, asked that an outside auditing firm be permitted to audit the school's books.

He is said to have called the auditor general's method "superficial and inadequate."

After this criticism got back to the auditor general, numerous expense items previously approved were disallowed after the money had been spent.

At one time the "disallowed items" totaled $19,000.

No Funds Since August

Last August the quarterly appropriation of $13,750 was held up. The school has been without funds since that time.

At the Oct. 23 meeting Mr. Rhodes told the parents group that "at no time during the 18 months of the controversy had any question been raised about the integrity of the school's financial records."

He called the source of trouble "highly technical interpretation in the auditor general's office of what constitutes maintenance expenditures."

14g 1952

Kansas

Kansas Tech In 57th Year

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas Technical Institute will celebrate its fifty-seventh anniversary March 21.

According to President G. Robert Cotton, a special program has been planned to mark this Founder's Day observance. Earl Thomas, dean-principal of Lincoln Junior College and high school of Kansas City, Mo., will be the principal speaker. Other features of the program will include greetings from representatives of the Board of Regents, advisory board, faculty, student body and alumni. The Rev. C. A. Shaw, pastor of Mount Olive Methodist Church, Topeka, will give the invocation and President Cotton will preside.

Music will be furnished by the band and the Kansas Tech Singers, under the direction of William Jackson. The program will be held in Bradford Miller Hall Auditorium on the campus at 8 P. M.

14g 1952

Louisiana

FLASH!

In the Senate session held on Tuesday, June 17, S.8, a bill introduced by Sen. Sparks which would establish a state industrial school for Negro girls was passed by a vote of 32-0.

14g 1952

Mississippi Industrial College for Negroes

'College In A Cotton Patch,' State's Industrial School For Negroes, Well On Way

By DAVID BROWN

ITTA BENA, Miss. (Special) — With ten buildings erected, five of them already completed and in use, Dr. J. H. White's "college in a cotton patch" is well on its way, Mississippi officials learned during a visit to the Mississippi Industrial College.

It has been only 20 months since Governor Fielding L. Wright turned the first spade of dirt for what Dr. White hopes will become the leading industrial institute in the south, Negro or white. It so happens that this college is for Negroes.

Part of the credit is due to to the state's equalization program, part to the friendly cooperation of the people of Leflore county and Itta Bena in particularly, but mostly it's due to Dr. White, a slight, Tennessee Negro educator with a constant smile and a background of determined energy who knew such a college could succeed.

The visitors saw functional modern buildings and plans for more. They saw a practical curriculum in operation for some 200 Negro students who are enrolling this week. They saw evidence of the support and friendship that has come from the white citizens in the community.

Attorney Perry Morton and Mayor McNeil Bartling were quick to tell the legislators, building commissioners and trustees how proud they were of the progress that was being made. Morton pled, along with Dr. White, for more living quarters for teachers. He pointed to the dilapidated trailers, left over from the Delta State Teachers' College post-war boom, where most faculty members now live.

It's Different For Students

For the students, it's a different story. Architect Ramond Burchette showed the visitors through a girls' dormitory that will house 90 girls, plus a house mother. In similar style, nearby, is the boy's dormitory, built to hosse 60. Between them is the cafeteria, designed for expansion by two wings which will not be necessary for a while, since 180 people can eat there at a time.

Of the 46 projected buildings to be constructed altogether, others already under construction are an assembly hall-gymnasium combination and a $100,000 home economics building. Completed are two mechanical workshops and a large classroom building. Upcoming is a barn and other agricultural buildings.

The roads are still graveled and dusty, but Leflore county has promised to pave them soon. The county also kicked in $20,000 to the school; added to $1,009,000 from the State of Mississippi and $100,000 from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. On his own, Dr. White has received $10,000 in donations from individuals, both Negro and white, throughout Mississippi.

"We have another project in mind," Dr. White said. "I am trying to raise $100,000 in donations, to be matched by state and General Education Board funds for a scholarship. The school plant is underway; what we need now is students. We loose every time a Negro graduates with high honors from high school but is unable to afford to attend college. That's one loss we want to stop. It's one of our purposes."

Other purposes Dr. White listed are: (1) to teach young men to manipulate machinery in a rapidly mechanizing and industrializing South, (2) to teach builders to construct sound homes and sturdy industrial plants, (3) teach future farmers the best way to plant crops, harvest them in season and raise livestock, and (4) to teach Negro women the fundamentals of practical nursing and home economics. Generally the purpose is to help the Negro take his place as a useful member in a changing economy.

'A Disciple of Booker T'

Introduced to the group by Speaker of the House Walter Sillers, as a disciple of Booker T. Washington, Dr. White said that Washington had lived "100 years ahead of his time. The Negro leaders and radicals crucified him because he taught Negroes to work with their hands. But today we can see the reasons behind his teachings. As the South, the real home of most Negroes in the United States, progresses in industrial development, industrial education is the salvation of our people here.

"I hope and I believe that in another ten years we will have a great technical institution here—perhaps the greatest in the South. I hope that it will be looked to as the Massachusettes Institute of our area.

"We want a self-sustaining Negro in Mississippi, one who is not a liability on the tax-payers. We want a Negro who has good morals and good character. We want a Negro who can win the confidence and respect of the people with whom he lives and works."

Dr. White noted that the school's exhibit at the Tri-State fair in Memphis last year had won second prize, although it was less than a year old at the time; although its students were crammed into a tiny Itta Bena High School building, operating on part-time shifts. "This year we expect to take a first prize," he said.

Among the visitors besides Speaker Sillers, wre E. J. Yelverton, secretary of State Building Commission, Senator William McGraw, Senator Hermes Gautier, Representative Paul Measell, Harry Carpenter, vice-president of the board of trustees; J. L. Scott, auditor of the board; R. D. Morrow, member of the board; Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of trustees of the State Institutions of Higher Learning; L. S. Rogers, Leflore county superintendent of schools; W. P. Kimbrough, Mayor Bartling, Attorney Morton, and Dr. B. B. Harper of Itta Bena.

After the tour of the school was completed, Dr. White commented, "If I had known twenty months ago how much work I would do, I don't know whether or not I would have attempted it." Then he looked out over the broad campus with its ten standing buildings where there had been a 450-acre cotton patch before and added, "But if I could have seen how much we would accomplish so soon, I guess I would have, at that."

MODERN GIRLS' DORMITORY FAR CRY FROM OLD DAYS

Here's the new girls' dormitory at the Mississippi Industrial College for Negroes, Mississippi's "college in a cotton patch" near Itta Bena. It is quite a contrast from previous housing. A similar dormitory for boys also has been completed as well as a fine, modern cafeteria. (Photos by David Brown.)

EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED IN DORMITORIES

Two members of the Mississippi State Building Commission and the commission secretary inspect one of the rooms in the new girls' dormitory at the Mississippi Industrial College for Negroes, near Itta Bena. Left to right: Walter Sillers, Speaker of the House of Representatives; E. J. Yelverton, commission secretary, and Sen. Hermes Gautier of Pascagoula. Note the comfortable looking beds students will sleep in.

Prentiss Inst. Set Commencement Program

Archives 14g p.1

Dr. F. D. Patterson Is Principal Speaker

4-24-19-52

The 45th Commencement Exercises of the Prentiss Normal & Industrial Institute, Prentiss, Miss., will be held April 20 through the 24. Dr. J. W. Moore, pastor of Main Street Methodist Church, Hattiesburg, Miss., will bring the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, April 20, at 2 p.m. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will deliver the Commencement Day Address on Thursday, April 24, at 2 p.m. At this time 68 young people will receive diplomas from the high school and junior college departments. Others will be granted trade certificates.

This year marks the 45th anniversary of the founding of the school. Its co-founders, Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, will be honored on this occasion. It is fitting and proper that Dr. Patterson will be present at this time. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate of Tuskegee and the Institution has maintained a close relationship with Tuskegee throughout the years of its existance. In fact, it was modeled after Tuskegee from the beginning. It has always followed the precepts of the late Booker T. Washington in its educational program for Negro youth.

Tuskegee 4-19-52

This has been a most successful school year. This is all the more remarkable in as much as Prof. Johnson has been incapacitated for more than fifteen months. However, the faculty, students, and friends have evidenced a spirit of unprecedented cooperation in carrying on in the spirit of the founders.

The Master Plan—

Civic center, library, park developments come in class of things city ought to have

BY WALLING KEITH
News staff writer

There are things a well-planned city just must have—like traffic control, streets and highways, and in this day and time, public schools.

Then there are things a well-planned city ought to have, like a civic center with buildings designed to house cultural and recreational activities, parks and libraries.

The "Master Plan" segment report of the Birmingham Planning Board touches the Civic Center, Public Libraries and natural parks, and comes out with some far-reaching recommendations.

Third Of A Series

Here is what the planning board members suggest for the Civic Center at Woodrow Wilson Park, now the home of the City Hall, the Courthouse, the Main Public Library Building and the Board of Education:

First of all, the board suggests that this area be declared the Civic Center:

All of that property lying between 18th-st, on the West and 22nd-st, on the East.

* * *

Modern music hall

THE CITY SHOULD provide among other things: A modern symphony hall and theater for musical affairs. Other buildings for early consideration should include an art museum, a museum of natural history and science, a building for industrial and commercial exhibits and for horticultural displays, and a concourse for youth activities.

The planning board thinks some of the proposed new sites in the Civic Center should be acquired immediately.

An addition to the Municipal Auditorium should provide a new "front" for the building in keeping with the architectural designs of the Courthouse and City Hall.

The lack of adequate auditorium space is a serious problem, the board thinks. There is not enough seating capacity in the auditorium and there are needs for assembly halls, committee rooms and the like.

One thing needed is a big banquet hall with a kitchen close by. The board suggests both be in the auditorium to care for large conventions.

A new zoning district should be created by the City Commission to provide adequate light, air, spaces for access to parking lots, and parking space, wide streets, and other things desirable for a civic center.

* * *

Library system

THE BIRMINGHAM Library Board directs the library system in the city. The planning group is high in its praise of the work done over the years by the citizens members of the library board and the directors.

The planning board joined the library board in recommending that four new libraries be built—three to replace buildings now obsolete for varied reasons.

Here is what the board says should be done:

WHITE LIBRARIES

CENTRAL PARK: One of the most active of the branch libraries. Land already acquired at Bessemer-rd and Avenue Q where the existing building can be remodeled into a modern library. Work should start soon.

PARK MEMORIAL: Now one block west of Five Points on 11th-av, s, is housed in 69-year-old frame building. New building needed on same site, convenient to heavy apartment center, Ramsay High School and Medical Center.

ENSLEY: In old building, built in 1906 under Carnegie grant, was active until early '30s when population began to shift. New library to serve the Ensley district should be built somewhere in the Palmer Station area, near Ensley High School, Bush and Minor Grammar Schools. Would serve Ensley, toward Fairfield, Warrior Road and part of Belview Heights and Ensley Highlands.

INGLENOOK: No branch exists in Inglenook now, but one is badly needed. Site should be acquired and a modern building be put up to serve this growing area.

EAST LAKE: Has biggest book collection of any branch library. Widely used to the point of congestion. Should have a new addition.

FOR NEGROES

THE PLANNING BOARD specifically recommends an adequate central library and seven branches for Negroes.

CENTRAL NEGRO LIBRARY: Booker T. Washington Branch Library for Negroes has been in operation here since 1918. It is located in the Negro Masonic Building. Book collection is good but quarters are not adequate. A new central library should be designed according to modern standards, with a children's room, an auditorium, a conference room, a committee room and a reference department.

NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARIES: Suggested for North Avondale, Southside, Graymont, Titusville, North Birmingham and Ensley.

BOOKMOBILE: More modern bookmobile to provide books for residents in isolated, scattered areas of the city.

The board recommends air conditioning for the downtown Public Library building.

* * *

Ideas on parks

THE BOARD recommends that natural parks, like Avondale, Lane and the George Ward Parks, be developed.

Three natural parks are suggested:

1. The Eastern area of Red Mountain, east of Valley-rd, south of Altamont and east of Forest Park, including 30 acres of Taylor's Hill.

2. The Western mountain area, which would be an extension of Vulcan Park to the west along the crest of Red Mountain. This would include the area where The Club and the radio broadcasting stations are located. These would not interfere with the development of a natural park.

3. An area north of the Bankhead-hwy and the railroads at Thomas. This district lies west of Acipco and east of Pratt City.

ZOO: One of the Red Mountain areas would make a suitable spot for a city zoo, which as "admittedly a needed addition to the full community life of Birmingham."

FAIR PARK: This park is under direction of the Alabama State Fair Authority, an agency of the city. Acquired at a cost of $290,000 in 1947 it now is worth an estimated $1,000,000. The planning group recommends that the expansion program of the Fair Park board be encouraged.

14h 1952

Connecticut

YALE CURATOR—Miss Edna C. Lockhart, a 1952 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Library Science, has been appointed curator of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial collection of Negro Arts and Letters at Yale University in New Haven, Conn.

in library service at Atlanta University in September, 1951, and has been working during the past school year on a special cataloging project

EDNA C. LOCKHART

A 1952 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Library Service who has been appointed to the position of curator of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters at Yale University in New Haven, Conn.

Miss Lockhart is a native of Atlanta, Ga., and a gradaute of Bennett College. She completed all requirements for the master's degree

Demand Entry To Tax Supported Library In Ga.

Macon (ANP). — Thirty-three Negroes petitioned the city of Macon last week to admit them "in the name of fairness and justice," to the tax supported Washington Memorial Library.

The petition offered the city three alternatives: (1) Permit them to use the library. (2) provide them with an equal library, or (3) stop using taxpayers' money to support the white library.

"Failure on your part to accept one will leave us no alternative than to take further action, and this we would prefer not doing," said the petition to the mayor and the city council.

Demand End To Library Bias

MACON (ANP)-- Thirty-three Negroes petitioned the city of Macon last week to admit them 'in the name of fairness and justice," to the tax supported Washington Memorial Library. This is the procedure used to open Austin's library to Negroes.

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"Failure on your part to accept one will leave us no alternative than to take further action, and this we would prefer not doing, said the petition to the mayor and the city council.

Mayor Lewis B. Wilson declined comment, saying the petition would go to the proper council committee and through regular channels.

'There is, as you know, no library for Negroes in the city of Macon," the petition said. 'The city furnished money for a library for white people. This money comes from taxes, and Negroes contribute part of the tax money."

All Louisville Public Libraries Open To Negroes

LOUISVILLE, KY. - (ANP)- An 11-year battle to end segregation in Louisville public libraries ended last week in complete -victory for Negroes.

Trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library voted to admit Negroes to all branches of the library. Previously, colored persons had been addmitted only to the Main library, to two Negro branch libraries, and to a part-time branch.

The new policy was unanimously adopted in a resolution at a regular monthly meeting of the trustees in the office of C. R. Graham, director of libraries.

Mrs. J. H. alls, wife of a Negro physician, first asked that Negroes be permitted to use the city libraries in 1941. At that time the trustees voted against her formal request.

In making her request for permission to allow colored persons use of the libraries, Mrs. Walls told the trustees in 1941 that branch libraries for Negroes were inadequate in books and materials.

"This is wonderful news," Mrs. Walls said last week when informed of the trustees' action. "I had a feeling that they would pass it before too much longer."

In commenting on the board's decision to open all libraries to Negroes, Dr. Joseph Rauch, president of the board of trustees, said, "this clears up a very illogical situation."

He explained that the library and the University of Louisville are co-operating in a program that includes use of facilities of both institutions.

Since the university has abandoned its policy of segregation, it therefore, seemed inconsistent that we should continue to operate under out former policies," he added.

U. of L. abandoned its policy of racial segregation last September. More than 200 Negro students now are enrolled there.

The trustees opened the Main library to colored persons in 1948.

The significant part of both the decision to admit Negroes to the University of Louisville and to the city's libraries is that it came without court action.

The resolution adopted to admit Negroes to the libraries was submitted by Alan Neil Schneider, a member of the board. It read:

"Whereas the Louisville Free Public Library and the University of Louisville have been and now are engaged in a program involving the educational facilities of both intsitutions, and whereas it is necessory that there be complete freedom of interchange between the students of the University of Louisville and the patrons of the Public library, be it resolved, that the agencies of the Louisville Free Public Library be opened to all citizens."

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14h 1952

Maryland

Reactionary White Judge

Afro-American Dat-5-31-52 P.17

Bars Library In Md. County

14

BALTIMORE

Colored residents of Calvert County are denied the use of books available to other citizens through the public library because a prejudiced director of the library says many of them "have a venereal disease, which can spread by the exchange or books."

The man responsible for such a reprehensible statement is Trial Magistrate William W. Duke of Prince Fredericks, Md. He made it while voicing his opposition to an attempt to get a bookmobile for the county.

Because of the situation, three colored ministers here this week attending the Methodist Conference met with Attorney William I. Gosnell on Thursday to see if something could be done.

There is other opposition in Calvert County to the proposed bookmobile which, if obtained, would have to serve all races. This opposition, however, hides behind the smokescreen of being against it because of economic reasons.

Taxes Would Increase

The Maryland library law promises State funds to any county that establishes services by raising its tax rate at least two cents or provides equivalent local funds from existing sources.

Calvert County has one of the lowest tax rates in the state but many of its white citizens are against the proposed bookmobile because it would raise the rates two cents.

Much Opposition

Calvert County also has more colored citizens than whites.

The driving force behind the proposed bookmobile is the wife of an Air Force Colonel, Mrs. Holmes C. Nelson of Scientists Cliff.

She proposed to get the bookmobile for five cents a mile from either Anne Arundel or St. Mary's County. But she has run into violent opposition, the most virulent kind coming from Judge Duke.

Richard Morris, a reporter for the Washington Post interviewed several people in Calvert County concerning the proposed library on wheels. In a story which appeared on April 20 he quotes Judge Duke as follows:

Speaking of the only "free library" in Calvert County.

"A Negro will never set foot in that library as long as I have anything to do with it. As Trial Magistrate I know the Negro race. Among them are some very fine people but they make up a very small percentage."

On colored people in regard to the bookmobile;

"Many Negroes in this county have a venereal disease, which can spread by the exchange of books; a Negro is not above stealing a book from a library if he wants it bad enough."

Voice Carries Weight

Judge Duke has stated his opinion to the Board of Commissioners of Calvert County. The chairman of the board, Ben A. Sunderland, says he's opposed to the bookmobile because of economy.

The principal of the white high school in Calvert County remains neutral in the squabble but he points out the fact that colored people in the area are still hired to cook, make beds and do laundry.

There's no complaint from Judge Duke about that kind of work.

The superintendent of schools in Calvert County, Harry R. Hughes, says he supports the bookmobile campaign along with Mrs. Nelson.

Meanwhile, when Mrs. Bashua P. Jordan, wife of a minister who pastors four Methodist churches in Calvert County, wants a book she has to go to extremes.

She either has to join a book club or purchase it in a store.

Maria L. Baldwin Memorial Library Rededicated With Impressive Ceremony

MISS MARIA L. BALDWIN
Honored

MISS ELIZABETH YATES
Speaker

Prior to the formal public rededication service of the Maria L. Baldwin Memorial Library which took place on Sunday, March 23, in the parlors of the League of Women for Community service at 558 Mass. Ave. a large group of the membership — former and present members and Junior Leaguers — joined in a brief but significant service of rededication in the beautiful rooms on the third floor reserved for the housing of the club's library. Present were four of the charter members — Mrs. Alice A. Casneau, Mrs. Edna S. Goodell, Mrs. Carolyn Jones and Mrs. Lucy Washington. A gardenia was pinned on each.

Following this service the members joined the friends who had gathered in the auditorium below filling it to capacity, overflowing into the dining room.

Beryl Robinson, welcomed the guests and was most happy as the mistress of ceremonies. Rev. Walter D. McClane, who had a part in the original dedication in 1923, gave the invocation. Greetings from the Mass. State Federation were given by Mrs. James A. Shurtleff, 6th District Director and from the City Federation by Mrs. William P. Smith.

Next came a brief review of the history of the Maria L. Baldwin Library and hopes for the future. Mrs. Edna S. Goodell beautifully told of the beginnings of the library and the work of the early years, and Mrs. E. Alice Taylor gave some of the hopes for the future. Miss Marion Kingman, South End Branch Librarian, was introduced and thanked for her services to League members in the cataloguing of the library. The four Charter Members of the organization were presented to the audience. Lycurgus Lockman, baritone, rendered magnificently two musical selections, accompanied by Mrs. Mabel Beck.

Guest speaker was the 1951 John Mewbury Medal winner, Elizabeth Yates, author, from New Hampshire who told of the research that went into the writing of her prize-winning book, AMOS FORTUNE, Free Man. Photographs and copies of the book were later displayed upstairs in the library where specimens of the library's content were exhibited.

At the conclusion of the formal exercises a collation was served in the adjoining room by the Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Adelaide Kelley, chairman.

The following League members served with Miss Emma E. Taylor, chairman on the library committee: Dean Denniston, Rheable Edwards, Edna S. Goodell, Esther Jackson, Adelaide Kelley, Emma G. Newman, Betty Preer, Beryl Robinson, Maude Somerville, Arthur Sprately, E. Alice Taylor, Muriel Turk, Miss Gertrude Smith.

There were guests from various groups — the libraries, the Massachusetts and Boston Church Council, the Mass. State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Boston City Federation of Organizations affiliated club members, and others.

City Takes Over Geo. Washington Carver Library

See Move To Improve Negro Library Service

With the opening of the College Park Branch Library Monday, March 10, Negroes in Jackson inherited a public service which promises to be unequaled in the South. Last October the city of Jackson made good its long standing promise of public library service to 45,000 of its citizens by taking over the George Washington Carver Branch Library from the Junior League, a private organization of white women.

In November another step was taken when the city employed Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells, who by training and experience is eminently qualified to head the program. A native of Mississippi, a graduate of Alcorn College, Hampton Institute, and the University of Chicago, Mrs. Lyells, the first trained Negro librarian in the state, has had experience in the public and college library field.

The third major step in the developing program was the opening of the College Park Branch which is located in the new College Park Auditorium in the vicinity of Jackson and Campbell Colleges and the Hill-Reynolds public school. In the making are definite plans for even more and better services.

A new building to house the George Washington Carver Branch will be located on Hamilton Street in the downtown area. This building is planned as a center for special library services to citizens who do not have free access to the main library. Here will be found some duplication of the reference collection of the main library, readers advisory services, and among other things an inter-library loan system which makes the entire resources of the public library system available to all citizens. It is proposed that the new Carver Branch building will also provide for the use of the newer tools for library services, including recordings, films, works of art, lectures, forums, etc. Steel for the building

Jackson, Miss. Gets New Branch Library

JACKSON, Miss.—College Park Branch library opened here Mar. 10, offering library facilities to 45,000 Jackson citizens.

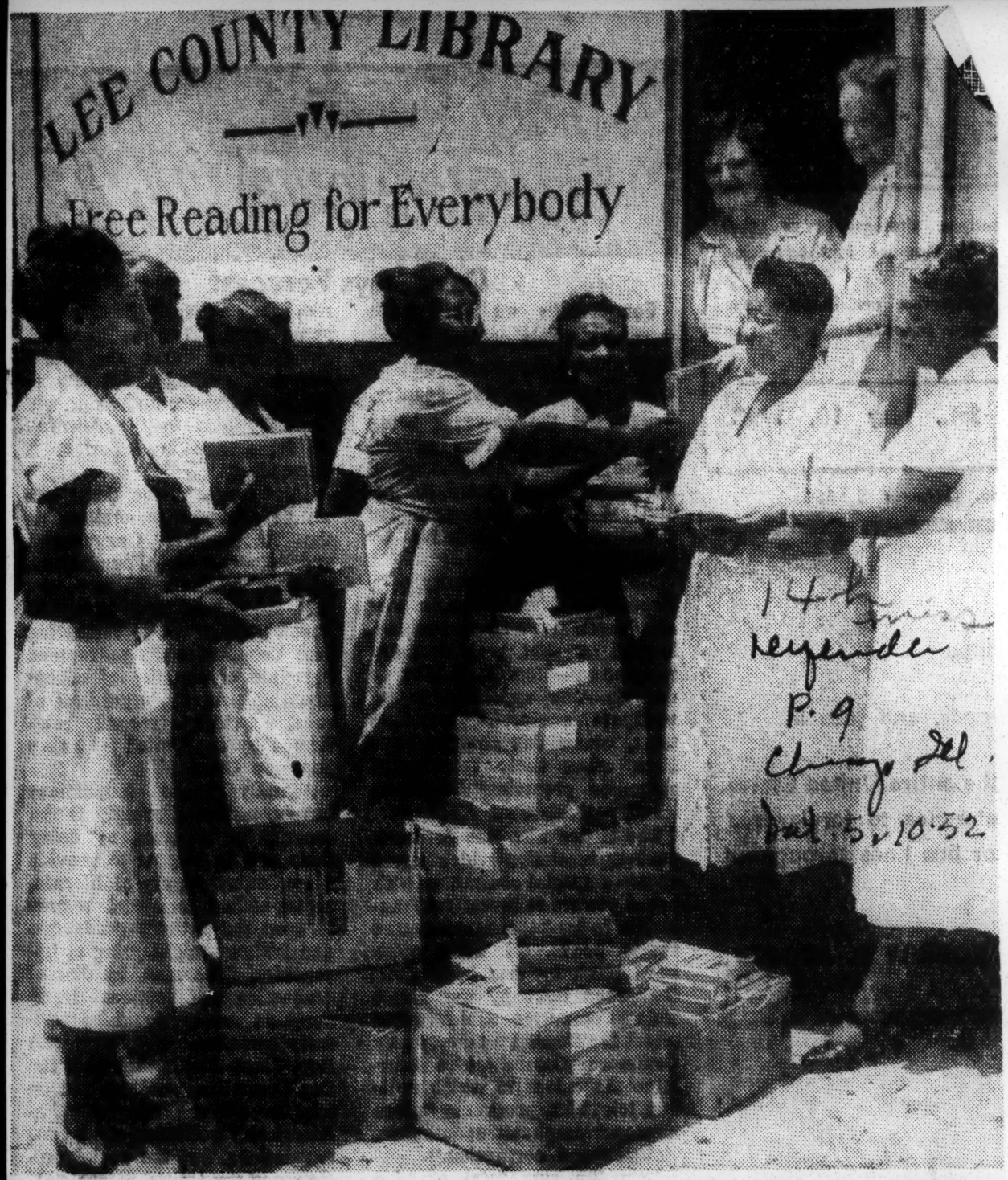
The city made good a long standing promise of public library service here last October when it took over the George Washington Carver branch library from the Junior League, a private organization of white women.

Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells, a graduate of Alcorn college, Hampton Institute, and the University of Chicago, has been named to head the program.

A new building to house the George Washington Carver branch is planned for the downtown area. It will be used as a center for special library services to citizens who do not have access to the main library.

An inter-library loan system will make available books which are not in the Carver collection. The new building is expected to have recordings, films, lectures and forums.

Assisting Mrs. Lyells are Mrs. Virgie Bracey at the Carver branch and Miss Vivian Romans at the College Park branch.



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BOOKS FOR ALL—These Mississippi women traveled from five to 20 miles to obtain books from the mobile library for their communities. More than 900 rural communities in 17 states have been assisted by Home Demonstration clubs in obtaining library facilities and photo above marked first time such books were available to these ladies from Mississippi. Helping the librarians, Miss Frankie Erck and Miss Willie D. Holsell, are, Miss Alice I. Little, home agent of Lee County, and Mrs. Hallie L. Gray, district home agent. Photo was made in Tupelo, Miss., during observance of National Home Demonstration Week.

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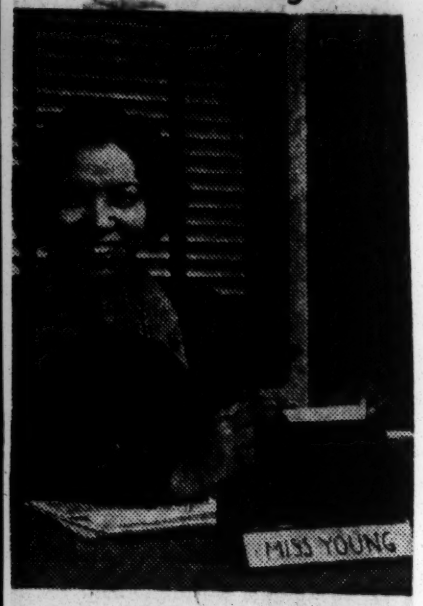
New Jersey

Librarian At N. J. College



Miss Eleanor A. Young, graduate of Atlanta University School of Library Science, was recently appointed head librarian at Bergen Junior College, Teaneck, N. J. She is the first Negro to be employed on the faculty of this private junior college, which is located on the Hackensack River. Miss Young is a native of Lincoln Ridge, Ky., and a graduate of Kentucky State College.

Appointed To Fill N. Y. Library Post

NEW YORK (ANP) — Miss Margaret Scoggin, former librarian at the Harlem Branch, has been appointed superintendent of work with young persons of the New York Public library. She will act in her capacity as a specialist in stimulating the interest of adolescents in libraries.

Miss Scoggins initiated the Nathan Straus branch for young people and helped organize the International Youth library in Munich.

Last year she visited Europe to aid the children's book program of CARE and the UNESCO.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak at Dinner

NEW YORK, March 27—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will make her first significant public address following her tour of India and the Far East, at a reception and dinner at the Hotel Statler on April 30, to inaugurate the Louis T. Wright Library of Harlem Hospital and to honor Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director of the hospital for the past fifteen years and chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations and Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1950, will also speak. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, is chairman of the affair.

The inauguration of the Louis T. Wright Library, named in honor of the great Harlem physician, will take place at the Statler on the 30th. A long list of prominent persons, white and colored, are among the sponsors. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and Dr. Henry W. Cave are the co-chairmen.

Austin Opens Library To All

AUSTIN, Texas—Facilities of the main branch of the Austin public library were opened to all citizens by Austin by a City Council vote of 3-2.

The action was the climax of a long fight begun last July by W. Astor Kirk. The motion was introduced by Councilwoman Emma Long.

Adoption of the new policy was a defeat for Austin's City Manager Walter Seaholm, who persisted in enforcing a policy based on custom.

give Negroes full use of the main library to take out books.

MAYOR OPPOSES

It is significant to note that Councilman W. T. Johnson joined Mayor Drake in a futile effort to kill the motion. Mayor Drake, supported by Negroes in his last campaign, will be remembered by all Negroes in any future campaigns.

Mayor Drake thought that the Council had agreed to permit Negroes to borrow books, but not to use in the reading rooms as is now permitted.

Kirk has fought consistently for the right of Negroes during his short span in Austin. This, it appears, is only a stepping stone to his future plans.

Austin Opens All City Units

By CAROLYN H. MITCHELL

AUSTIN, Tex.—Racial segregation in Austin's two municipal libraries was abolished by the City Council last week.

By a three to two vote, the Council opened the main library to Negroes and the Negro branch library to whites.

The policy barring Negroes from the main library was questioned in July by W. Astor Kirk, a Tillotson College professor. He claimed that the Carver branch was unequal in its facilities and that he had been unable to find evidence of any past action by the Council to support the segregation policy.

ASKS DEFINITE MOVE

He called on the Council for a definite statement of policy. The move, effective immediately, wipes out an old policy of limiting the Negro branch for Negro use only and barring Negroes from the main library.

These restrictions were rolled aside on a motion by Councilwoman Emma Long, supported by Mayor Pro-Tem Stuart MacCorkle and Councilman Ben White. Mrs. Long said she based her motion on an agreement reached in a closed-door session Wednesday

City Loses Plea In Suit Against Library

NEWPORT, NEWS, Va.—(ANP) Defendants in the Newport News Public Library discrimination case lost their motion to have the case dismissed here last week. Judge Sterling Hutcheson turned down the defendants' plea.

The jurist, however, reserved decision on a motion by the City of Newport News for a jury trial when the case comes up in court July 10.

The city and library corporation are co-defendants in a suit filed by W. Hale Thompson, local attorney, asking the right to use the library. In addition to the main library, the city operates a branch, the Dorie Miller Library, for colored residents.

William Davis Butts, attorney for Thompson, said last week that the suit would still go on as scheduled regardless of the announcement by the library board.

The board announced that "the facilities of its main reading rooms in the library at 30th and West Avenue are now available to all adult inhabitants of the city of Newport News. It announced:

"Adult members of Branch No. 1 are requested to obtain their membership cards and present them for transfer at the library on West Ave.

Branch No. 1 in the Dorie Miller Recreational Center had previously been operated solely for the use of Negro readers.

Library Open to All

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (ANP) —Newport News last week became the first city in Virginia with a public library to formally and openly drop its practice of reserving its main reading room for whites only.

Newport News Opens Main Library To Negroes

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Newport News last week became the first city in Virginia with a public library to formally and openly drop its practice of reserving its main reading room for whites only.

Negroes may use the facilities and the reading room of other libraries in the state, but none has formally or publicly offered its services to all regardless of race.

This action was taken by the directors of the Newport News Public Library Inc. It was a surprise to the citizens. The West Avenue Library had previously been confined to the use of white citizens.

The board's action was immediately interpreted as an effort to squelch a pending suit to end segregation in the city's public library. The suit was instituted by W. Hale Thompson, prominent Negro attorney, in 1950. He had made an unsuccessful attempt to use the facilities of the public library on West Avenue.

Date for hearing the suit had been set for this month before Judge Sterling Hutchinson in U. S. District Court.

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The board announced that "the facilities of its main reading rooms in the library at 30th and West Avenue are now available to all adult inhabitants of the city of Newport News. It announced:

"Adult membership may be obtained at the desk of the library upon payment of the membership fee. Membership is subject to the rules of the Newport News Public Library, Inc."

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Alabama Store Gives $25,000 For Education

Education

THOMASVILLE, Ala., Sept. 27 (AP) — A small South Alabama store here celebrated its 50th anniversary by giving away $25,000 for white and Negro education and public facilities.

The awards by the Bedsole Dry Goods Co., and J. L. Bedsole, Mobile, chairman of the board, were announced by C. B. Kirk, its president.

The flaming community store suspended sales and held open house for more than 2,000 visitors when the anniversary was observed Thursday.

The gifts were presented at that time. They included:

Thomasville High School—Two scholarships, $7,000 each, one for boy graduates and one for girls.

Thomasville Public School for Negroes — $3,500 scholarship for graduates.

Thomasville High School Library — $2,000.

Thomasville School Playground —$2,000 for improvements.

Negro school library — $1,000.

City of Thomasville — $2,500 for public rest room for Negroes.

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Bama State Gets Building Funds

The State Building Commission has allocated some $615,000 to Alabama institutions of higher learning and trade schools, and $43,000 to the Bryce Hospital at Tuscaloosa. Examiner

Largest single allocation went to Auburn, $300,000 for a women's dining hall. P. 2

Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, a part of the University Medical School, was given $150,000 for alterations. Birm. N. 7-16-52

THE $45,000 WENT to Bryce Hospital after Supt. J. S. Tarwater had appeared before the commission in a Montgomery session and disclosed that two patients had died there this summer because of improper ventilation. The money will go to ventilation and remodeling. 14i

Also included were:

Livingston State Teachers, $75,000. Montgomery

Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, $20,000.

Gadsden Trade School, $28,000.

Dothan Trade School, $15,000.

Alabama College, $15,000.

* * *

BOYS INDUSTRIAL School, Birmingham, $15,000.

Industrial School for Negroes, Mt. Meigs, $17,000.

Institute for Deaf and Blind, Talladega, $15,000.

Girls Industrial School, Chalkville, $10,000.

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Dillard University

Dillard University Is Willed $45,000

NEW ORLEANS—The Edward G. Schlieder Educational Foundation established through the will of the late Edward G. Schlieder, New Orleans businessman and philanthropist, has appropriated $45,000 to Dillard University for its educational programs in medicine, nursing and allied fields.

The appropriation covers a three-year period.

This fund will be used for the educational programs at Flint-Goodridge Hospital which operates as a unit of Dillard University and for the nursing school conducted by the university.

INCLUDED IN the hospital's program is the training of interns. Of the last twenty-eight physicians to establish practice in New Orleans, twenty-four received all or a portion of their internship training in this hospital. The hospital conducts a post-graduate course each summer for physicians in Louisiana, Texas(Oklahoma and Arkansas.

A school for nurse-anesthetists, the only one in the South admitting Negroes, will also be supported by these funds.

The educational program at the hospital is directed by an advisory committee of which Dr. Urban Maes, retired director of surgery at the Louisiana State University Medical School, is chairman. Other members of the board are Dr. Maxwell Lapham, dean of Tulane University School of Medicine; Dr. William W. Frye, dean of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine; Dr. Rivers Frederick and Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, eminent dermatologist of Chicago, who is a trustee of Dillard University.

$500,000 Grant Made To Fisk University

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A grant of $500,000 to Fisk University from the General Education Board has been announced by President Charles S. Johnson. Of this sum, $300,000 will be for endowment, and $200,000 for strengthening, faculty, staff and program. The first amount will be matched on a 2 for 1 basis, and the second on a 1 for 1 basis.

The grant is in support of a general program designed to lift the board base of undergraduate academic standards, and for maintaining the high level of Fisk's graduate work.

SINCE 1948 the budget of Fisk University has increased from $835,151 to $1,134,556, and the instructional budget from $220,495 to $351,346. In this deliberate elevation of academic standards, the securing and maintaining of highly qualified and competent faculty with adequate facilities for work, have naturally increased in cost and made necessary additional supporting incomes.

Some of the funds obtained under the grant will be used to improve the college's basic program as well as programs in child study, natural sciences, child life and development, basic research and community work of the social science division, and expansion of the fine arts program.

SUPPORT of the basic college program was provided by a grant of $120,000 from the Ford Foundation last July for scholarships for exceptional students completing the tenth grade of high school who qualify by examination for admission to college.

Commenting upon the grant President Johnson said that the ability of the college to offer preparation for advanced work, for teaching, and for professional and other scientific and creative careers will be vastly improved.

$500,000 Grant To Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A grant $500,000 to Fisk University fro the General Education Board f endowment, and strengtheni faculty, staff and program w announced last week.

General Education Board Has Spent $53,542,158 For Negro Education

By A STAFF WRITER

NEW YORK — The work of the General Education Board for half a century is told in statistics in the annual report for 1941. Founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902, the board spent a total of about $53,542,158 in Negro education in that period.

Much of the work in advancing Negro education in the South has been a missionary enterprise. The first phase of that work was the coming of white teachers from the North to work in the first private Christian colleges and schools for freedmen after the Civil War.

* * *

THE WORK of special foundations and boards was the second phase of this missionary enterprise. Without their assistance the program begun during the Reconstruction would have been in vain and the whole project would have failed in later years.

It took the combined efforts of the Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board, the Southern Education Board, the American Baptist Home Mission Society and other foundations and financial agencies to keep the school system alive in the South for Negroes.

The General Education Board has had a major role in the support of education of southern Negroes. To use the words in the statement of the purpose of the board, it was founded in 1902 for "the promotion of education in the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed."

* * *

THE BOARD has done more in the South because more help was needed there. Of a total of $310,947,185.80 appropriated for education in 50 years, $142,616,791, or 46 per cent was spent in the South.

Robert D. Calkins, director of the General Education, makes a contrast between conditions in the field of education in the South in 1902 and fifty years later under the caption "Fifty Years in the South."

He notes that "half a century ago the South had slightly more than 200 institutions calling themselves colleges or universities; now there are 570, most of them entitled to be so called."

FIFTY YEARS ago, he points out, the Negro "had a few elementary schools and a few valiant church schools as almost his only avenue to education. Now he has a system of public schools, elementary and secondary, the facilities of which are being equalized at an encouraging rate." He points out, too, that we have 90 Negro colleges today and that over 87,000 were enrolled in the Negro schools last year.

Since 1950 when the board adopted its Strategic Aid Program, it has appropriated $2,843,229 for Negro education including $1,592,000 for 1951. In the low income states the board has appropriated $1,263,000 for whites and $675,000 for Negroes.

* * *

THE BOARD GRANTED 56 fellowships last year including two renewals and four extensions. The beneficiaries were 42 whites and 14 Negroes. Five whites and three Negroes received grants in education, and six whites and eight Negroes were given grants in the humanities.

Grants in aid were made last year on a language arts shop at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., $1,000; workshop in race relations, $1,000, and on workshop on economics education held at Fisk University in cooperation with George Peabody College for Teachers and Vanderbilt University, $2,000.

* * *

A GRANT OF $2,250 was made last year to Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, Flafl to enable Mrs. Mary E. Carnegie, dean of nursing education to take studies in nursing education at Syracuse University. Also $3,600 was granted to Meharry Medical College to enable Miss Agatha Alfreda Anderson, dean of the School of Nursing, to pursue studies in nursing education at the University of California.

The board granted $1,000 to Prairie View A. and M. College Prairie View, Texas, toward a workshop for teachers of elementary subjects and a workshop in library service.

* * *

THE BOARD HAS been keenly interested in improving undergraduate instruction for Negroes. To improve the instruction in a few key Negro institutions the board has contributed $1,500,000 to Tuskegee Institute. It contributed last year $25,000 to Fisk University, $35,000 to Spelman College at Atlanta, and $25,000 to the United Negro College Fund drive.

Other appropriations include $175,000 toward a $625,000 expense account for Alabama State College at Montgomery, Ala. for books and science equipment and a new classroom-office building, and for books and science equipment at Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, Ala.

The board appropriated $500,000 last year toward the expansion program at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., and Alcorn A. and M. College at Alcorn, Miss. The expansion program is expected to cost about $2,255,000 at the two institutions.

to Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C. The University of Georgia at Athens received $400,000.

Rockefeller Fund Grants $7,000,000

Education Board Allocates $3,000,000 in 2d Quarter

The Rockefeller Foundation has made grants of more than $7,000,000 for scientific and educational research work during the second quarter of 1952, Dean Rusk, president of the foundation, announced yesterday. During the same period, the General Education Board of the foundation has appropriated about $3,000,000.

Largest of the foundation's grants was $2,000,000 to the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1819 Broadway, an independent agency working out scientific methods for use in economics and publishing special studies from time to time. The money was given as a capital fund to take the place of the special grants which the foundation has made periodically to the bureau.

During April, May and June, the foundation has made appropriations to further research work in sixty American and foreign universities, including many in Europe, South America and the Far East. Grants have been made to scientific and research organizations, libraries and individual professors engaged in specialized research projects.

The General Education Board has made grants of $500,000 each

Knoxville College Willed $54,375.49

Courier dat. 1-26-52

P. 19 By CARRIE B. HARPER Philadelphia, Pa

ATLANTA, Ga.—Miss Margaret Stokes, daughter of Mrs. Lillie M. Howell, became the bride of Onslow P. Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Burns, in a double ring ceremony solemnized at the home of the bride's pastor, Rev. A. V. Williamson, who officiated. Members of the family and a few close friends attended.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Knoxville College received a gift of $54,375.49 under the will of Mrs. Marion Young of Chevy Chase, Md., in memory of James H. Young who died in 1849.

The legacy represents one-third the residue of the estate of Mrs. Young who died in September, 1932. Mrs. Young left the money to her sister, Catherine, who died in February, 1951.

The fund was designated specifically for a building.

President James A. Colston announced that the money will be used in connection with a five-year building program as designated by the Knoxville Board of Trustees.

Three buildings have been proposed in the program. Two are expected to begin this summer. The third will be a science building.

Livingston College Gets $76,158.58

SALISBURY, N. C. — A gift of $76,158.58 was turned over to Livingstone college here Tuesday when the bishops of the AME Zion church, general officers, ministers and laymen met for the final report of monies collected for the college for Founder's Day, which celebrated in honor of the Founder, Joseph Charles Price, yearly

Livingstone College Gets $76,158.58 Gift

SALISBURY, N. C.—A gift of $76,158.58 was turned over to Livingstone College here Tuesday when the bishops of A. M. E. Zion Church, general officers, ministers and laymen met here for the final report of monies collected for the college for Founder's Day, which is celebrated in honor of the Founder, Joseph Charles Price, yearly.

The church is divided into episcopal districts and each district brings its report to Salisbury. The 2nd episcopal district, presided over by Bishop W. J. Walls, turned in the largest sum. The 3rd district, led by Bishop J. W. Martin, had the highest percentage. The report from this district revealed that its quota had been overpaid to a total of 110%.

Persons from throughout the church were represented at the day's celebration which began at 10:30 A.M. and ended with a testimonial dinner in honor of Dr. W. J. Trent, President of the college. The school gets its support from the A. M. E. Zion Church and is considered one of the foremost Christian-educational institutions in the country. The information was given that it was the first institution to open its doors to all races. At its beginning there was no reference to race or creed, and even though it was Negro owned and controlled, there was never an instance where a student was turned down because of race or color.

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Meharry Medical College

Grads Give Meharry $206,000

Dental Class Of 1920 Contributes $15,000

When the $400,000 Alumni Memorial hall is dedicated next month at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn., medical men throughout the country will have cause for pride.

But proudest of them all will be the dental class of 1920. This group of 21 men will have places of honor at the service and Dr. R. B. Taylor of Okmulgee, Okla., will speak in behalf of his classmates. Dr. Henry Goss, of Chicago another 1920 grad will assist in the cornerstone laying.

The spotlight will be focused on this particular class because it of all the others made the greatest group contribution of funds raised by the alumni to build the modern dormitory and recreation building.

Of the $206,000 raised by Meharry graduates for the building fund, the dental class of 1920, according to Dr. D. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the alumni association, contributed more than $15,000.

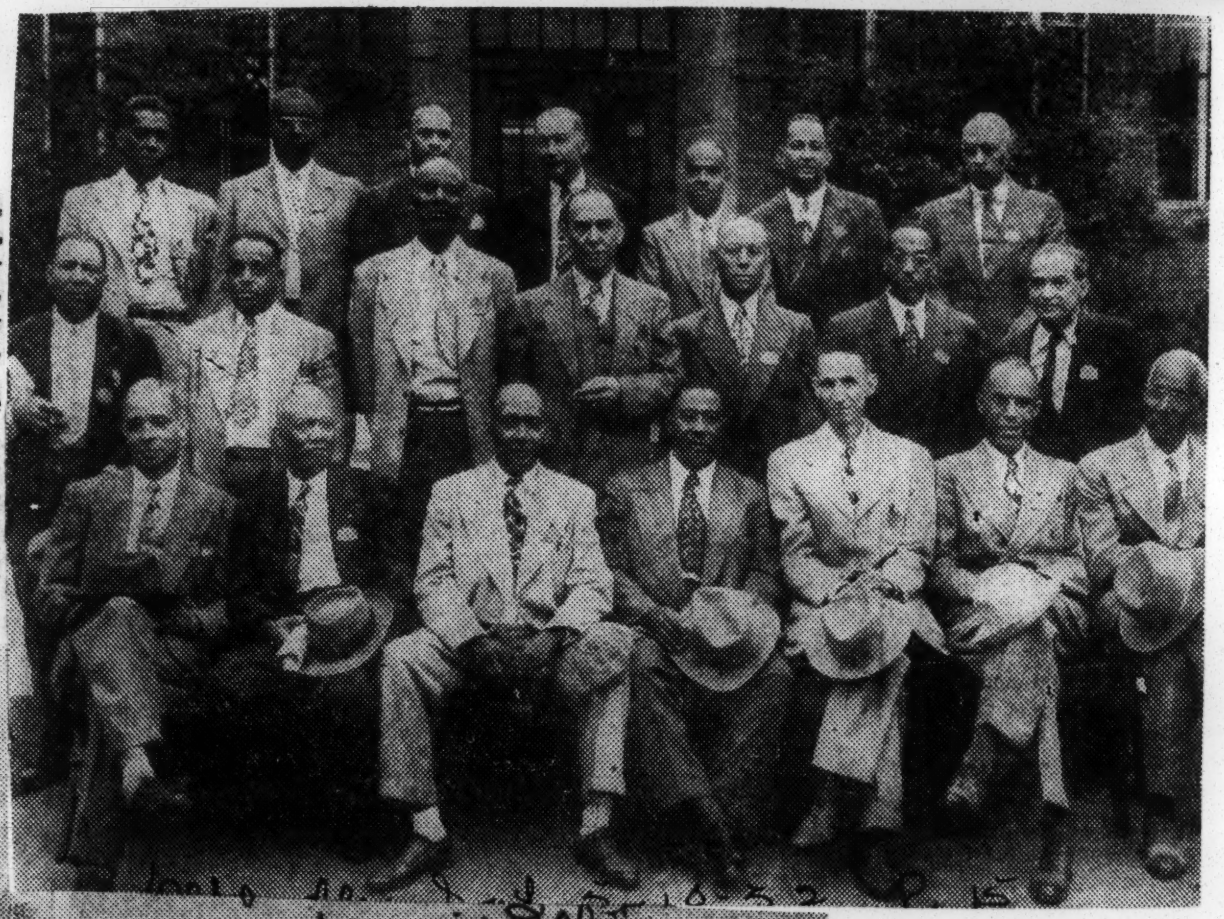
Sparking the campaign among his classmates was Dr. Goss, long a well-known figure in Chicago because of his interest in athletics.

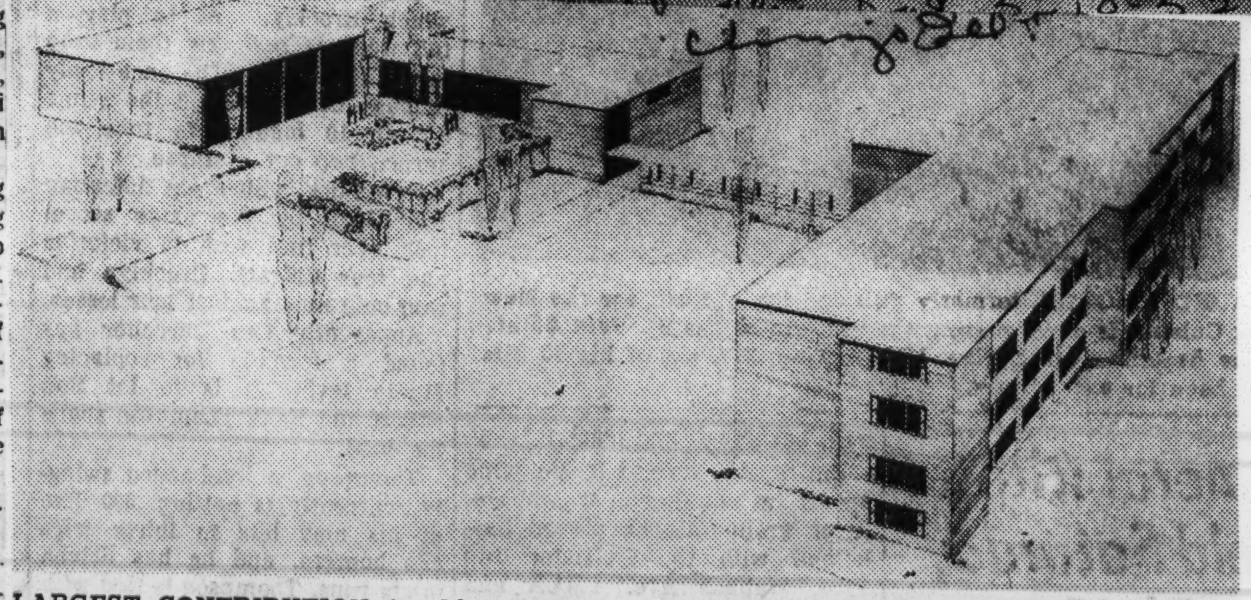
In addition to housing 192 students, the building consisting of two units, will house the headquarters of the alumni association, and a refectory capable of feeding 500 persons that can be converted into an auditorium.

President of the class is Dr. C. O. Henry of Tyler, Tex.

Other members are Drs. P. A. Goodloe, East Chicago, Ind., T. M. Bomar, East Orange, N. J.: W. R. Henry, Philadelphia; George Gibson, St. Louis; E. Dysart, Leavenworth, Kans.; E. O. Young, Lincoln, Mo.; D. K. Jenkins, Columbia, S. C.: P. A. Irving, Tampa, Fla.; J. W. Dowdell, Ensley, Ala.; J. Cashin, Huntsville, Ala.

Also included in the class are L. A. Haywood, Chicago; B. H. Atkinson, Griffin, Ga.; J. O. Young, Chattanooga; M. Gilmer, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; S. F. Riley, Philadelphia; D. Donato, Alexandria, La. and J. C. White, Talladega, Ala.





LARGEST CONTRIBUTION for Alumni Hall at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., was made by members of the dental class of 1920, shown above. Left to right, sitting, are: Drs. Goodloe, Taylor, C. O. Henry, Johnson, Bomar, W. R. Henry, and Gibson. First row, standing: Dysart, E. O. Young, Goss, Jenkins, Irving, Dowdell and Cashin. Second row, standing: Haywood, Atkinson, J. O. Young, Gilmer, Riley, Donato and White. Below is architect's conception of Alumni Memorial Hall, now under construction on campus of Meharry. Graduates contributed $206,000 of $400,000 necessary for construction.

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Staff Photo—Floyd Jillson

COLLEGE RECEIVES GIFT—Thomas J. Flanagan (right) accepts a check for $2,500 from Bishop S. L. Greene. Bishop Greene presented the check, a gift of the W. C. and Sarah H. Bradley Foundation, to Morris Brown College Tuesday.

$7,000 Grant To Morehouse

ATLANTA Ga. 2 (ANP) — A $7,000 research grant last week was awarded to the department of biology of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., by the United States Public Health Service.

Recommended by the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council, the grant will be used to study the role of blood flow in water and electrolyte metabolism.

Dr. James H. Birnie, chairman of the department of biology at Morehouse; Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, Atlanta university, and George Ferguson of the faculties of Morehouse and Clark colleges, will conduct the study.

N. C. College Is Granted $110,000

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — In an effort to put a damper on the current move to force white colleges and universities in the South to admit Negro students, Gov. Kerr Scott and the council of state sent an additional $110,017 to North Carolina college here last week.

The additional grant is to help to provide graduate school facilities for Negro students. Supporters of the program claimed that the grant and other money already received will provide for Negro students facilities equal to those for white students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Scott and the council claimed that the new grant will make a total of $157,280 available to the college during the current fiscal year.

This action was motivated by a desire of the state to ward off any further discrimination suit against North Carolina or its state supported schools. Originally the plaintiffs in the suits contended that Negro students seeking advanced degrees coul not obtain accredited courses at state supporte Negro schools.

$10,000 Gift To College

A contribution of $10,000 to the Scholarship Fund of Philander Smith College was given by Bishop Edward W. Kelly, Sr. (retired) at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees.

In receiving the gift, the Board took official action expressing appreciation for this gift which is the largest single gift to the Scholarship Fund ever received and authorized the secretary of the Board to send a special letter of appreciation to Bishop Kelly for his gift and for his fine leadership over an 8-year period as Chairman of the Board.

At the same meeting, Bishop M. W. Clair, Jr., successor to Bishop Kelly, was elected into membership on the Board and subsequently as Chairman of the Board. Additional new members elected by the Board were Dr. Harry Denman of Nashville, Tenn., and Attorney William Nash, Little Rock.

Dr. Denman is Secretary of Evangelism of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Nash is a prominent local Attorney, a Rhodes Scholar and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Philander Smith Given $10,000 Gift By Bishop Edward W. Kelly

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A contribution of $10,000 to the Scholarship Fund of Philander Smith College was given by Bishop Edward W. Kelly, Sr. (retired) at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The Board expressed Thanks for the gift which was one of the largest single gifts to the Scholarship Fund ever received.

Bishop Kelly served over eight years as Chairman of the Board.

Bishop M. W. Clair, Jr., successor to Bishop Kelly, was elected into membership on the Board and subsequently as Chairman of the Board

Additional new members on the Board were Dr. Harry Denman of Nashville, Tenn., and Atty. Williams Nash, Little Rock. Dr. Denman is Secretary of Evangelism of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Nash is prominent local Attorney, a Rhodes Scholar, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Piney Wood School Gets Share In $100,000 Estate

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 12.—(DSN)—The Piney Woods Country Life School for Negroes in Mississippi will share in the estate of the late Rabbi Maurice M. Mazure, it was announced here last Wednesday.

About $100,000 of the estate will be divided between the Mississippi school and three South Carolina Negro schools.

$50,000 Grant To Piney Woods School

PINEY WOODS, Miss., Dec. 22 — (DSN) — Officials of Piney Woods Country Life school here received word last week that the school has been given a grant of $50,000 from the Philanthropic Foundation created by the late Max C. Fleischmon, of Reno, Nevada, the multi-millionaire yeast manufacturer.

The listing of grants last week which included Piney Woods Country Life school total $350,000 plus previously reported grants to Nevada Institutions brings the total to about $500,000 distributed by the Foundation.

The Foundation will ultimately give away 70-million dollars or more in accordance with Mr. Fleischmon's wish to better the well doing or well being of mankind.

Mississippi Negro School Receive $100,000 of Will

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (ANP) —The Piney Woods Country Life School for Negroes in Piney Woods, Miss. will share in the $255,000 estate of the late Rabbi Maurice M. Mazure of Greenville, S. C. it was disclosed recently.

About $100,000 of the estate is slated to be divided among the Mississippi school and three South Carolina Negro schools.

Rockefeller Foundation to- Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College
Alabama State College
Spelman College
Tuskegee Institute
A. & M. College (South Carolina)

Four Negro Schools Share $1,710,000 Rockefeller Grant

NEW YORK (ANP) — Four Negro institutions for higher learning recently were named recipients of grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, it was announced last week.

The schools were Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Alabama State college, Montgomery, Ala.; Spelman college, Atlanta, Ga., and Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, Normal, Ala.

Some $1,500,000 has been appropriated by the General Education Board of the foundation of Tuskegee. This amount will go toward a total of $3,000,000.

Alabama State will receive $150,000; Alabama A & M will receive $25,000, and Spelman $35,000.

$500,000 Grant To South Carolina A & M College

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — The Rockefeller Foundation's General Education Board has agreed to give South Carolina State A. & M. college at Orangeburg $500,000 on the college's building program, it was revealed here last week by Gov. James F. Byrnes.

The governor took pride in disclosing the grant because he thinks more support for Negro education will give the south and particularly South Carolina a better chance to defeat the efforts of the NAACP to have the courts abolish the segregated school system of the south.

Byrnes had a makeshift graduate courses established at Orangeburg with the hope of offsetting the move in his state to force white institutions of higher learning to admit qualified Negro students. The NAACP plans to continue its attack of segregated schools in the south regardless of efforts made to prove that white and Negro schools in a segregated system can be equal.

$500,000 Grant To S. Carolina A. & M. College

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—The Rockefeller Foundation's General Education Board has agreed to give South Carolina State A. and M. College at Orange $500,000 on the colleges building program, it was revealed here last week by Gov. James F. Brynes.

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La. Appropriates $1,800,000 For Southern U. And Grambling College

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

BATON ROUGE, La.—(NP)—Startling denunciation of Louisiana's apparent disregard for the education of its Negro population was made in the house last week after representatives voted $1,800,000 for improvements at Southern university and Grambling college. The huge sum was by far the largest appropriation in recent years.

Edward Dubuisson complained:

Assailing his colleagues Rep. "I am alarmed at the apparent lack of interest by responsible authorities concerning Negro education in Louisiana."

Rep. L. D. Napper, Ruston, told the house that the U. S. courts have held that in order for southern states to maintain racial segregation, equal educational facilities must be provided.

The Ruston solon styled Grambling's president, Ralph Jones, "one of the greatest racial relations experts in the South. He said:

"He tells his Negro students they should refrain from making application to white schools, that the state of Louisiana will take care of them. I think we should back this man."

Representative Dubuisson, Opelousas, said: "That is one of the most deserving bills before the house this session.

"We might as well recognize we will have to spend millions and millions of dollars for equal facilities.

"I haven't seen any high state officials showing any particular interest in the problem. The people of Louisiana apparently are unaware of the problem. They should be made fully aware of federal court rulings.

"This appropriation is a small step, but it is in the right direction."

Previous house members under the Earl K. Long dynasty never dared make such statements regarding the plight of Negro education, although Governor Long pretended to have the former believe that he was their greatest benefactor in the history of the state.

More Money for Negro Colleges

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — The largest money bill in this state's history was passed last week by the legislature. Southern university and Grambling college were allocated $462,000 and $400,000 respectively in biennual increases. Previous administrations had refused to appropriate adequate sums for the maintainance of the institutions.

Southern university's high school program has been woefully affected because there is not sufficient accommodation for students who have applied for admission. The last session of the legislature, dominated by the Long regime, sharply curtailed the appropriation for Southern university, but increased the expenditures for smaller white institutions.

Texas Couple Give School $10,000 Gift

HOUSTON, Tex.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dupree of this city have given Texas Southern University $10,000 on a project to lower the amount of money necessary to borrow in order to build a $1,500,000 dormitory — union set of buildings.

A TIME TO SMILE.—Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president, Texas Southern university, Houston, Texas, center, has cause to smile. He is receiving a commitment from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dupree for $10,000 on the current dormitory—union drive for Texas Southern university. Dr. Lanier is soliciting $500,000 from citizens of Texas toward the financing of a $1,500,000 building project. The total has reached $387,500. The Duprees gave $11,000 to the fund to erect the T. M. Fairchild building in 1945. They are the third largest donors to the university. The Will Clayton foundation (Mr. and Mrs. Will Clayton and daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. McAshan) leading with $350,000. H. R. Cullen is second with $100,000.

NEGROES AIDED IN WILL

$1,350,000 Is Left in Houston for College Educations

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOUSTON, Nov. 28—A trust fund of about $1,350,000 will be set up to provide college tuition, books and living expenses for deserving graduates of Negro high schools here, according to an inventory filed on the estate of the late Evan Edward Worthing.

Mr. Worthing, a Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College football star in the early Nineteen Hundreds, died last December and provided for the educational fund in his will. He was the owner of considerable real estate in Negro sections here.

An inventory of his estate, totaling about $1,616,000, was approved here today by Probate Judge Clem McClelland. Emory T. Carl, attorney for the Worthing estate, said that after bequests to employes, friends and relatives had been deducted, the remainder for the educational fund would amount to about $1,350,000.

$1,300,000 Fund Left Colored Grads By White Realtor

HOUSTON, Texas (ANP)—The late Evan E. Worthing, who made a fortune out of real estate in colored residential areas here, made provisions in his will for the establishment of a $1,300,000 trust fund to be used for scholarships for deserving colored high school graduates of Houston.

Terms of the will were approved last week. Worthing died on Dec. 13, 1951.

Engineer Donates $10,000 to 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Archie A. Alexander, engineer noted for his bridge construction and a member of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, recently presented a gift of $10,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

The funds were designated to cover the cost of books for the library of the school of engineering, and this is to be a memorial to Archie A. Alexander Jr., the deceased and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

Tuskegee Gets Loan For New Dormitories

Tuskegee, Inst.—Approval of a long-term college housing loan of $125,000 to Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., for construction of dormitory facilities for 68 students at a cost of $150,000 was announced last week by Administrator Raymond M. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance agency.

TUSKEGEE RECEIVES $33,811 FOR RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Grants and contracts totaling $33,811 have been received for research purposes during the academic year 1952-53 at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Russell Brown, director of the George Washington Carver Foundation, said this week.

The grants will support 10 different projects, five of which are new, and five represent continuation of projects already underway.

Speaking of the expanded program made possible by the new research laboratory and the new grants, Dr. Brown said:

"We now are in a position to offer a superior type of research training to our graduate research fellows."

He added that this has been of major concern in the development of the George Washington Carver Foundation.

Presently, there are some 12 graduate fellows pursuing work in several areas of research conducted here. Others have been elected to begin work in September.

Some 27 students have been graduated with M. S. in chemistry and now are engaged either in the teaching profession or are research chemists. Fellowships totaling $53,370 have been expended in their training.

Dr. Brown devotes full time to administrative details of the Foundation and serves as chairman of the Graduate Committee for Tuskegee Institute. On the Research faculty and staff are:

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, director of research; Cecil W. Clift, Agronomy; Dr. R. W. Brown, Dr. C. M. Ford, Dr. James H. M. Henderson and Fred R. West, Jr., Biochemistry; Dr. W. E. Bolton, Dr. L. F. Cason, L. A. Gist, Jr., and Dr. C. T. Mason—Chemistry; Dr. G. A. Ewdards—Physical Chemistry; Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards and Mrs. T. Carter—Food and Nutrition; Dr. R. A. Munday and E. J. Jefferson—Poultry Husbandry.

14 i 1952 Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Prof. Gets $3,500 Cancer Grant

NEW YORK — A grant-in-aid amounting to $3,500 was given to a Tuskegee scientist by the American Cancer Society, it was announced this week. Recipient of the grant is Dr. James H. M. Henderson, research associate of the Carver Foundation at the institute.

Dr. Henderson's work will include investigation of abnormal growth in plants which basically is similar to cancer in humans.

Dr. Henderson, associate professor of biology, received his B.S. degree from Howard University in 1939, his master's degree in pharmacology, from the University of Wisconsin in 1940, and his doctor of philosophy degree from the latter university in 1943.

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Tuskegee Institute

$70,000
James Foundation
of New York, Inc.

$70,000 To Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — President F. D. Patterson has announced two new grants totaling $70,000 made by the trustees of the James Foundation of New York, Inc., for the current school year.

Tuskegee Receives $70,000 In Grants

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Two new grants totaling $70,000 were made to Tuskegee Institute this week by the James Foundation of New York, Inc., F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, announced.

Some $20,000 was designated for increase in salaries of the instructional staff, for fellowships for staff members, and scholarships for students who desired to do advanced study.

The balance of $50,000 is for the School of Veterinary Medicine. This amount will make possible a building to house a new animal ward for the treatment of cattle. It will also provide minor renovations in the present animal ward.

The James Foundation of New York is a beneficiary under the will of the late Arthur Curtiss James.

Tuskegee also was the recipient of funds from another source. The McCormick and company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., renewed its scholarship of $400 to be awarded by the Department of Commercial Dietetics to a student of scholarship who is in need of financial aid.

The Committee on Scholarships and Prizes will have charge of naming the recipients.

College Fund Officials Meet At Bethune-Cookman College

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Fifty-seven delegates representing the 32 member colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund convened at Bethune Cookman College last week for the annual Inter-Alumni Council Conference.

Highlighting the two day sessions of panels, forums, and sight-seeing tours, was the keynote address of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and founding president of the UNCF.

Dr. Patterson's address followed a speech delivered by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the UNCF. Referring to Trent's address Dr. Patterson said:

"We shall use the past only as an indicator of what can be accomplished. We have just scratched the surface of what can be accomplished by cooperating in fund solicitation."

"Negro colleges have been trying to sell democracy out of their meager budgets and have rounded up with deficits. We (Negro college leaders) have been running all over each other trying to solicit funds to balance our budgets."

"Our program is not a program of goodwill, but a program for the people to unite. We feel that we are in business on a permanent basis."

He concluded by calling for the pooling of resources instead of running over each other in trying to obtain funds. This is one of the major factors which led to the founding of the UNCF nine years ago.

The theme of the conference was: "The alumni's stake in UNCF." President Richard V. Moore of Bethune Cookman welcomed the delegates in the opening session in the college auditorium.

The visitors were greeted by Dr Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune Cookman.

Included in the 53 delegates were: Randall L. Tyus, field director for the UNCF; James E. Stamps, founder of the National Council of UNCF alumni; Dr. G. L. Hightower, president of the National Council of UNCF alumni; A. Maceo Smith, national president of Alpha Phi Alpha and the National Alumni of Fisk University and Paul B. Hortenstein, director of the University of Pennsylvania, now on leave to the OPS in Philadelphia.

Rockefeller Heads College Fund Unit

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has accepted appointment as chairman of the National Council of the United College Fund for 1952, it was announced last week by the fund's national headquarters here.

Mr. Rockefeller, as chairman, announced the appointment of Judge Herbert E. Millen of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, to serve on the council.

Advisory Board

The council serves as an advisory board for the UNCF, an organization which seeks to raise money in support of the educational budgets of its 32 member colleges and universities which are located mainly in the South.

Also appointed on the council for 1952 are L. S. Westcoat, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, George A. Beavers Jr., W. L. Hinds, F. K. Weyerhaeuser and J. D. Zellerbach.

Dr. Connie Odom Named To Position In UNCF

NEW YORK— Dr. Connie R. Y. Odom, medical consultant to the Texas State Department of Health and an alumna of Samuel Huston College, was elected president of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund Alumni by delegates attending their sixth annual conference held recently at Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida.

A report on the two-day conference was made here this week by Randall L. Tyus, field director of the Fund. Talks by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund and head of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, and others spotlighted attention on the needs of the Fund's member colleges, said Mr. Tyus.

The conferees heard Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy of Atlanta express the theme of the meeting, "The Alumni's Stake in the United Negro College Fund," in these words: "The reputation of any institution goes up and down in direct proportionn to the accomplishments of its graduates."

Attending the meeting were 51 delegates, alumni of the member colleges of the UNCF. In the Spring, the Fund will open its ninth annual nation-wide campaign for funds in support of its 32 private, accredited member colleges and universities which are located throughout the South.

Elected with Dr. Odom as officers of the alumni's National Council were: 1st vice president, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, New York; 2nd vice president, Atty. William N. Lovelace, Cincinnati; 3rd vice president, Mrs. Leona J. Williams Chicago; secretary, Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, Atlanta; assistant secretary, Walter Washington, Utica Miss., and treasurer, John H. Dickerson, Daytona Beach, Fla.

A new note was added to the conference, according to Mr. Tyus' report, by the presence for the first time of student delegates. Students from Bethune-Cookman, host college, LeMoyne, Johnson C. Smith and Paine College participated in the panel discussions and public meetings.

Invitations for the 1953 conference were extended to the conference by delegates from Atlantic City, Washington, D. C., and Hampton Institute, Va. The delegates, in a close ballot, voted to meet next year at Hampton.

Land Grant Prexies Answer Courier

Feel Integration Will Spur Race Colleges to Excel

Supreme Court Decisions, Effect Of NAACP Equal Education Campaign Within Next Five Years Object of Study

During the recent board meeting of the United Negro College Fund the Courier submitted to the college presidents visiting Pittsburgh this question:

In view of the recent Supreme Court decision on higher education, and the current NAACP campaign for equal educational opportunities on other levels, what effects will these moves have on your institution within the next five years?

Replies have been received from eleven institutions. These opinions provide a representative sample of the thinking of the heads of private colleges benefiting from the fund-raising activities of the UNCF.

The replies ranged from those which indicated sweeping changes in the offing to those which expect no appreciable change to come to the schools they head, within the next few years.

Perhaps the sharpest observation came from A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Dr. Beittel stated, " We are convinced that we should move as rapidly as possible in the direction of a completely integrated institution. We have the endorsement of the board of trustees, faculty and students of Talladega to move in this direction. We have had a few Caucasian students from time to time . . . but we expect to increase the number. We have one Caucasian student from Alabama enrolled now, and we shall have an exchange student from Oberlin in the second semester. We hope to increase the number of exchange students, but we are especially interested in enrolling full-time Caucasian students at Talladega.

"Some of our sister institutions in other Southern states believe they cannot do this because of certain state laws or local attitudes. At Talladega we have taken the position that our charter granted by the State of Alabama, which provides for an educational institution 'from which no one shall be debarred because of race or color,' is a contract between the State of Alabama and Talladega College.

Bennett College prexy, Dr. David B. Jones, expects that institution will be open to young women of all races within the next five years.

* * *

On the other hand, Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., sees the NAACP campaign and Supreme Court rulings having little effect on that school. Dr. Horace M. Bond commented, "Lincoln University has always admitted white students, and for the first time in our history, we are making positive plans to recruit white students . . . we have had at least 122 white graduates, and almost every class for the last sev-

enty years has had at least one.

"Lincoln has been exposed to the competition of other institutions in some degree for eighty-six years, and for the last thirty years since World War I, practically all institutions in our neigborhood have accepted Negro students freely."

The desegregation of education and other phases of American life will necessitate our thinking less in terms of being a good Negro college, Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College, said.

* * *

DR. A. W. DENT, president of Dillard University in New Orleans, expressed the opinion that the next five years would see the student body there reflecting the democracy now governing the selection of faculty members.

Dr. Dent wrote: "The charter provides that in the admission of students we must not discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color . . . If the university is able to secure over the years through the sponsoring church boards, the UNCF, foundations and individuals the necessary funds, we will be able to maintain here the facilities, including faculty, required of a really good college. If, in the meantime, the efforts of the NAACP for equal educational opportunities and Supreme Court decisions have been as effective as we all want them to be, Dillard will then have students selected without regard to race, just as our faculty is now selected."

Declaring that responsible officials at Morris Brown favor the efforts of the NAACP and changes equalizing educational opportunities, Dr. John H. Lewis added, "It will not seriously affect Morris Brown within the next five years since we are determined to improve our program to meet the higher standards which integration will encourage and require."

* * *

DR. J. S. SCOTT, president of Wiley College in Marshall, Tex., expressed the same point of view, stating that "our policy is to make Wiley one of the first-class small colleges, so that when full integration comes, we will be able to attract students because of the quality of work that will be done in the college."

The head of St. Augustine College in Raleigh, N. C., anticipates that the current campaign to equalize educational opportunities will cause an increase in the enrollment of educables on all levels of formally organized education.

"We should reach the maximum enrollment allowed us, which is 500." Dr. Harold L. Trigg asserted.

Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark., has just created a special committee to evaluate trends and future educational services there in the light of the changes implied in the question.

President M. Lafayette Harris stated, "The question of integration can be realistically answered only if our colleges can make a real contribution to it. We propose an institution of sufficient quality and effectiveness to serve all citizens . . . to share in the training of teachers and other community workers who will make their contribution to the over-all program of increased educational opportunities for everyone."

* * *

DR. E. C. PETERS, head of Paine College in Augusta, Ga., said that these decisions will have little effect on his school, "It has long been an educational and cultural center for the people of the area."

Dr. James A. Colston foresaw a bright future for the school he administers. "There will be a need for all the good colleges in existence today and many more . . . our institution will be stronger and will render a more effective service to a group of students not limited to the Negro race," he said.

WITH JOHN D.—Rockefeller, Jr., on the 1952 advisory board of the United Negro College Fund is Los Angeles business and civic leader, also City Housing Commissioner, George A. Beavers, Jr. Beavers' service to the fund through a local committee which took part in last year's fund raising for the 32 member colleges, was recognized by appointment to the board on which "Big Business" leaders over the country serve. (see story)

Tuskegee Choir To Sing At College Fund Opening Meet

NEW YORK—The 45-voice Tuskegee Choir under the direction of the famed composer-conductor William Dawson will sing at the opening meeting of the 1952 campaign of the United Negro College Fund on April 8. The meeting, which will be held at he Hotel Plaza here, will signal the beginning of the nation wide drive to raise $1,500,000 in support of the operational budgets of the 32 member colleges in the Fund.

The choir, which has been broad casting regularly in the Sunday morning choir series presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the College Fund is scheduled to make its television debut on the Ed Sulivan show. Toast of the own on Sunday, April 6th.

The show will reach New York atidiences over the facilities of WCBS-TV, Channell 2 at 8 p. m. On the following day, Monday, April 7 at 4 p. m. the choir will appear on the Kate Smith Show on WNBT, Channel 4.

The appearace of the choir in New York follows a series of engagements in several cities in Georgia and Alabama and marks the first time in a number of years the group has appeared in the East.

Under William Dawson, the Tuskegee Institute Choir in 1934 scored a unique and instantaneous success when the group opened the then new Radio City Music Hall with a week's engagement.

College Fund Alumni Name Officers At Fla. Meeting

NEW YORK — Dr. Connie R. Y. Odom, medical consultant to the Texas State Department of Health and an alumna of Samuel Huston College, was elected president of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund Alumni by delegates attending their sixth annual conference held recently at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla.

A report on the two-day conference was made here this week by Randall L. Tyus, field director of the Fund. Talks by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund and head of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, and others spotlighted attention on the needs of the Fund's member colleges, said Mr. Tyus.

THE CONFEREES heard Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy of Atlanta express the theme of the meeting, "The Alumni's Stake in the United Negro College Fund", in these words: "The reputation of any institution goes up and down in direct proportion to the accomplishments of its graduates."

Attending the meeting were 51 delegates, alumni of the member colleges of the UNCF. In the Spring, the Fund will open its ninth annual nation-wide campaign for funds in support of its 32 private, accredited member colleges and universities which are located throughout the South.

• • •

ELECTED WITH Dr. Odom as officers of the alumni's National Council were: 1st vice-president, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, of New York; 2nd vice-president, Atty. William N. Lovelace, of Cincinnati; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. Leona J. Williams, of Chicago; secretary, Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, of Atlanta; assistant secretary, Walter Washington, of Utica, Miss., and treasurer, John H. Dickerson, of Daytona Beach, Fla.

A new note was added to the conference, according to Mr. Tyus' report, by the presence for the first time of student delegates. Students from Bethune-Cookman, host college, LeMoyne, Johnson C. Smith and Paine Colleges participated in the panel discussions and public meetings.

Invitations for the 1953 conference were extended to the conference by delegates from Atlantic City, Washington, D. C., and Hampton Institute, Va. The delegates, in a close ballot, voted to meet next year at Hampton.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE OPENS

NEW YORK, April 15—Speaking before an audience of 500 at the Plaza Hotel, at the opening meeting of the 1952 campaign to raise $1,500,000 for the United Negro College Fund, W. Stuart Symington, former director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, emphasized that what affects the progress and well-being of America's 15,000,0000 Negroes must affect all Americans, and that more and more our democratic way of life is giving all Americans a chance to make a decent living on the basis of their ability instead of their color.

Mr. Symington urged support of the fund's ninth annual campaign as a means of improving the educational advantages of citizenship. He also stated that this country must show Asians and Africans by deeds, rather than through money, that its ideals have a solid base.

United College Fund: A Meritorious Movement

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

THERE IS A MOVEMENT abroad in our land which is in very fact and deed a meritorious one. For nine years the fund raising efforts of thirty-two of our leading private Negro colleges and universities have been combined into one concerted movement. Founded in 1944 by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, the United Negro College Fund has served a noble purpose commendably ever since.

DR. HENDERSON

This purpose has been to enable thirty-two institutions to supplement their otherwise inadequate incomes in order to continue operation during these days of skyrocketing costs. That the fund has been able to serve its purpose so well has been due to the liberal support of the contributing American public.

This year's campaign began in the nation on April 22. It will be operating in Norfolk during this week and next. The goal for the nation is $1,500,000. Norfolk's share is only $4,000. We must reach these goals.

OUR AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE is so replete with funds, campaigns and fund raising movements that there is a tendency on the part of some callous individuals to build up a sort of pre resistance to all forms of solicitation. But this is one appeal to which no true American citizen can afford to answer "no." Just why must everyone's answer be in the affirmative? There are many reasons.

In the first place, the real service to American life and culture which has been rendered for almost a century by some of these outstanding institutions of learning merits an eternal spot of gratitude and reverence in the heart and soul of America. Tne Hamptons, Virginia Unions, Tuskegees, and Fisks have provided a major portion of the educational, social, religious, and cultural leaders for 'America's Tenth Man,' over 15,000,000 Negroes, the nation's most important minority.

The progress of the American Negro, and concomitantly, America's progress as well has been in great measure made possible by the leadership these privately operated institutions have sustained among Negroes in America. Professional men and women of high calibre, graduates of these institutions, have played immortal roles in designing the pattern and shaping the fabric of American life.

* * *

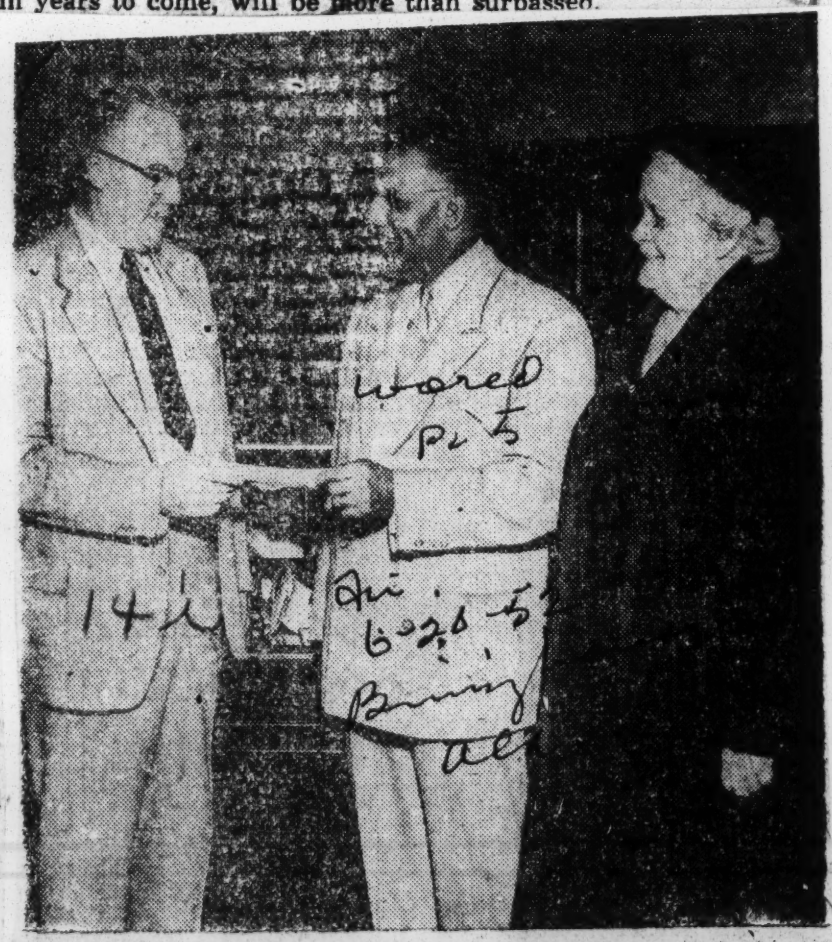
IN THE SECOND PLACE, and perhaps this should have been first, in the support of this movement lies an opportunity for America to practice a portion of the democracy, everywhere advocated but so conspicuously absent from the scene where opportunity for the Negro is concerned. The shame of democracy as practiced in America today, and incidently America's shame before the world, is the gross lack of fair opportunities for the Negro's integration into our nation's total social scheme.

Inequality of educational opportunity is one of the chief of these glaring sins against the American Negroes' inalienable rights. True though it is that recent decisions of the nation's higher courts have supplied entering wedges whereby Negroes are being admitted to previously lily-white institutions in unprecedented numbers; nevertheless, these decisions notwithstanding, the truth of the matter is that we are still a disgracefully long way from complete integration and equality of educational opportunity, even at the university level.

* * *

NEITHER SPACE, FACILITIES nor acceptance would provide opportunity for the more than 75,000 ambitious Negroes currently pursuing courses of higher learning in these institutions. Liberal fairminded citizens must compensate through their contributions for the dearth of opportunity provided Negroes through publicly maintained institutions.

One could find many more reasons for supporting this meritorious movement. However, it is the writer's belief that pure gratitude for what these institutions have accomplished in three years of operation, and a sense of duty—obligation to make democracy real in at least this particular, are sufficient for the sound thinking public to insure that this year's goal, and those in years to come, will be more than surpassed.



News Press Photo Service

SWEETENING THE POT—A $500 contribution to the United Negro College Fund's campaign was made by the Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council recently. The Council's president, Archibald F. Glover (left) presents the check to Gilbert Young, secretary of the Brevoort Savings Bank, while Miss Leona Kelliher, treasurer of the Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council looks on.

White Colleges Copy Negro College Fund

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — The marked success which the United Negro Fund has had in its cooperative money raising for Negro private colleges has encouraged white private schools to emulate them.

Tuesday, the announcement was made here that the private colleges of Kentucky would form a non-profit corporation for the purpose of raising funds. The corporation will call upon private business and private industry as well as the public for funds.

A group in New England and one in the Midwest are considering a similar plan.

The United Negro College Fund which was initiated by Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee and a group of Negro college presidents with Wm. J. Trent Jr., as director, has proven of tremendous assistance to Negro schools during these days when the private college has found it difficult to raise enough money to make ends meet.

Shaw University's Choir To Be Heard Over NBC, Sept. 7

New York—The American Broadcasting Company's college choir programs, presented each week in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the choral group of Xavier University for the balance of August it was announced today at Fund headquarters, 22 East 54th Street.

The schedule of the (ABC) broadcasts which originate each Sunday in New York over Station WJZ, 10:30 - 11 a.m., EDT and are heard coast-to-coast over the ABC network will feature Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., September 7; Knoxville College Knoxville, Tenn., September 14; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., September 21; Dillard University, New Orleans, La., September 28.

The UNCF choral programs which were initiated as a public service by the American Broadcasting Company network in April 1950, have served to acqaint a larger American public with the work being done by the private colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund.

Mrs. FDR Helps United Negro College Fund Campaign

Journal and Guide P 5 Norfolk, Va, Sat. 6-21-52

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States member of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights, and other participants in a program June 11, for the United Negro College Fund, Inc., are shown at Cornerstone Baptist Church.

Others in the picture are, left to right, Frank Forbes, N. Y. Giants P. R. assistant; Rev. Gardner Taylor, honorary chairman; Mrs. Roosevelt, Rev. Robert Johnson, Mrs. Marguerite V. Brown, co-chairman and the Rev. Hylton James, chairman of the campaign.

United College Choir Broadcasts

NEW YORK — (ANP) The outstanding series of college choir broadcasts over ABC and under the auspices of the United Negro College Fund, featuring the choirs of Tuskegee Institute and Dillard university on October 19 and 26 respectively, over station WJZ at 10:30 A. M. EST.

The UNCF choir programs were begun in 1950 as a public service by ABC in an effort to acquaint the public with the work being done by the private colleges and universities aided by the college fund.

The choral programs are written and produced by Whitford Carter, who recently joined the National Headquarters Staff of the UNFC as director of radio and television.

Dr. Dent Is Elected To Fund Board

NEW ORLEANS — Dr. Albert W. Dent, President of Dillard University has been elected to the board of Trustees of the United Fund for the Greater New Orleans Area. The purpose of the Fund is to combine all community fund-raising drives of the New Orleans Area into a single yearly appeal. It is expected that such an appeal will bring greater returns to participating agencies and will provide contributors with an easier method of giving.

College Choir Series To Aid College Fund

NEW YORK—Five presidents of colleges aided by the United Negro College Fund will be heard during the month of June in brief talks marking the Fund's ninth annual appeal on the American Broadcasting Company's College Choirs Series.

Speaking Sunday, June 1, will be President W. J. Trent Sr., of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., whose choir will be featured that day; June 8, Wiley College Choir, Marshall, Tex., with President J. S. Scott; June 15, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., President Richard V. Moore; June 22, Shaw University choir, and President W. R. Strassner; June 29, A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, of New Orleans, will speak at the midway point during the concert of the Dillard University choir.

Beginning the third year, the ABC College Choir series, presented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, features outstanding choirs of the colleges and universities aided by the Fund.

Tuskegee, Dillard Choirs To Be Heard 2 Sundays On ABC

NEW YORK, — The outstanding series of college choir broadcasts, presented each week by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will feature the choral groups of Tuskegee Institute and Dillard University the last two Sundays in October. Traditional chuch music and spirituals will be presented.

The broadcasts of the ABC programs through Nov. 2, originating each Sunday morning over station WJZ, 10:30 A.M. and heard over more than 171 stations of the ABC network in the United States and Canada, will be Tuskegee Institute., Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 19; Dillard University, New Orleans, La., Oct 26; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 9; Hampton Institue, Hampton, Va., Nov. 16. and Xavier University, New Orleans, Nov. 23.

These programs of the United Negro College Fund, begun as a public service by the American Broadcasting Company in April, 1950, have gained an ever-widening audience in acquainting the American public with the work being done by the private colleges and universities aided by the UNCF.

The choral programs are written and produced by Whitford Carter, who recently joined the National Headquarters Staff of the U. N. C. F. as director of radio and television. Mr. Carter has a wide experience in the newspaper and radio field, having served on the staffs of the New York Times, Herald Tribune and station WOR in New York, and as an announcer and newscaster for WTPS, New Orleans, and WSTA, St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands. During his more than three years in the Virgin Islands, Mr. Carter gained new interest and knowledge in race relations, and is enthusiastic about his work with U. N. C. F.

Top UNCF Meet Due Next Week

NEW YORK—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Fund president, announced this week that the January annual board meeting and presidents' institute of the United Negro College Fund will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

A feature of the Pittsburgh conference will be a public meeting in Stephen Foster Memorial Hall, Jan. 14 at 8 P. M. at which Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will discuss the role of higher education in a free society. Another principal speaker, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and vice president of the fund, will tell of the work being done by the fund to further educational opportunities for Negro youth.

TO TELL AIMS

In churches throughout the city the United Negro College Fund's aims for 1952 will be described by the thirty-two colleges' presidents who have accepted speaking assignments for Sunday morning, Jan. 13. A reception for the presidents will be held that afternoon at the Sheraton Hotel, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Committee and alumni of the member colleges.

The fund's executive committee will meet at the Sheraton Hotel Monday morning, Jan. 14. Additional speaking engagements for that afternoon are to be arranged for the presidents. The Foster Memorial Hall evening meeting, in addition to the principal addresses, will feature music by the Fisk Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The board of directors of the fund will meet at the Sheraton Jan. 15. This will be followed by a luncheon with Pittsburgh campaign leaders, after which the board will reconvene for additional work.

UNCF Raises $1,304,700

NEW YORK—A total of $1,304,700 was raised by the United Negro College Fund in its 1951 campaign, it was announced last week in a final, year-end report by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

Trent stated in the report that the 1951 amount raised exceeds last year's campaign results by some $95,000 and is the largest sum obtained in any one year by the Fund, since it was established in 1944.

The money will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities.

College Fund Grads To Meet In Florida

NEW YORK — The National Council of UNCF Alumni, representing nearly 58,000 graduates and former students of the 32 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, will hold its sixth annual conference at Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 22 and 23, it was announced last week by Randall L. Tyus, national UNCF field director.

Tyus said that more than 100 delegates, including presidents of UNCF general alumni associations and inter-alumni councils and alumni secretaries, are expected to attend the two-day meeting which will be held at Bethune-Cookman college.

Theme of the 1952 Alumni conference will be the "Alumni's Stake in the United Negro College Fund." Among the speakers will be F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; W. J. Trent, executive director, UNCF; James E. Stamps, Chicago field manager, Social Security Board and Dr. Richard V. Moore, who will deliver the welcoming address.

Alumni From 32 UNCF Colleges To Meet Feb. 22

New York.—The National Council of UNCF Alumni, representing nearly 58,000 graduates and former students of the 32 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, will hold its sixth annual conference at Daytona Beach, Fla., February 22 and 23, it was announced today at Fund headquarters by Randall L. Tyus, National UNCF Field Director.

Mr. Tyus said that more than 100 delegates, including presidents of UNCF General Alumni Association and Inter-Alumni Councils and Alumni Secretaries, are expected to attend the 2-day meeting which will be held at Bethune-Cookman College in Raytona Beach.

Acting as hosts to the visiting alumni delegates will be Bethune Cookman, one of the Fund's member colleges of which Dr. Richard V. Moore is president; the General Alumni Association of the college of which Attorney Horace E. Hill is president, and the Daytona Beach chapter of Bethune-Cookman College headed by Mr. John H. Dickerson, president.

The Theme of the 1952 Alumni Conference will be the "Alumni's Stake in the United Negro College Fund." Among the speakers who will address Conference meetings are Paul B. Hartenstein, former Director of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Fund, and now on leave to the OPS in Philadelphia; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and founder and president of the UNCF; Mr. W. J. Trent, Executive Director, UNCF; Mr. James E. Stamps, Chicago Field Manager, Social Security Board and founding president of the National Council of UNCF Alumni and Dr. Richard V. Moore, who will deliver the welcoming address to conference delegates.

Among the events highlighting the 2-day Florida Conference will be a public evening meeting, Friday, February 22, with Dr. F. D. Patterson as the principal speaker. Musical programs by the Bethune-Cookman Choir, the College Ensemble, and Mrs. Virginia Darby Fulworth, concert artist and Bethune-Cookman Alumna; a tour of the nearby orange groves and an informal dance, which will close the 1952 meeting Saturday evening.

The program of the National Council of UNCF Alumni includes encouragement of young people to take fullest advantage of higher educational opportunities and the stimulation of Alumni interest in their Alma Maters on a year round basis, as well as the organization of their support during the UNCF annual campaign in their behalf.

National Council officers are—Dr. Gearge L. Hightower, President; Lorenzo White, Vice-President: Dr. O. W. Phillips, 2nd Vice-President; J. Rupert Picott, 3rd Vice-President; Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, Secretary; Dr. Connie Y. Odom, Assistant Secretary, and Louis E. Redmond, Treasurer.

United College Fund Drive To Seek $25,000

Birmingham citizens again will have the opportunity to assist in one of the greatest causes in the country today, "The United College Fund Drive" when the effort gets underway in a few days.

A planning committee met last Monday night at the home of Mrs. Orgarite E. Adams, 404-Graymont Avenue, North to formulate an outline of procedure, which will be released to the general public later.

Heading the drive for Birmingham's quota of 25,000 is the dynamic Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, prominent teacher and civic leader. Serving as co-chairman is the well known Mrs. Hattie Bryant Witt. Prof. Paul Ware outstanding educator is general manager.

Thirty-one Negro Colleges will be benefited from this effort.

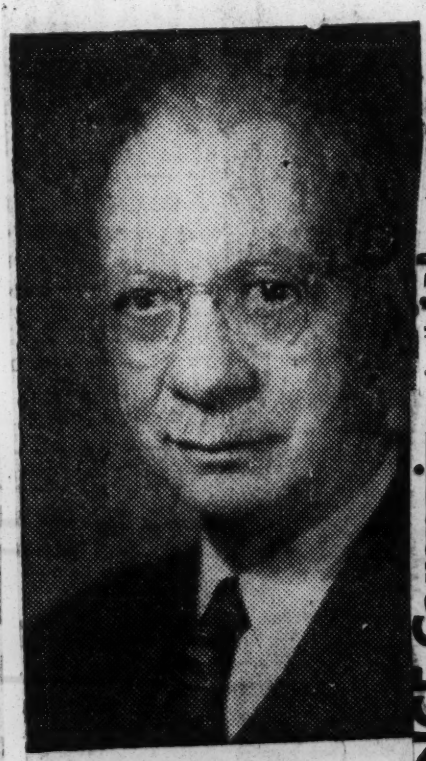
P. B. Young, Sr. Co-Chairman National College Fund Drive

NEW YORK— P. B. Young, Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, has accepted appointment as national co-chairman of the 1952 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and founder and president of the Fund.

Mr. Young, a member of the organization's National Council since it was founded in 1944, will serve with C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune Magazine, in directing the Fund's annual nation-wide appeal. The United Negro College Fund seeks to raise money each year to support the operational budgets of 32 private colleges and universities located mainly in the South.

A member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in 1943, Mr. Young has long been interested in welfare and educational activities both on a national scale and in his home town of Norfolk, Va. He attended St. Augustine's College, a member school of the Fund, and is a trustee of Howard University and Hampton Institute.

In 1948 and 1949, Mr. Young was co-chairman of the Virginia statewide campaign of the Fund and for many years has been active in local appeals for the Fund in Norfolk. Such famous schools as Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, Lincoln University, Atlanta University and Bethune-Cookman College are helped by the United Negro College Fund's annual appeal.



P. B. YOUNG, SR.

UNCF Campaign Aide

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund today received an important boost last week when Stuart Symington, former administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation urged full support for the fund.

United Negro College Fund Names Head of Campaign

C. D. Jackson

Devereux C. Josephs, chairman of the national steering committee of the United Negro College Fund, announced yesterday that C. D. Jackson had accepted appointment as national chairman of the fund's 1952 campaign. Mr. Jackson is publisher of Fortune magazine and former president of the Committee for a Free Europe and Mr. Josephs is president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Jackson served in 1951 as chairman of the Greater New York Men's Committee, which enlisted the aid of local business men and civic leaders on behalf of the fund's appeal. As national chairman he will direct the fund's ninth annual campaign, beginning in April, for funds to support the operating budgets of its thirty-two member private colleges and universities.

College Fund Officials Meet At Bethune-Cookman College

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Fifty-seven delegates representing the 32 member colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund convened at Bethune Cookman College last week for the annual Inter-Alumni Council Conference.

Highlighting the two-day sessions of panels, forums, and sightseeing tours, was the keynote address of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and founding president of the UNCF.

Dr. Patterson's address followed a speech delivered by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the UNCF. Referring to Trent's address Dr. Patterson said:

"We shall use the past only as an indicator of what can be accomplished. We have just scratched the surface of what can be accomplished by cooperating in fund solicitation."

"Negro colleges have been trying to sell democracy out of their meager budgets and have rounded up with deficits. We (Negro college leaders) have been running all over each other trying to solicit funds to balance our budgets."

"Our program is not a program of goodwill, but a program for the people to unite. We feel that we are in business on a permanent basis."

He concluded by calling for the pooling of resources instead of running over each other in trying to obtain funds. This is one of the major factors which led to the founding of the UNCF nine years ago.

The theme of the conference was: "The alumni's stake in UNCF." President Richard V. Moore of Bethune Cookman welcomed the delegates in the opening session in the college auditorium.

The visitors were greeted by Dr Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune Cookman.

Included in the 53 delegates were: Randall L. Tyus, field director for the UNCF; James E. Stamps, founder of the National Council of UNCF alumni; Dr. G. L. Hightower, president of the National Council of UNCF alumni; A. Maceo Smith, national president of Alpha Phi Alpha and the National Alumni of Fisk University and Paul B. Hortenstein, director of the University of Pennsylvania, now on leave to the OPS in Philadelphia.

57 Attend UCF Florida Meeting

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Fifty-seven delegates, representing the 32 member colleges and universities of the United College Fund met at Bethune-Cookman College here last week for the annual Inter-Alumni Council Conference.

Highlighting the two-day sessions of panels, forums and sightseeing tours was the keynote address by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and founding president of the UCF. A progress report was made by William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the Fund.

"We shall use the past only as an indicator of what can be accomplished. We have just scratched the surface of what can be accomplished by co-operating in fund solicitation."

The visitors, greeted by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune Cookman, included Randall L. Tyus, UCF field director; James E. Stamps, founder of its National Council; Dr. G. L. Hightower, council president, A. Maceo Smith, Alpha president, and Paul B. Hortenstien, of Philadelphia.

Fortune Magazine Publisher Named To UNCF Board

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—The United Negro College Fund has appointed C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune magazine, as national chairman of the fund's 1952 campaign.

Publisher Jackson is former president of the Committee for a Free Europe.

Rockefeller To Head UNCF Council

NEW YORK — (ANP) — John D. Rockefeller Jr. has accepted the chairmanship of the national council of the United Negro College Fund for 1952, it was announced this week.

The council serves as an advisory board for the fund, an organization that raises money to aid some 32 member colleges and universities.

Rockefeller Named To UNCF Council

NEW YORK — Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has accepted appointment as chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund for 1952, it was announced this week by the Fund's national headquarters here. Mr. Rockefeller, as chairman, announced the appointment of Judge Herbert E. Millen of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University to serve on the Council.

The Council serves as an advisory board for the United Negro College Fund, an organization which seeks to raise money in support of the educational budgets of its 32 member colleges and uniersities which are located mainly in the South. The Council is composed of prominent business, civic, labor and educational leaders throughout the country.

Also appointed to serve on the Council for 1952 are L. S. Westcoat, president of the Pure Oil Company of Chicago, Dr. Channing H. Tobias,, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City; George A. Beavers, Jr., chairman of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles; W. L. Hinds, chairman of the Crouse-Hinds Company of Syracuse, N. Y., F. K. Weyerhaeuser, president of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company of St. Paul, Minn. and J. D. Zellerbach, president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco.

Rockefeller Named To UNCF Council

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Also appointed to serve on the Council for 1952 are L. S. Westcoat, president of the Pure Oil Company of Chicago, Dr. Channing H. Tobias,, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City; George A. Beavers, Jr., chairman of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles; W. L. Hinds, chairman of the Crouse-Hinds Company of Syracuse, N. Y., F. K. Weyerhaeuser, president of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company of St. Paul, Minn. and J. D. Zellerbach, president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco.

Name Four To UNCF Board

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The election of four new members of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund was announced by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the fund last week.

Named to the board were Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; John H. Johnson, Chicago, publisher of Ebony, Negro Digest and Jet magazines; Chauncey L. Waddell, New York, president of the investment firm of Waddell & Reed and Charles I. Denechaud Jr., New Orleans attorney.

Shaw To Head College Fund

WASHINGTON

G. Howland Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State, and vice president of the United Community Services, has been named chairman of the 1952 Washington Campaign for the United Negro College Fund.

Dr. Millard R. Dean, of 1755 18th St., NW, is his co-chairman and Daniel W. Bell, president of American Security and Trust Company, is treasurer.

The United Negro College Fund is an 'Educational Chest" appeal to finance the current operating deficits of 32 private colored colleges and universities, including Hampton, Fisk and Tuskegee.

Annual campaigns are held in over 60 cities throughout the country to raise $1,500.000. Washington's quota for 1952 is $30,000. The Washington Campaign will open April 7, 1952. Offices for the Campaign are located in the Federation of Churches Building, at 1751 N St., NW.

Agrees with late father, Negro needs training, says Rockerfeller

AKRON, O. — Support of the United Negro College Fund, which aids 32 Negro colleges of the South, "is not . . . unhealthy, nor is it upholding segregation" in the opinion of Winthrop Rockefeller, son of the late John D., speaking before a Negro audience here last week.

"Education is the prime concern of the Negro College Fund. Purpose of the fund is to see that maximum educational facilities are made available to the maximum number of students."

The younger Rockefeller, who is for extension of civil rights and for FEPC, declared that he had come around to his father's thinking, regarding the necessity to train Negroes.

"Father and I could never agree as to whether more money should be spent on education, or on providing equal job opportunities. I have come to agree that father was right. There are more jobs available now than persons trained to fill them.

"Today, every student who will graduate from Howard university in the engineering field had a job waiting for him. The General Electric Co. set the pace . . . The Negro is almost guaranteed an opportunity to get in and move ahead."

Knoxville Broadcasts College Series May 4

NEW YORK—The May broadcast schedule of the United Negro College Fund's Choir Series has been released. Scheduled for May 4, is choir of Knoxville College, of Knoxville, Tenn.; May 11, Johnson C. Smith University Choir, Charlotte, North Carolina; May 18, Lane College Choir, Jackson, Tenn.; May 25, Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse Chorus, Atlanta, Ga.

Continuing the thirteen week programming for the Fund's Ninth Annual Appeal, short talks will be heard in the midway point of these programs, by the presidents of the featured colleges.

Speaking for Knoxville will be President James A. Colston; for Johnson C. Smith, Hardy Liston; Lane College, President C. A. Kirkendoll, and Rufus E. Clement for Atlanta University.

The Choir series is beginning its third year over the American Broadcasting Company's coast-to-coast network and is heard over more than 176 stations. The program originates in New York via WJZ, 10:30-11 A.M. EST.

Texas College To Get $20,000 Fund

TYLER, Texas — Texas college of Tyler will receive $20,000 from the national United Negro College Fund campaign.

The Tyler school is one of thirty-two private colleges and universities in the nation that will share in the distribution of the funds, which were raised last year.

Dr. D. R. Glass, Texas college president, said the campaign achieved an all-time high of $1,308,400 in its eighth annual nation-wide appeal last year.

He said all of the recipient colleges are located in eleven southern states with the exception of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania.

College Fund Helping To Improve School Conditions

PHILADELPHIA— Far from fostering segregation, the United Negro College Fund is playing an important role in helping to prepare Negro colleges for the day when educational integration overtakes the South, panel members of the "Lincoln University on the Air" program agreed Saturday over WIP.

For, the panel held, when the Southern states—either voluntarily or by decree of the federal courts—make their schools interracial, the Negro institutions that are strong in curriculum and faculty will be utilized along with the white ones.

Participating in the roundtable discussion on "Will Negro Colleges in the South Survive Integration?" were: James B. Macrao, dean of students at Lincoln; Hobart C. Jackson, administrator of the Home for the Aged and co-chairman of the UNCF drive in this area; and Henry T. McCrary, Jr., former newspaperman now attending Temple University Law School.

It was pointed out by the panel that Negro colleges have served an important purpose down through the years, raising the educational level of the race and producing most of the great leaders who have fought the battle for equal opportunity.

"It is vital," Jackson, a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta, said, "that we give unlimited financial support to the United Negro College Fund and help strengthen those institutions which need our help." In Philadelphia, the quota for the fund which aids thirty-two private colleges and institutions —including Lincoln —is $75,000.

Both MacRae and Jackson felt that integration would be a "two-way street" with the facilities of all the better schools being used by students of both races. This would mean, they asserted, that the weak schools, no matter what race they served originally, would eventually be dissolved, leaving only the strong ones to serve all of the people.

While in agreement with his fellow panel members that the strong Negro schools would survive integration, McCrary, a Lincoln graduate, expressed doubt that there would be any mass enrollment of white students at these institutions.

College Fund Students Among Fellowship Grou

NEW YORK — Five students from member colleges of the United Negro College Fund were listed among the 53 Opportunity Fellowship recipients recently announced by the John Hay Whitney Foundation. The five students were among 31 Negroes in the group of 53 who will receive grants for training and study.

The Fellowships, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in 28 different fields including Medicine, Law, Art, Anthropology and the Sciences. As in the past, Opportunity Fellows are young people, mostly between the ages of 20 and 27.

The five students who attended member institutions of the United Negro College Fund were: Matthew Burks, a graduate of Tougaloo College; Samuel DpBois Cook, a graduate of Morehouse College; Mrs. Yolande Hargrave Chambers a graduate of Hampton Institute; Martha Zenia Flowers and M. Carl Holman graduates of Fisk University.

Mr. Burks, a native of Philadelphia, Mississippi, was the first Negro Psychologist-Extern in a state supported hospital in Mississippi. With an Opportunity Fellowship for support, he will begin graduate study to repare himself for a career as a psychologist in Mississippi.

A graduate of Morehouse College, Samuel DuBois Cook went to Ohio State University where he pursued graduate study in Political Science. He maintained an outstanding academic record despite the fact that he was the sole support of his mother. The Fellowship will enable him to complete his Ph. D. dissertation without having to support himself at the same time.

Mrs. Chambers will continue her legal education at Yale University Law School. Miss Flowers of Winston Salem, North Carolina will continue her studies in Voice at the Julliard School of Music.

Mr. Holman of Atlanta, Georgia is a student at Yale University. He will continue study and creative work in playwriting.

The Opportunity Fellowships are made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities to make their richest contribution to society.

Informer P. 1-1 Sat. 5-10-52
Houston, Texas

PROMINENT STARS OF STAGE, SCREEN, TV AND RADIO WHO ARE LENDING THEIR TALENTS TO HELP PUT THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND'S 1952 campaign over the top include Katherine Cornell (upper left) first lady of the American theater and sponsor of the Fund's New York Women's Division; Jack Benny (top center), radio and TV comedian; Dorothy Maynor (right), world-famous soprano; Burl Ives (middle left), well-known folk singer; the celebrated Tuskegee Institute Choir (lower center) under the direction of William L. Dawson, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, one of the colleges aided by the Fund's nationwide appeals; Helen Hayes (lower right), famous dramatic star and also sponsor of the Fund's New York Women's Division, and Gloria Swanson (lower left), star of screen, stage and TV. The Tuskegee Choir highlighted the opening of the Fund's 1952 campaign with appearances on Ed Sullivan's popular cross-country "Toast of the Town" on CBS-TV, on Kate Smith's NBC-TV Show, and over the network of CBS Radio for the opening meeting of the United Negro College Fund's Ninth Annual Campaign, at Hotel Plaza, New York. The 1952 U.N.C.F. goal is 1,500,000 dollars.

College Fund Board To Convene In Pittsburah

Journal and Guide
P. 19
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Fund president, announced today that the January annual Board Meeting and Presidents Institute of the United Negro College Fund will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13, 14 and 15. Sat. 1-5-52

A feature of the Pittsburgh conference will be a public meeting in Stephen Foster Memorial Hall Pittsburg, Monday at 8 p. m. which Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will discuss the role of higher education in a free society. Another principal speaker, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and vice president of the fund, will tell of the further educational opportunities work being done by the fund to for Negro youth.

In churches throughout the city, the United Negro College Fund's aims for 1952 will be described by the 32 colleges' presidents who have accepted speaking assignments for Sunday morning, Jan. 13. A reception for the presidents will be held that afternoon at the Sheraton Hotel, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Committee, and alumni of the member colleges.

* * *

THE FUND'S EXECUTIVE committee will meet at the Sheraton Hotel, Monday morning, Jan. 14. Additional speaking engagements for that afternoon are to be arranged for the presidents. The Foster Memorial Hall evening meeting, in addition to the principal addresses, will feature music by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The board of directors of the fund will meet at the Sheraton Tuesday, Jan. 15. This will be followed by a luncheon with Pittsburgh campaign leaders, after which the board will re-convene for additional work.

1951 Total For College Fund Drive Announced

NEW YORK—A total of $1,304,700 was raised by the United Negro College Fund in its 1951 campaign, it was announced this week in a final, year-end report by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

Mr. Trent stated in the report that the 1951 amount raised exceeds last year's campaign results by some $95,000 and is the largest sum obtained in any one year by the Fund, since it was established in 1944. National campaign leadership for 1951 included Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who served as chairman, and Truman K. Gibson, Sr., president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.

The money will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities located, with the exception of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, in 11 Southern states and having a total enrollment of 26,000 students.

The Fund's annual campaign goals, represent approximately ten percent of the combined educational budgets of its 32 member institutions, or the amount not provided for by income from tuition, endowment and recurring church board grants. The colleges will use the money raised by the Fund this year for such current operating expenses as scholarship aid for qualified student, faculty salaries, teaching and laboratory equipment, student health programs and library books.

A total of 4,100 business corporations, including 60 of the 100 largest corporations in the United States, contributed $404,00 to the Fund's 1951 appeal. $225,000 was received from 300 philanthropic foundations. Contributions from individuals in every part of the U. S. amounted to $500,000. Students of more than 100 preparatory schools, colleges and universities of the North and South contributed through their campus welfare chests, and students of the Fund's 32 participating colleges conducted special UNCF campaigns, including tag days and "Miss UNCF for 1951" contests to raise money for the Fund.

Formally organized campaigns were conducted by the Fund in 76 cities and towns including Greater New York where $320,000 was raised by a volunteer committee headed by C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune Magazine, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, Riverdale, the Bronx, and Daniel L. Burrows, former New York State Assemblyman.

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College Fund Oversubscribed

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 11—According to the report recently issued by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, general chairman of the 1951 campaign for the United Negro College Fund at Tuskegee Institute, the quota of $7,500 has been oversubscribed. A total of $7,696.75 was reported from the various divisions and chairmen who worked so untiringly in order to make the drive a success. This sets a new high for the college fund drive in this area, and Chairman Derbigny is grateful to all contributors and workers who helped to make this record possible.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, also announces that the national campaign has also reached an all-time high. A total of $1,304,700 has been raised throughout the country during the 1951 campaign, which is the largest amount that has been raised since the drive began several years ago.

Through the United Negro College Fund, 32 private, accedited colleges for Negro students make this single appeal each year for funds to help them to balance their budgets and continue operations. These colleges which supply most of the trained professional and technical workers of the race, have been greatly benefited through the college fund. The continued support of the public in this effort is, therefore, urgently needed if these colleges are to provide adequate facilities for the training of Negro youth.

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College Fund Broadcasts On ABC Net Feb. 3

The United Negro College Fund has announced its February schedule of choir broadcasts heard each Sunday over the network of the American Broadcasting Company, and featuring the choirs of the member colleges and universities.

The St. Augustine's College Choir will be heard Feb. 3; Feb. 10, Hampton Institute Choir; Feb. 17, Fisk University; Feb. 24, Xavier university.

$2,500 For College Fund

ATLANTA — More than $2500 for the United Negro College Fund was raised at Clark college last week as the faculty and students ended their annual four-weeks' drive.

Letting the UNCF Down

THE UNITED Negro College Fund's Drive for 1951 was $1,500,000.

It raised $1,304,700 or $95,000 more than was raised in 1950, but that sum was still over $100,000 short of the goal.

Headed by William J. Trent Jr., and a distinguished group of educators, financiers, merchants and industrialists, the United Negro College Fund has launched eight of these annual drives for the support of thirty-two private U. S. Negro colleges, in eleven Southern states, serving 26,000 students.

According to the 1950 census there are nearly 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States and almost all of them are employed, most of them earning good wages.

It is estimated that U. S. Negroes spend upwards of a half-billion dollars for alcoholic beverages, compared to which the needs of the private Negro colleges are picayune.

One-tenth of this tremendous sum expended for alcoholic beverages would make our thirty-two Negro colleges financially independent and in a position to do an educational job unequaled in America.

Why is it that we do not contribute more to this annual drive which benefits this and future generations?

If every one of the nearly 700,000 Negroes who have attended college gave five dollars a year, it would more than double the goal of the United Negro College Fund for one year.

When we consider that 5,000,000 Jews give several hundred millions of dollars each year for the support of Zionism and various Jewish institutions, it appears that Negroes are letting down this vital effort for their betterment.

However, this 1951 drive is not the last the United Negro College Fund will have.

Another will be launched this year, and it is to be hoped that Negroes will recognize their responsibility and contribute more generously than they ever have to the effort.

College Fund Board To Meet

Pittsburgh To Entertain Group

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14i 1952

College Fund Presidents To Be Heard Over Network

NEW YORK—Five presidents of colleges aided by the United Negro College Fund will be heard during the month of June in brief talks marking the Fund's ninth annual appeal on the American Broadcasting Company's College Choir Series.

Speaking Sunday, June 1, will be President W. J. Trent, Sr., of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. whose choir will be featured that day; June 8, Wiley College Choir Marshall, Texas, with President J man College, Daytona Beach, Fla S. Scott; June 15, Bethune-Cook President Richard V. Moore; Jun 22, Shaw University Choir, an President W. R. Strassner; Jun 29, A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, of New Orlean will speak at the midway poin during the concert of the Dillard University Choir.

Beginning the third year, the ABC College Choir series, presented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, features outstanding choirs of the colleges and universities aided by the Fund.

The series is heard in New York over WJZ, 10:30—11 a. m.—EDT, and coast to coast over the ABC cross-country network.

First Gifts Received For College Fund

NEW YORK— The first gift to the United Negro College Fund from the recently created Liquor Industries Division was received last week from Seagram-Distillers Corporation. Victor A. Fischel, president, presented his firm's check for $2,500 to Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company and chairman of the Fund's 1952 appeal in Greater New York.

The United Negro College Fund is conducting its ninth annual nation-wide appeal to raise $1,500,000 to aid 32 private accredited Negro colleges and universities. These schools, with one exception, are located in the South and include such well-known institutions as Fisk, Hampton, Tuskegee and Be-

thune-Cookman. Mr. Fischel is heading a committee of liquor industry executives who are serving in the Fund's campaign. The committee is one of several groups cooperating with the Men's Division of the Fund.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND campaign committee members are congratulated by Isidore Schechter (right) administrative referee of the New York State Division of unemployment Insurance, on results of the drive conducted in the Unemployment Insurance and employment offices in New York City. J. McKinley Thompson (third from right) chairman of this committee receives a check from Schechter in the amount of $2,559.35 as top ranking team captains who reported largest amounts look on. Left to right they are Miss Virginia Boston, local office 610; Roy D. Jackson, local office 630; Wilfred Lewin, local office 710; Mrs. Roberta Stewart, local office 200; and Mrs. Mae W. Eckford (extreme right) local office 115.

Town Hall Meeting Climaxes College Fund Presidents' Visit

PHILADELPHIA

"Realization of full democracy in America depends upon colored and white persons working together for common ends," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, told the United Negro College Fund convocation, Monday night, at Town Hall.

The meeting was a highlight of the three-day convocation and board meeting, Oct. 12-14, attended by 32 college presidents of the fund. It was the first time in the nine-year existence of the fund that the board convened here.

"It may be indeed that colored Americans have a unique contribution to make in leading our fellow citizens on this road to a new world citizenship," Dr. Johnson continued.

Sensitized To Bias

He explained that because colored persons have become sensitized to discrimination they are more sensitive to similar disadvantages of oppressed minority peoples everywhere.

"It would be a noble role if we could so direct ourselves and train our youth that a sensitivity and realism, sharpened by racial experience, could become our contribution to a developing world citizenship," Dr. Johnson added.

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, spoke to the capacity audience on the need for strengthening democracy's leadership among the free nations of the world.

"I know of no better way of strengthening our democratic society then by extending its opportunities and responsibilities to all our citizens without regard to race, creed or color," he said.

Camilla Williams Soloist

Mr. O'Connor is chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. Thomas S. Gates Jr., chairman of the Philadelphia executive chapter, presided over the meeting which featured Camilla Williams as soloist.

Hobart C. Jackson, administrator of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, is co-chairman.

Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr., received the presidents in his reception room at City Hall, Monday afternoon. The educators addressed both colored and white congregations throughout the city, Sunday.

The prexies were greeted at an alumni reception in their honor, later Sunday, at the Philographic School of Art. Mrs. Marion J. Moultrie was general chairman of the alumni committees.

Assistants

She was assisted by Mrs. Ethel L. Banks, Mrs. Annabelle Henderson, Hobard C. Jackson, Mesdames Clifton E. Hubbard, Herbert E. Millen, Nancy V. Green Carrie B. Grose, Mrs. Mary E Chesney and J. E. Waller.

Board meetings and a luncheon honoring local campaign leaders were held Tuesday.

The fund aids 32 privately-supported and accredited institutions in 12 states ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas. It was founded by its president, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

Fisk Choir Airs Music

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The one-hundred-voice choir of Fisk University, under direction of Harry E. von Bergen, presented a special program of Christmas music over the ABC network in co-operation with the United College Fund, Sunday, Dec. 21, at 10:30 a.m.

The program included:

"Personent Hodie," a modern setting of an old Christmas song by Gustav Holst; "Lo, How A Rose E'er Blooming," one of the best-loved Christmas melodies by Michael Praetorius; "The Twelve Days of Christmas," a traditional English song;

"The Angels and the Shepherds," a composition for women's voices by Zoltan Kodaly; "O Maria Diana Stella," a fifteenth century Italian Lauda arranged for men's voices by Henry G. Mishkin; "Break Forth, O, Beauteous Heavenly Light," a Christmas oratorio by Johann Sebastian Bach;

"Patapan," an old Christmas song from the province of Burgundy in France, arranged by Martin Shaw; "Of the Father's Love Begotten," a twelfth century hymn; and the program closes with three Christmas Spirituals, "Po Lil'l Jesus," "Wasn't That A Mighty Day," and "Rise Up Shepherd and follow."

Financial Tycoons Visit Tuskegee

Tour 6 Colleges To Begin Drive For $25,000,000 For Fund

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—A special train carrying 25 leaders of business and industry arrived at Tuskegee Institute last week on the final leg of a tour of colleges in Georgia and Alabama as the initial effort to raise $25,000,000 for the United Negro College Fund.

Prior to coming to Tuskegee, the group visited Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Spelman College, in Atlanta. The drive to raise the $25,000,000 will not officially open until Jan. 1, but officials said "a substantial sum already has been raised."

Coalition of Industrialists

While touring the six colleges in Atlanta, spokesman for the party said they were "very much impressed" with the program and facilities of the colleges. "I think the program here is wonderful," Charles Dollard said. "Of course, this is nothing new to me. I've been here before."

William J. Trent felt that the Atlanta tour was particularly "significant" for the future of private colleges in the South. He said:

"Heretofore southern industrialists have been content to let northern philanthropists aid private colleges in the South. We now have a coalition of northern and southern industrialists."

Trent emphasized that these industrialists will not attempt to influence the actions of colleges receiving the funds. The tour made by the group, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro colleges, is the first of several to be made.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and William J. Trent, director of the UNCF, rode with the party on the special train from Atlanta to Tuskegee.

Among those who inspected facilities at the colleges were:

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman, Chase National Bank, head of the New York party; Harold H. Swift, chairman, Swift Packing Co., head of the Chicago party; Harvey S. Firestone Jr., his cousin, Raymond Firestone, both of Akron, Ohio; Harrison Jones, director, Coca-Cola Co., head of the Atlanta party;

Rockefeller 3rd On Tour

Thomas D. Russell, president of the ussell Manufacturing Co.; John H. Pinson, state senator and Henry N. Sergeant, lawyer and businessman, all representing Alabama. John D. Rockefeller 3rd., whose father opened the drive in 1951 with a gift of $5,000,000, was among those on the tour.

Also Alfred P. Sloan Jr., General Motors board chairman; Robert E. Wilson, board chairman of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana; Devereux C. Josephs, president of New York Life Insurance Co.; Richard K. Mellon, Mellon National Bank; Charles Bryan Jr., president of Pullman Standard Car Co.; George John R. Davis, vice president of Ford Motor Co.;

Morse G. Dial, president of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp; Charles Dollard, president of Carnegie Corp; Alvin C. Eurich, vice president of the Ford Fund for Advancement of Education; Lindsley Kimball, vice president, Rockefeller Foundation; Lawrence J. MacGregor, president Summit Trust Co.; John L. McCaffrey, president, International Harvest Co.; M. W. Robertson, chairman of the finance committee, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Caucasians sometimes copy Negroes. White colleges and universities faced with dwindling donations from rich private individuals being taxed into poverty, are turning to the kind of cooperative college financing pioneered by the United Negro College Fund. The alternative is Federal financing, with political

Ike Praises Groups Helping College Fund

NEW YORK—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said Tuesday that Americans "must not be satisfied with less for any citizen . . . no matter what his race, his color or his creed."

In a wire sent to C. D. Jackson, chairman of a United Negro College Fund symposium on the campus of Hunter college, the president-elect praised the groups cooperating in the annual drive.

His message arrived during the session on the forum, "Color in Democracy," sponsored by the New York clubs of eleven leading women's colleges, the New York branch of the American Association of University Women and the United Negro College Fund.

It said in part: "I am delighted to know that the women's colleges and the United Negro College Fund are cooperating in this highly important educational work. Such meetings bring about intelligent understanding of the goal which all Americans of good will are constantly striving for; the elimination of second-class citizenship in this great land of ours.

"All Americans, under God and under our constitution are created free and equal. We must not be satisfied with less for any citizen of our country, no matter his race his color or his creed."

Dr. Connie Odom Named To Position In UNCF

NEW YORK— Dr. Connie R. Y. Odom, medical consultant to the Texas State Department of Health and an alumna of Samuel Huston College, was elected president of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund Alumni by delegates attending their sixth annual conference held recently at Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida.

A report on the two-day conference was made here this week by Randall L. Tyus, field director of the Fund. Talks by Dr F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund and head of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, and others spotlighted attention on the needs of the Fund's member colleges, said Mr. Tyus.

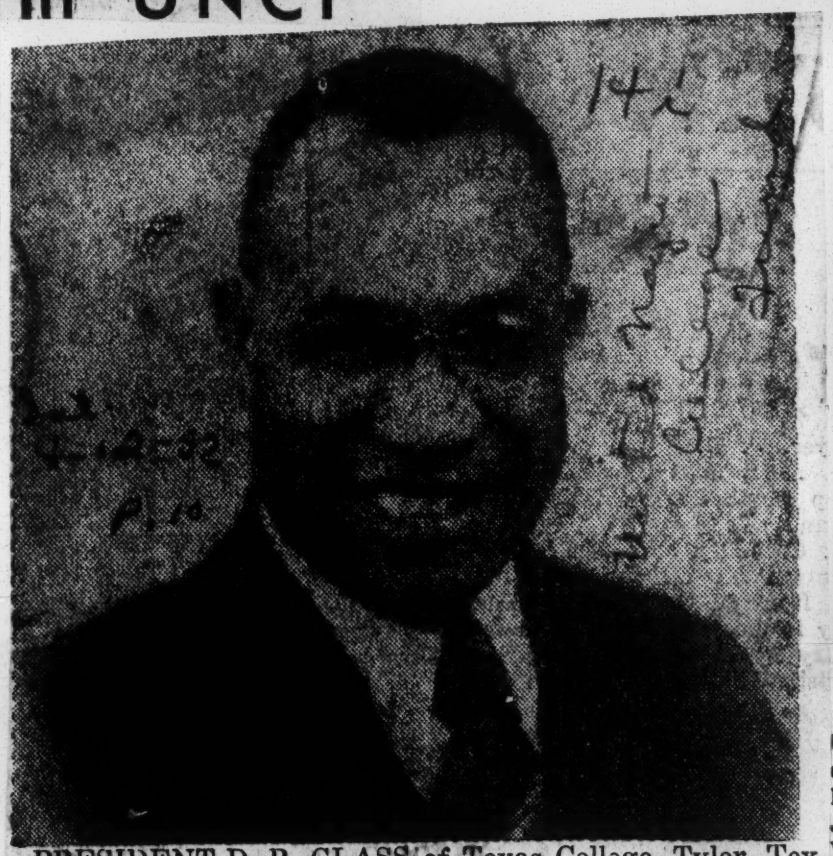
The conferees heard Mrs. Josephine D Murphy of Atlanta express the theme of the meeting, "The Alumni's Stake in the United Negro College Fund," in these words: "The reputation of any institution goes up and down in direct proportionn to the accomplishments of its graduates."

Attending the meeting were 51 delegates, alumni of the member colleges of the UNCF. In the Spring, the Fund will open its ninth annual nation-wide campaign for funds in support of its 32 private, accredited member colleges and universities which are located throughout the South.

Elected with Dr. Odom as officers of the alumni's National Council were: 1st vice president, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, New York; 2nd vice president, Atty. William N. Lovelace, Cincinnati; 3rd vice president, Mrs. Leona J. Williams, Chicago; secretary, Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, Atlanta; assistant secretary, Walter Washington, Utica, Miss., and treasurer, John H. Dickerson, Daytona Beach, Fla.

A new note was added to the conference, according to Mr. Tyus' report, by the presence for the first time of student delegates. Students from Bethune-Cookman, host college, LeMoyne, Johnson C. Smith and Paine College participated in the panel discussions and public meetings.

Invitations for the 1953 conference were extended to the conference by delegates from Atlantic City, Washington, D. C., and Hampton Institute, Va. The delegates, in a close ballot, voted to meet next year at Hampton.



PRESIDENT D. R. GLASS of Texas College, Tyler, Texas, is one of five U. N. C. F. honored guests of the Houston division. Dr. Glass who heads the largest Negro owned and operated college in America, will arrive in Houston, Tuesday, April 8, at 4 p.m. with Mrs. Doris Novel, from the Music department, known as the sweet singer of the South west. Hundreds of gradutes, students and ex-students will be at the Jack Yates High auditorium to greet the group and to receive a handshake and that big smile peculiar to Dr. D. R. Glass.

LEMOYNE PRESIDENT AT UNCF PLANNING MEET— President Hollis C. Price (center) of LeMoyne College is shown with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., (left) and William Green (A. F. of L. president) at a private dinner held March 31 at Rockefeller Center. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing organizational plans for the United Negro College Fund's 1952 campaign which opens nationally on April 8. Mr. Rockefeller is the chairman of the fund's National Council

College Choirs On Air

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Union Opens Series April 6

NEW YORK — Four distinguished college choirs will be heard on NEGRO COLLEGE CHOIRS over the ABC Radio Network on the four Sundays in April, from 9:30 to 10:00 a.m., CST. The program, a special feature of the ABC Public Affairs Department, presented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, is going into its third continuous year.

The choirs to be heard next month will be the Virginia Union University Choir of Richmond, Va., on April 6; the Fisk university Choir of Nashville, Tenn., on April 13; the Lincoln University Glee club of Lincoln University, Pa., on April 20, and the Tuskegee Institute Choir of Tuskegee, Ala., on April 27. The presidents of the colleges will give brief talks during the programs.

Negro College Fund Opening Meet April 8

NEW YORK— William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, announced this week that the date of the opening meeting of the 1952 national campaign has been set for April 8 at the Plaza Hotel here. W. Staurt Symington and President Harold L. Trigg of St. Augustine's College will be the principal speakers.

Mr Symington, who, in a recent speech, urged that well trained Negro personnel be used by the government in its Point 4 program, will discuss the need for greater educational opportunity for Negroes. President Trigg will tell what the United Negro College Fund and its financial support means to its 32 member colleges.

C. D. Jackson, national chairman of the 1952 campaign, will preside at the meeting. The 45-voice Tuskegee Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, will sing. Tuskegee Institute is one of the private, accredited colleges in the Fund.

The Fund has set a goal of $1,500,000 for its 1952 campaign. This amount, according to Mr. Trent, represents approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of the colleges and is the amount needed to supplement the income derived from endowment and tuition fees. The money is used for scholarship aid, for teaching and laboratory equipment and other operational expenses.

Among those who will be on the speakers platform are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the Fund's National Council; Mrs Chaucey L. Waddell, associate chairman of the Council, Mrs. Louise Morris, chairman of the New York City Uptown Division, and Stanley Hope, chairman of the New York City Men's Division.

Rockefeller New '52 UNCF Head

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has accepted appointment of chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund for 1952, it was announced this week by the fund's national headquarters here.

Mr. Rockefeller, as chairman, announced the appointment of Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, to serve on the council.

UNCF Leaders

United Negro College Fund leaders are shown discussing plans for the UNCF kick-off drive slated for April 15. They are, left to right, Victor Labat, past president and founder of the Inter-Alumni Council of New Orleans, Mother M. Agatha, S.B.S., president of Xavier, a member of the board of directors of the UNCF, and Raymond Floyd, president ol the Inter-Council of UNCF member institutions in New Orleans and general solicitation chairman. Mr. Labat is head of the department of Industrial Arts at Xavier while Mr. Floyd is veterans' and students' counselor.

Valentine to Head Drive For Negro College Fund

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, April 11.—C. Braxton Valentine, president of Valentine Meat Juice Co., Richmond, will serve as chairman of the $30,000 Virginia State campaign for the United Negro College Fund.

Virginia Union University and Hampton Institute, the two member schools in Virginia, received from the national fund last year a total of $113,614. Mr. Valentine said this was approximately five times the amount raised in Virginia.

College Fund Gets $92.27 Gift From 166-Year-Old Will

PHILADELPHIA, Pa—A check totaling $92.27, which represents the yearly income from a 166-year-old legacy, has been turned over to the United Negro College Fund headquarters in Philadelphia, as one of this year's first gifts, campaign officials announced last week.

The money which is for the regular use of the Fund, was bequeathed in 1786 by Hugh Roberts to be used in protecting and defending such Negroes as may be entitled to freedom and yet are often deprived thereof through maladministration".

Seagram President Heads College Fund

Fishel

NEW YORK—Victor A. Fischel, president of Seagram Distillers has accepted the chairmanship of the United College Fund 1952 campaign in the distilled beverage industry, it was announced last week by Stanley C. Hope, president of Esso Standard Oil Company and chairman of the fund appeal.

The College Fund is seeking to raise a total of $1,500,000 to support the operational budgets of 32 private, accredited colleges and universities. These schools, with one exception, are located in the South where a majority of colored students who attend college live.

United Negro College Fund To Get Underway In Savannah April 28

By Bill Bowens

The 1952 drive of the United Negro College Fund will begin in Savannah, Monday, April 28, it was announced by Co-Chairman Olise Campbell, Head Nurse at Charity Hospital, and J. R. Jenkins, Director, West Broad St. YMCA. The drive will end May 19. The announcement was made following the kick-off meeting of the Executive Committee of the local drive Tuesday night, April 15, at 7:00 p. m. at the West Broad Street. YMCA.

The goal of this year's drive in Savannah is $1200. Last year the group almost doubled their goal, and in previous years have always obtained their goal or exceeded it. Having begun the drive in Savannah 5 years ago under the leadership of Dr. James A. Colston, then President of Savannah State College, the committee is certain that it can exceed this year's goal.

Give Generously To The UNCF

LONG have the Negro colleges of America been faced with poverty, but theirs is a story of faith and hope.

It has never been easy for the survival of Negro colleges and universities. Ignorance and poverty fought their rise every step of the way, but through the persistence, and courage of a handful of both Negro and white the battle was won.

Their persistency has written many proud names into the history of American education. Names like Tuskegee, Xavier, Fisk, Howard, Dillard, and others of equal stature.

It was these institutions that put the tools of freedom in the hands of such men and women as Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune, George Washington Carver, and many more whose contributions to our national life we share.

Making ends meet was nothing new to Negro colleges and they had seemed to always make it but during the year 1943, when the world was facing chaos and destruction, the cost of everything, from chalk to textbooks, soared so high until it caused a financial crisis that they could not meet alone.

Sensing a need for financial aid they came together and created an educational community chest—The United Negro College Fund.

In the UNCF educators found the one means of survival. They found that business men and community leaders everywhere endorsed their formula for greater interracial cooperation and goodwill.

Since the UNCF made its plea to the nation in 1944, thousands have come to their aid with financial contributions. Not only have the contributions made it possible for more equipment for science teaching and laboratories, most important, it has brought new heart to those persons working so hard to extend the opportunities of Democracy to the Negro youth of America.

The UNCF is a responsibility of every citizen. It can only survive through your contributions. It is making a very urgent plea to America to help them secure only ten percent of the amount needed. The amount is $1,500,000. It is up to all to help this organization that is doing so much for the youth of today. Your contribution is repaid to you in the form of improved living standards and better community race relations.

UNCF $2,500 Seagram Gives

NEW YORK — The first gift to the United College Fund from the recently created Liquor Industries Division was received last week from Seagram-Distillers Corp.

Victor A. Fischel, president, presented his firm's check for $2,500 to Stanley C. Hope, chairman of the fund's 1952 appeal in Greater New York.

The Fund is conducting its ninth annual appeal to raise $1,500,000 to aid 32 private accredited colleges and universities.

News publisher gives $1000 to college fund

A one thousand dollar gift to the local campaign of the United Negro College Fund was made Thursday night at the kick-off dinner in the Clark Hotel by Robert L. Smith, associate publisher of the Daily News.

Accompanying his gift by other pledges of support from downtown business leaders, Smith asserted that the 32 Negro colleges of the South which share in the fund "serve and strengthen the whole population, its labor and consumer markets, its health and are a distinct asset to prosperity and goodwill."

George A. Beavers, chairman, Golden State Life Insurance company, and a national director of UNCF, keynoted the drive.

"As a member of the National Council of UNCF, I say that the colleges and universities of the Fund are respected for the contribution their graduates have made to the whole American society. And their doors are open to any boy or girl wishing to enter.

"There is no logic to the belief that Fisk or Atlanta or Tuskegee should be sacked because Negroes built them. Anymore than there is logic to the belief that Catholic, Methodist or 7th Day Adventist private schools should be sacked because state-supported schools are open, too.

"It is definitely our plan to keep these schools up to the highest standards of American colleges and pass them over to the general pool of national institutions for all American youth," Beavers said.

Among prominent Angelenos attending the kick-off dinner were: Mrs. Gertrude Hicks, Federated Club's state president; Atty. George Cannady, lawyers' club; Brice Taylor, Omega Psi Phi scholarship chairman; Sgt. Robert Green, Police Dept. public information specialist and Kappa Alpha Psi representative; Samuel DeBose, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity;

Also Mrs. Mary Lou Talbot, president Delta Sigma Theta sorority which is furnishing volunteer solicitors for the Fund; B. B. Bratton, Dr. Harlan Osborne, Mrs. Yolande Stoval. Mrs. Wm. Beck, vice-chairman UNCF; Mrs. Tena Thomas, head of church groups for the campaign;

Richard Hickman, Southeast Health Center; Clarence Smith, the Rev. G. W. Reed, Interdenominal Alliance; Wesley Brazier, L. A. Urban League; Charles M. Thomas, Intercollegiate Council; Mrs. Gaynelle Miles, Pan-Hellenic Council; Mrs. Luella Taylor, Fisk club; and Mrs. Mildred Moore, California Ass'n. of Colored Women.

College Fund Gets New Aide

NEW YORK—The appointment of Calvin H. Raullerson, New York, as assistant to W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College fund, was announced last week at Fund headquarters.

Previous to his association with the fund, Raullerson served as associate editor and project director of "Who's Who In The United Natins," published in 1951 and as instructor of Political science at Brooklyn college, Brooklyn, N.Y. He is a graduate f Lincln univerity, Pa., one of the member institutions of the fund.

College Fund Board Meeting To Be Held In Pittsburgh

NEW YORK — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Fund president, announced this week that the January annual Board Meeting and Presidents Institute of the United Negro College Fund will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 13, 14, and 15th.

A feature of the Pittsburgh conference will be a public meeting in Stephen Foster Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Monday evening at 8 at which Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will discuss the role of higher education in a free society. Another principal speaker, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and vice president of the Fund, will tell of the work being done by the Fund to further educational opportunities for Negro youth.

In churches throughout the city, the United Negro College Fund's aims for 1952 will be described by the 32 colleges presidents who have accepted speaking assignments for Sunday morning, January 13. A reception for the presidents will be held that afternoon at the Sheraton Hotel, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Committee, and alumni of the member colleges.

The Fund's Executive Committee will meet at the Sheraton Hotel, Monday morning, January 14th. Additional speaking engagements for that afternoon are to be arranged for the presidents. The Foster Memorial Hall evening meeting in addition to the principal addresses, will feature music by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The Board of Directors of the Fund will meet at the Sheraton Tuesday, January 15th. This will be followed by a luncheon with Pittsburgh campaign leaders, after which the board will re-convene for additional work.

This year's selection of Pittsburgh as site for the first time of this annual conference follows the pattern set recently in Detroit where it was agreed by Fund directors to hold all important future campaign planning institutes and board meetings in strategic campaign cities.

$22,607.72 Is Amount Raised For College Fund

The following is a detailed report on funds collected for the United Negro Collge Fund. The total amount raised for the local campaign was $22,607.72. The amounts contributed by individuals and organizations are as follows:

Dr. A. B. Cooper, Jr., $25.00; Atanta University (Additional Report) $54.00; Clark College (Additional Report) $603.82; Dr. E. G. Boddie $5.00; Dr. William Burney $10.00; Dr. J. H. D. Cochran $25.00; Dr. Raymond H. Carter, $10.00; Dr. R. C. Cornell $3.00; Dr. C. E. Goosby $25.00; Dr. A. M. Davis $25.00; Dr. A. C. Cochran $5.00; Dr. J. R. Porter $25.00; Dr. J. L. Williams $5.00; Dr. G. B. Warren $25.00; Dr. A. L. Kelsey $10.00; Dr, P. Q. Yancey $50.00; First Congregational Church $100.00; Dr. A. V. Cohen $25.00; Atlanta Missionary Baptist Association $25.00; Atlanta Mutual Building Loan and Savings Assoc. $100.00; Ted Lewis Cleaners $200.00; Atlanta Daily World (Additional Report) $40.50; Mrs. Ludie Andrews $22.50; T. J. Flanagan $5.00; Mrs. M. N. Curry $13.50; Alonzo F. Herndon Homes (Additional Report) $55.00; University Homes (Additional Report) $71.41; Mr. John Harden $10.00; Too Tight Barber Shop $1.00; Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks $25.00; Charles T. Bell $15.00; Bell Realty Co. $25.00; B. F. Hurt $25.00; Alexander-Calloway Realty Co. $100.00; J. L. Wolfe Realty Co. $25.00; R. M. Taylor $5.00; Cornelius King and Son $25.00; B. M. C. Realty Co. $25.00; Williamson and Co. $100.00; Mrs. C. E. Jackson $5.00; Mrs. Ida Lamar $2.00; Mrs. C. E. Hopkins $25.00; North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. $85.33; Pilgrim Insurance Co. $25.00; S. W. Walker $100.00; A Friend $700.00; Miss Nettie Bennett $10.00; Melvin Houston $1.00; Roswell O. Sutton $5.00; Frank Moody $2.00; T. W. Holmes $10.00; R. E. Thomas, Jr., $1.00; T. J. Henry $35.00; Miss Romae L. Turner $1.00; A. T. Walden $50.00; Edward S. D'Antignac $10.00; Miss Doris A. Blayton $3.00; Atlanta University Dormitory $22.10; Rockdale Park Elementary School $10.00; P. O. Watson $25.00; Bricklayers Local Union No. 9 $100.00; Mrs. Carrie B. Harper $5.00; Mrs. Charles H. Johnson $5.00; George Burton $25.00; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Alexander $10.00; Miss Florence A. Harris $10.00 Miss M. R. Harris $5.00; Mrs. Nell Hannon $5.00; Mrs. R. E. Palmer $5.00; Mrs. C. W. Powell $100.00; C. L. Harper $20.00; William Fowlkes $7.50; C. C. George $2.00; Mrs. Alice Davies $10.00 Mrs. Millie Mae Shanks $5.00; Butler Street YMCA $115.00; Charles Martin $5.00; Mrs. Thelma Curl $20.55;

EMPLOYEES AT ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

Rev. T. Arnold $5.00; Mr. Daniel Scott $2.00; Mr. Jack Adams $2.00; Mr. William Gordon $6.00; Mr. Leroy Aiken $1.00; Mr. J. R. Simmons $5.00; Mrs. Bessie Washington $1.00; Mrs. V. Scott Ellis $1.00; Mr. L. Trammell $2.00; Mr. A. Hargroye $1.00; Miss Thelmo Smith $1.00; Mr. Ector $1.00; Mr. Roberts $1.00; Miss C. Kelsey $1.00; Mr. Purdy $5.00; Mr. Prather $2.00; Mr. Joel Smith $2.50; Mrs. Sadie Cash $1.00. Total $40.40.

TOTAL—$22.607.72.

DELTAS WIN UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND TROPHY—President Richard V. Moore of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., is shown awarding a beautiful trophy to Delta President Carrie Pittman Davis while several of her sorors look on. The trophy was awarded to Gamma Zeta Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for raising the highest amount of money for the United Negro College Fund drive during the annual Pan-Hellenic Council tea held at Bethune-Cookman College recently. The Greek-letter organizations raised over $600 for the fund. President Moore is director of the Florida district of the 1952 campaign. From left to right: Carrie Pittman Davis, Martha M. Berhel, Natalie Williams, Marion M. Speight, Lula Goolsby and Larry James Hyde.

Raullerson New Aide to UNCF Head

NEW YORK—The appointment of Calvin H. Raullerson, New York, as assistant to W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, was announced at fund headquarters, 22 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Previous to his association with the fund in February, 1952, Mr. Raullerson served as associate editor and project director of "Who's Who in the United Nation," published in 1951 and as instructor of political science at Brooklyn College. He is a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University, one of the member institutions of the fund.

Assistant UNCF Director Named As Aide To Trent

New York—The appointment of Calvin H. Raullerson, New York, as assistant to Mr. W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund has been announced today at Fund headquarters 22 East 54th Street.

Previous to his association with the Fund in February, 1952, Mr. Raullerson served as Associate Editor and Project Director of "Who's Who In The United Nations," published in 1951 and as Instructor of Political Science at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, one of the member institutions of the Fund.

In announcing Mr. Raullerson's appointment Mr. Trent said that the Fund's program which has recently been expanded to include a five-year capital funds building campaign, in addition to its regular annual Appeals in support of the yearly operating budgets of its member institutions, necessitated the addition to the national headquarter's staff. The two fund-raising campaigns will be coordinated by Mr. Trent, who has served as Executive Director of the Fund since it was established in 1944.

Dr. Connie Odom Named To Position In UNCF

NEW YORK— Dr. Connie R. Y. Odom, medical consultant to the Texas State Department of Health and an alumna of Samuel Huston College, was elected president of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund Alumni by delegates attending their sixth annual conference held recently at Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida.

A report on the two-day conference was made here this week by Randall L. Tyus, field director of the Fund. Talks by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund and head of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, and others spotlighted attention on the needs of the Fund's member colleges, said Mr. Tyus.

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Elected with Dr. Odom as officers of the alumni's National Council were: 1st vice president, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, New York; 2nd vice president, Atty. William N. Lovelace, Cincinnati; 3rd vice president, Mrs. Leona J. Williams, Chicago; secretary, Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, Atlanta; assistant secretary, Walter Washington, Utica, Miss., and treasurer, John H. Dickerson, Daytona Beach, Fla.

A new note was added to the conference, according to Mr. Tyus' report, by the presence for the first time of student delegates. Students from Bethune-Cookman, host college, LeMoyne, Johnson C. Smith and Paine College participated in the panel discussions and public meetings.

Invitations for the 1953 conference were extended to the conference by delegates from Atlantic City, Washington, D. C., and Hampton Institute, Va. The delegates, in a close ballot, voted to meet next year at Hampton.

'WHO'S WHO' IN WORLD OF FINANCE TOURS FIVE COLLEGES FOR NEGROES

Industrialists Impressed With Atlanta Schools

Students Greet Financiers Here In Spelman Chapel

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

A multi-million dollar building program, backed by capital from "big Northern and Southern industrialists," was envisioned for private institutions yesterday by United Negro College Fund officials travelling with a hosts of financiers who planed into Atlanta to peer at the buildings and students of five Atlanta colleges.

The top-ranking industrialists left for Tuskegee institute yesterday after an on-the-fly tour of five institutions and a convocation at Spelman college. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and the United Negro College Fund, said the program today will depict Tuskegee's influence in meeting community needs.

The industrialists visited Atlanta to learn about six Atlanta colleges which will receive approximtely $5,000,000 from a $25,00,000 drive for capital improvements in 31 private institutions.

Spokesman for the group said they were "very much impressed" with the program and facilities of Morehouse, Spelman, Clark, Atlanta university and Morris Brown. Hughes Spalding, Atlanta attorney, said that because of time limitations the group did not visit Gammon Theological seminary which under a master plan would be relocated near the Atlanta university physical plant.

"I think the program here is wonderful," Charles Dollard, president of Carnegie corporation, said. "Of course, this is nothing new to me. I've been here before."

TOUR SIGNIFICANT

W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, felt that the Atlanta tour was particularly "significant" for the future of private Negro colleges.

"Heretofore," he said, "Southern industrialists have been content to let Northern philanthropists aid private colleges in the South. We have now a coalition of big Northern and Southern industrialists."

Trent emphasized that these industrialists will not attempt to influence the actions of colleges receiving the funds. Respective board of trustees, he said, will determine what is to be done with the money.

CHAPEL ASSMEBLY

More than 3000 students and professors crammed into Sisters' Chapel to see the visiting industrialists. "Oooh's' and "Aah's' gushed from the audience as Dr. Clement introduced the tycoons who constitute a 'Who's Who'" in the world of finance and industry.

After musical selections by the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman choir a duo from Clark college and a sextet from Morris Brown college, Harvey Firestone, Jr., chairman of the board of Firestone Rubber Co., sponded with a brief address.

"The college here,' he said, doing a splendid bit of work." He expressed thanks for 'courteous" treatment which group received and added: want to come again."

GROUP OF FRIENDS

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, presided. Before introducing the industrialists, he called them a group of friends who are interested in what we are trying to do."

Among those introduced were Richard K. Mellon, chairman of the board of the Mellon National Bank; Winthrop C. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank; John D. Rockefeller III; Robert W. Woodruff, chairman of the executive committee of the Coca Cola Co.

Also Charles Bryan, Jr., president of the Pullman Standard Car Co.; Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corp.; John Stuart, chairman of the Quaker Oats Co.; and Attorneys Hughes Spalding and E. Warren Moise.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS

After the ceremony, John D. Rockefeller III, who has already contributed $5,000,000 to the effort was besieged by autograph-hunters and the curious. He was rescued by Dr. Clement.

Dr. Patterson said he will show the industrialists the work Tuskegee is doing in veterinary medicine, and ow-cost housing. He said the drive is successful Tusegee institute will erect an building for the school of engineering and a modern power plant.

Attorney Hughes Spalding, a key local backer of the drive, said the industrialists came here to "look over what they (local colleges) had and to determine, in a sense, what they needed."

He summarized comments of the financiers: "They were very much impressed and very pleased with the presidents, faculties and the students of the institutions they visited."

Many of the industrialists arrived Friday morning. "The New York Group," however, was delayed. Winthrop Aldrich did not arrive until the afternoon. A spokesman said his plane ran into bad weather.

Business Leaders Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 22 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute rolled out the welcome mat today for visiting business leaders who propose to raise 25 million dollars for higher education for Negroes.

Tuskegee is one of 32 southern Negro colleges that would share in proceeds of the proposed fund-raising campaign.

Those in the party included Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase National Bank, Richard K. Mellon of the Mellon National Bank and John D. Rockefeller III.

Rockefeller started the campaign with a million-dollar contribution.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, conducted the visitors on a tour of the campus.

Financiers Meet Today At University Convocation

A flock of top ranking industrialists and financiers will arrive in Atlanta today for an educational tour of Atlanta institutions that will benefit from a proposed drive to raise $25,000,000 for capital improvements in private Negro schools.

The industrialists will arrive by planes from different sections of the country. They will assemble at Harkness hall at Atlanta university at 12:30 p. m.

The nation-wide drive will be called the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro colleges. Although the effort will not begin until 1953, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has already contributed $5,000,000.

The financiers, headed by Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller III and Winthrop Aldrick, will tour Atlanta university, Clark college, Gammon Theological seminary, Morehouse college, Morris Brown and Spelman college.

Students and faculty members of the institutions will gather in Sisters chapel at Spelman college at 3:30 p. m. today to meet the industrialists and financiers, who will leave on a special train at 5 p. m. for Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, has announced Atlanta colleges will receive approximately $5,000,000 of the $25,000,000.

Labor Chiefs Endorse UNCF

NEW YORK—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), have both endorsed the 1952 campaign of the United Negro College Fund. The fund is seeking to raise $1,500,000 in support of 32 private, accredited colleges and universities serving the Negro youth of America.

Army Personnel Gives To College Fund Drive

Special to Atlanta Daily World

FORT BENNING, Ga. — Final tabulations by Capt. Ralph J. Davis, assistant adjutant and fund chairman of the United Negro College Fund Drive in the First Student Brigade this week showed a total of $754.48 collected from personnel of the Brigade during the Drive. The announcement of final totals culminated an appeal that lasted for two successive pay days among Army personnel stationed, or in training, at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Individual unit totals were: Headquarters and Service Company, (Brigade cadre) $48.57; 1st Student Regiment, $353.97; 2d Student Regiment, $105.88; and 1st Officer Candidate Regiment, $246.06.

Other unit chairmen assisting Captain Davis in the collection of funds were: 2d Lt. Ted Vance, 1st Student Regiment; 2d Lt. Norris G. Mann, Jr., 2d Student Regiment and 1st Lt. Sam K. Thompson, 1st Officer Candidate Regiment.

Aside from the pecuniary donation the campaign also engendered an inestimable degree of unit consciousness of this worthwhile drive and the motivating influence behind its purpose.

Support The United Negro College Fund Program

The position of the private Negro college today in the American society, is a very significant one. It is significant because, from these very colleges were acquired the tools of leadership which have been responsible in giving us much of the freedom we enjoy today.

Still today, it is to these institutions that the nation must look for many of the professionally and technically trained Negro men and women needed to help raise the level of education, and help to further economic progress and understanding among its people. It is to these colleges that the Negro citizens of this country must look to for leadership.

The drive to raise funds for the United Negro College Fund is in full swing here in Atlanta. Volunteer workers, college officials and leaders of the community are urging every man, woman and child to come to the aid of this drive.

To support the College Fund drive in Atlanta and the area, is the responsibility to all people, a region and a nation that rests upon the shoulders of the private Negro colleges and universities.

It is once again that the Fund makes an appeal to all of us to help the 32 colleges and universities. These fine accredited institutions, now training nearly 25,000 young Negro men and women, do not ask that you pay the full cost of their operation. These colleges are already providing for about 90 per cent of their budget needs themselves. What they really need is the extra ten per cent to help bridge the gap.

Those of us who have not given to the local drive should do so today. Your dimes and dollars count. In the final analysis, these dimes and dollars add up to thousands and the thousands of dollars go to prepare young men and women for useful service to their communities and their country.

Remember that when we give to the College Fund drive, we are not only giving to educational institutions, but we are making an investment. This investment may determine what kind of future may be in store for your son or daughter. Give to the College Fund drive today.

Negro College Fund Speaker Sounds Warning Against Use Of Money To Hide Democracy Faults

NEW YORK—The people of our country must realize that the portrait painted of America by Red propagandists in the minds of Asians and Africans cannot be changed by giving money, W. Stuart Symington said yesterday in a speech made at the opening meeting of the 1952 campaign of the United Negro College Fund.

Nor can we win the loyalty of these foreign people without closing the gap at home between our stated ideals and our day-to-day practices, he told an audience of over 500 persons in the Terrace Room of the Hotel Plaza. The meeting marked the ninth annual nation-wide campaign of the Fund to raise $1,500,000 in support of 32 private accredited Negro colleges and universities associated with it.

Mr. Symington, former chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and recently announced candidate for the Senate from Missouri, urged support of the Fund's campaign as a means of tearing down the barriers which forbid Negroes the advantages of citizenship.

The overflow crowd of guests also heard President Harold L. Trigg of St. Augustine's College, a member institution of the Fund, describe the benefits that have accrued to the colleges from the money raised by the College Fund. C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune magazine and national chairman for 1952, presided at the meeting.

Among those introduced from the dias were: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the Fund's National Council; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, associate Council chairman and head of the New York City Women's division; Stanley C. Hope, New York City Men's Division chairman; and Mrs. Louise Morris, head of the Uptown Division of the New York City campaign.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir of 45 voices, under the direction of William Dawson, sang.

UNFC Opens Ninth Annual Appeal For Funds

The United Negro College Fund has opened its 1952 nation-wide campaign for $1,500,000 to help meet current operating expenses of 32 of the nation's leading private Negro colleges and universities. In its 9th annual appeal the Fund continues to have the active support of such distinguished Americans as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will again serve as Chairman of the National Council, Winthrop W. Aldrich, National Treasurer, C. D. Jackson, 1952 National Campaign Chairman and Thomas A. Morgan, Chairman, Board of Directors.

The UNCF is an incorporated organization founded in 1944 to raise current operating funds for private Negro colleges and universities in a single cooperative drive instead of many individual appeals. The member institutions of the Fund are the chief source of professionally trained Negro men and women—the teachers, social workers, lawyers, ministers, doctors and other community leaders of our nearly 15,000,000 Negro citizens, one-tenth of this nation's population. The money raised is needed for scholarship aid, enlargement of faculty to meet increased enrollment, improvement of libraries, laboratory and teaching equipment and supplies. Organized campaigns will be conducted in major cities in every part of the country.

Declared one of the best campaign investments in our city, by its Chairman, Bank President Wallace Davis, the United Negro College Fund Campaign returns to the city of New Orleans about two dollars for every dollar that is taken up locally. In other words, the complete returns to Xavier and Dillard Universities last year were:

$43,541.90—Xavier University
33,336.64—Dillard University

This total nearly doubles the amount of money raised in the New Orleans Campaign. Unlike many other national fund-raising activities, New Orleans gets more investment in the United Negro College Fund than from any other national campaign.

Locally, the campaign is headed up by Mr. Davis, president of the Hibernia National Bank, assisted by Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., as treasurer. Other members of the executive committee which include members from all major faiths and both racial groups are: Mother M. Agatha, S.B.S., Joseph Bernard, Ernest A. Carrere, Haidel J. Christophe, E. F. Creekmore, Dr. Rivers Frederick, James Gilly, Jr., Lester E. Kabacoff, Victor Labat, Andre Lapeyre, Monte M. Lemann, Thomas F. Regan, Most Rev. Joseph Rummel, Edgar B. Stern and L. Kemper Williams. Since the local campaign is handled largely on a mail basis, many persons who may be interested in the campaign may not actually be contacted by the representatives of it. Interested people are, therefore, urged to send their contribution to:

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, INC.
P. O. Box 2393
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

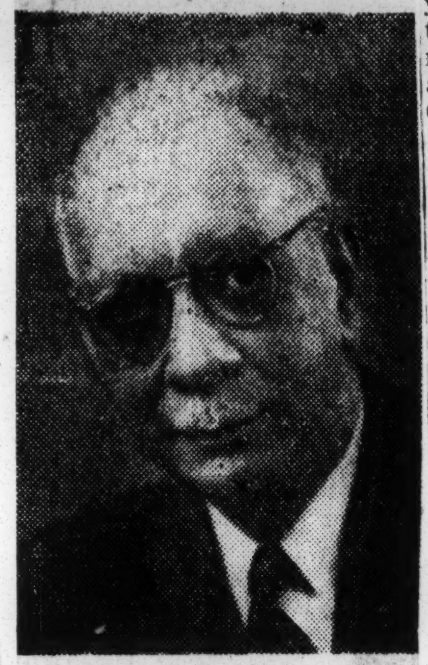
NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

The launching of the 1952 drive for support of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., will serve to focus public attention on the importance of the Fund's program for helping Negro youth in this country achieve higher education. The $1,500,000 sought as this year's goal is vital to keep in sound operation the thirty-two colleges aided.

Most of the colleges helped by the Fund are in the South, where 73 per cent of Negroes of college age live and where, by law or custom, they must attend separate schools. Of the 89,000 Negroes in college today, more than 75,000 are attending Negro institutions. Ninety-three per cent of those in private Negro colleges are enrolled in the colleges united in the college fund.

These educational institutions must keep tuition at a minimum, for most of their students come from low-income families. Endowments are small and there are few wealthy alumni. Generous contributions by the public, sent to the United Negro College Fund at 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, will help to produce many more trained citizens for the United States. These citizens, in turn, will add immeasurably to community progress and to greater interracial understanding wherever they serve.

Publisher College Fund Co-Chairman



P. B. Young, publisher of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, has accepted appointment as national co-chairman of the 1952 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it was disclosed last week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and founder and president of the Fund.

Mr. Young has been a member of the organization's National Council since it was founded in 1944. He will serve with C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune, the national business magazine, in heading up the nation-wide appeal. The United Negro College Fund seeks to raise money each year to meet the cost of operation of 32 private colleges and universities.

UNCF Lists Five Among New Fellows

NEW YORK — Five students from member colleges of the United Negro College Fund were listed among fifty-three Opportunity Fellowship recipients recently announced by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

The five students were among thirty-one Negroes in the group of fifty-three who will receive grants for training and study.

The fellowships, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in twenty-eight different fields including medicine, law, art, anthropology and the sciences. As in the past, Opportunity Fellowships are young people, mostly between the ages of 20 and 27.

The five students who attended member institutions of the United Negro College Fund were Matthew Burks, a graduate of Tougaloo College; Samuel DuBois Cook, a graduate of Morehouse College; Mrs. Yolande Hargrave Chambers, a graduate of Hampton Institute; Martha Zenia Flowers and M. Carl Holman, graduates of Fisk University.

Planning Drive Of College Fund

Saunders E. Walker, head of the English department at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and Miss Florence Read, president, Spellman College, Atlanta, Ga., will share the speakers platform Monday evening when the first meeting for the 1952 United Negro College Fund drive is held at Phillis Wheatley Association, Cedar Ave. S. E. and E. 46th Street.

Hampton Institute alumni are in charge of the session—a special meeting of the Inter-Alumni Council—when plans will be presented to local campaign leaders. A national goal of $1,500,000 has been set with 32 private accredited Negro colleges to benefit from the campaign. Approximately 26,000 students attend these schools.

Miss Minerva Haywood is in charge of meeting arrangements. Mack Carlton serves as Council president and Ethel S. Storey is program chairman. Miss Read is director of the United Negro College Fund in the Cleveland area and will be honored during the meeting.

Mr. Walker is now on leave from Tuskegee Institute and is studying at Western Reserve University toward his doctorate degree. He will address the group on "The Importance of the Negro College Fund."

He will point out that Negroes comprise about one-tenth of the

nation's population — 15,000,000 citizens—75,000 of which have graduated from these schools. The national goal represents one-tenth of the combined annual educational budgets of the 32 colleges. They are located in the region where 73 per cent of the Negroes of college age live. More than half of the private Negro college graduates become teachers.

Herman Moss is chariman of the 1952 campaign with Mayor Thomas A. Burke as honorary chariman and Walter Wills, Jr. as co-chairman. George W. Behner is vice-chairman and Ernest N. Wagley is treasurer. National Council leaders are Clyde T. Foster, T. M. Girdler and C[illegible]bourne George.

The meeting Monday precedes the actual opening of the drive by one month. During the next 30 days Mr. Moss and leaders in all segments of industrial, commercial civic and professional life in the community will complete plans aimed at success in the annual drive.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

New York—Five students from member colleges of the United Negro College Fund were listed among the 53 Opportunity Fellowship recipients recently announced by the John Hay Whitney Foundation. The five students were among 31 Negroes in the group of 53 who will receive grants for training and study.

The Fellowships, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in 12 different fields including Medicine, Law, Art, Anthropology and the Sciences. As in the past, Opportunity Fellows are young people, mostly between the ages of 20 and 27.

The five students who attended member institutions of the United Negro College Fund were: Matthew Burks, a graduate of Tougaloo College; Samuel DuBois Cook, a graduate of Morehouse College; Mrs. Yolande Hargrave Chambers a graduate of Hampton Institute; Martha Zenia Flowers and M. Carl Holman graduates of Fisk University.

Mr. Burks, a native of Philadelphia, Missouri, was the first Negro Psychologist-Extern in a state supported hospital in Mississippi. With an Opportunity Fellowship for support, he will begin graduate study to prepare himself for a career as a psychologist in Mississippi.

A graduate of Morehouse College, Samuel DuBois Cook went to Ohio State University where he pursued graduate study in Political Science. He maintained an outstanding academic record despite the fact that he was the sole support of his mother. The Fellowship will enable him to complete his Ph.D. dissertation without having to support himself at the same time.

Mrs. Chambers will continue her legal education at Yale University Law School. Miss Flowers of Winston Salem, North Carolina, will continue her studies in Voice at the Julliard School of Music.

Mr. Holman of Atlanta, Georgia, is a student at Yale University. He will continue study and creative work in playwriting.

The Opportunity Fellowships are made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background or region of residnce, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities to make their richest contribution to society.

Great music to be sung by Negro choirs on ABC

Four Negro college choirs will perform over the ABC radio network on the four Sundays in February, at 9:00 a.m., PST (KECA, 7:30 a.m., PST). St. Augustine's college choir, Raleigh, N. C., will be heard tomorrow in the following selections: "Gloria Patria" and "Adoremus Te" both by Palestrina; "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod; "Alleluia," Randall Thompson; "Great and Marvelous," Gaul; "Let Us Break Bread Together," a spiritual arranged by Noah Ryder, and "I'll Never Turn Back," Dett.

Numbers to be sung Feb. 10 by the Hampton Institute choir are: "Now Is The Month of Maying," Thomas Morley; "De Profundis," Gluck; "Ave Maria," Jacob Arcadelt; "Echo Song," Lassus; "O Praise Ye God," Tachaikowsky; "Glorification," Christiansen; "Song of Our Saviour," Julia Perry; "Go Tell It on the Mountain," a spiritual arranged by Dett; "O What A Beautiful City," a spiritual arranged by Dawson, and "Set Down Servant," a spiritual arranged by Shaw.

The Fisk University choir will present the following program Feb. 17: "Sooner in the Morning," spiritual; "Call the Remembrance," Richard Farrant; "Justorum Animae," Orlando di Lasso; "Give to Jehovah," Heinrich Schutz; "O Heart Subdued with Grieving," Johannes Brahms; "In the Year the King Uzziah Died," David McK. Williams, and "Rise, Shine, for Thy Light is A-Coming," spiritual.

Selections to be sung Feb. 24 by the Xavier group are: "One Hundred and fiftieth Psalm," Cesar Franck; "Ave Maria," Norman Bell; "Green Rafters," Jack Duro; "Our Sweet Saviour Dear," Norman Bell; "Every Wind that Blows," Leighton Lucas; "Loch Lomand," arranged by Norman Bell; "Black Is the Color of My True Love's Hair," arranged by Stuart Churchill, and "Every Time I Feel the Spirit," arranged by William H. Smith.

"Negro College Choirs" is a special feature of the ABC Public Affairs Department, presented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund.

5 Presidents of UNCF Colleges Is Series Speakers

NEW YORK — Five presidents of colleges aided by the United Negro College Fund will be heard during the month of June in brief talks marking the Fund's ninth annual appeal on the American Broadcasting Company's College choir series.

Speaking Sunday, June 1, will be President W. J. Trent Sr., of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C. whose choir will be featured that day; June 8, Wiley college choir, Marshall, Tex., with President J. S. Scott; June 15, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., President Richard V. Moore; June 22, Shaw university choir, and President W. R. Strassner; June 29, A. W. Dent, preisdent of Dillard university, of New Orleans, will speak at the midway point during the concert of the Dillard university choir.

Beginning the third year, the ABC College choir series, presented in co-operation with the United Negro College Fund, features outstanding choirs of the colleges and universities aided by the Fund.

The series is heard at 10:30-11 a.m.-EDT, over the ABC cross-country network.

U.S. Business Leaders To Inspect Negro Colleges Here; Fund Sought

A $25,000,000 fund-raising drive to enable 32 non-state supported Negro colleges in the South to make much-needed capital improvements is the long-range objective of a group of the nation's top-flight business leaders who will visit Atlanta Friday.

Purpose of the trip by the group, called the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges, is to inspect Atlanta's six Negro educational institutions and Tuskeegee Institute in Alabama.

A spokesman for the men, who include John D. Rockefeller III, Richard K. Mellon of the Mellon National Bank, Winthrop W. Aldrich of Chase National Bank, Harvey S. Firestone Jr., and others, said although the drive for funds will not officially begin until the first of the year "a substantial sum has already been raised."

The movement was launched recently by John D. Rockefeller Jr., who started the campaign with a $5,000,000 contribution.

Growing government aid may mean end of financially ailing colleges, educators' survey declares. Story on Page 20.

an Atlanta member of the committee said the money would be used solely for improvement and expansion of physical facilities for Southern Negro colleges privately financed.

"We do not propose to finance the college," he explained, "but to permit those schools that have been having a rather difficult time meeting financial obligations to build new dormitories, laboratories, classrooms, gymnasiums and other structures."

"It is our underlying aim," he added, "that these colleges can become self-sufficient."

Atlantans who are participating in the movement are Robert W. Woodruff, chairman of the executive committee of the Coca-Cola Co.; Harrison Jones, Coca-Cola director, and Attorneys Hughes Spalding and E. Warren Moise.

Members of the committee, who will fly here from various parts of the nation, are scheduled to assemble in Harkness Hall, Atlanta University, at 12:30 p. m. Friday.

Their itinerary for Friday afternoon includes a tour of Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Spelman College. Saturday they will inspect Tuskegee Institute.

The local inspection is the first of a group of such tours members of the committee will make.

Business and industrial leaders expected for the Atlanta tour include:

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., General Motors board chairman; Robert E. Wilson, board chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana; Devereux C. Josephs, president of New York Life Insurance Co.; Rockefeller; Mellon; Firestone; Charles Bryan Jr., president of Pullman Standard Car Co.; George John R. Davis, vice-president of Ford Motor Co.;

Monroe G. Dial, president of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.; Charles Dollard, president of Carnegie Corp.; Alvin C. Eurich, vice-president of the Ford Fund for Advancement of Education; Lindsley Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Lawrence J. MacGregor, president of Summit Trust Co.; John L. McCaffrey, president of International Harvester Co.; M. W. Robertson, chairman of the finance committee, Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Harold H. Swift, chairman of Swift and Co., and others.

Negro Colleges Deserve Help

Leaders of both white and colored races welcome the outstanding group of American business and industrial leaders to Atlanta Friday for an inspection of the city's six Negro colleges as part of the plan to raise $25,000,000 for 32 privately financed Southern Negro institutions.

Such Atlanta men as Robert W. Woodruff, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Co.; Harrison Jones, Coca-Cola director, and Attorneys Hughes Spalding and E. Warren Moise are taking part in the movement and have invited these national leaders here.

Coolheaded men have long recognized that the first step in removing present injustices and discriminations against the Negro is through education and understanding. Since the Negro is the largest minority group in the American population, hardheaded businessmen realize that this reservoir of manpower that has moved to urban centers with increasing speed in recent years presents economic and social problems of considerable gravity. At the same time, properly utilized, this manpower can play an increasingly important role in the American economy.

All calm-thinking citizens realize that resorting to racial bias, prejudice and hate is not the solution. Rather, it prevents solution and adds further to economic and social woes. Such tactics are largely the work of politicians who seek to maintain their power through whipping up hate and inciting fear.

Through education and understanding, this huge segment of our population can become a productive and happy group that will add vastly to the economic health of the Southern regions.

Much good has been accomplished already through the Southern regional education program toward providing opportunities for advanced training for Negro specialists in many fields. Negro colleges are playing an important part in this program. They need to be strengthened and the education level of the colored population raised accordingly.

We are glad that men like John D Rockefeller III, Richard K. Mellon of the Mellon National Bank, Winthrop W. Aldrich of Chase National Bank, Harvey S. Firestone Jr. and others of like stature are interested in this problem. They realize that to raise the educational level of this large group of American citizens will result in a strengthening of the American economy and democratic system.

In this connection, the South's expanding economy has a place for all its citizens, regardless of race. The Southern governors, in session this week, have noted this fact.

The Southern Association of Science and Industry, attacking the obstacles that have obstructed Southern advancement in the past, also is aware of the tremendous job ahead of providing the trained manpower to meet the needs of the region. It, too, is contributing greatly.

In spite of the many problems still remaining, the South is making tremendous progress in racial relationships and in providing opportunities for all its citizens. The job requires intelligence and patience and we welcome all the constructive help we are entitled to receive.

National Industrialists Convene At Atlanta University Center

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3- One of the most powerful and distinguished groups of business and industrial leaders ever to gather in the whole southern area was on the campus of the Atlanta University Center on Friday to inspect the six private institutions of higher education for Negroes in the interest of the National Mobilization of Recourses for the United Negro Colleges Program.

Gathering around noon in the board room of Harkness Hall at Atlanta University, the group then lunched at the Bumstead Hall dining room and afterwards attended a university center convocation in Sister's Chapel on the campus of Spelman College. Over 2,000 students, faculty members and trustees attended.

In the time between their luncheon and the convocation, the group inspected the work and buildings at Atlanta University, Spelman, Clark, Moris Brown and Morehouse.

At the convocation, after the introduction of each member of the party by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, who presided, Harvey Firestone Jr., chairman of the board of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, made the following response: "Knowing of the very heavy schedule which you still have ahead for us, I am going to make my remarks brief on behalf of the members of our party here. I want to express to you our sincere appreciation for the opportunity to visit and to get better acquainted. With the six member institutions of Atlanta, your colleges are doing a splendid piece of work and it has been a real pleasure to make this visit. I also wish to express our thanks for the many courtesies to us during our stay. President Clement, we want to come again."

In presenting the guests, President Clement stated: "It is my very great pleasure and privilege to introduce to this special convocation a group of friends who are interested in what we are trying to do."

From New York, there were the following: Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Devereux C. Josephs, president, New York Life Insurance Company; John D. Rockefeller Brothers Fund; Samuel D. Leidesdorf senior partner, S. D. Leidesdorf and Company; Charles Dillard, president, Carnegie Corporation; J. R. Warwick, vice president Morey, Humn & Johnstone, incorporated; Charles Bryant Jr., president, Pullman Standard Car Company; Lawrence J. MacGregor, president, Summit Trust Company, Summit, N.J.; C. Everett Bacon of Spencer Trask and Company; Lindsley Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation; George Burchum of the Chase National Bank, and Steve Hannagan of the famed public relations firm.

From Chicago, Ill., the visiting group included Harold H. Swift, chairman of Swift and Company; John Stuart, chairman of Quaker Oats Company; E. H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories and Robert E. Wilson, chairman of Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

From Pittsburgh came Richard K. Mellon, chairman of the Mellon National Bank; A. W. Robertson, chairman of the Finance Committee of Westinghouse Electric Corporation; A. W. Murray, president, Scaife Company, and B. Homer Hall, director of the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation.

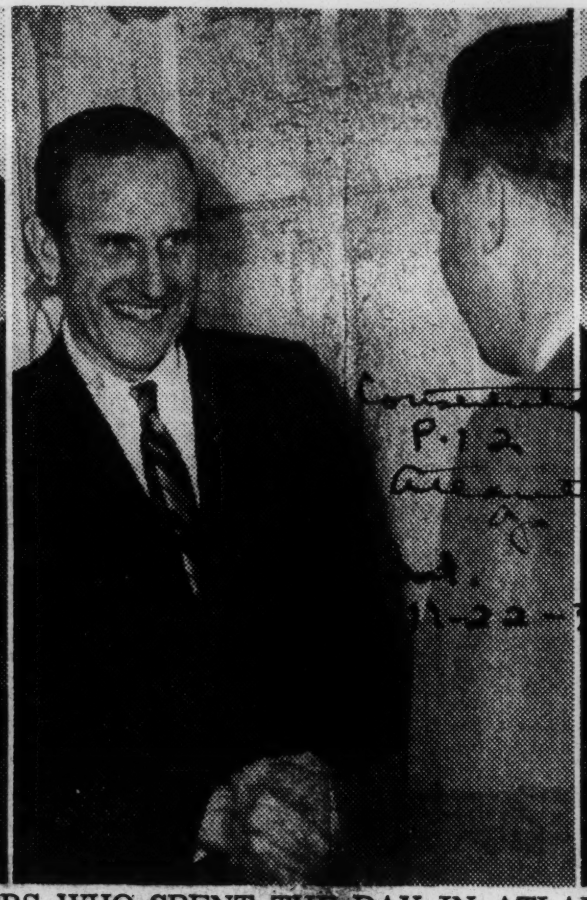
In addition to Mr. Firestone, who came from Cleveland, there were Royce G. Martin, president of the Electric Auto Lite Company and Joseph Thomas, secretary and general counsel of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

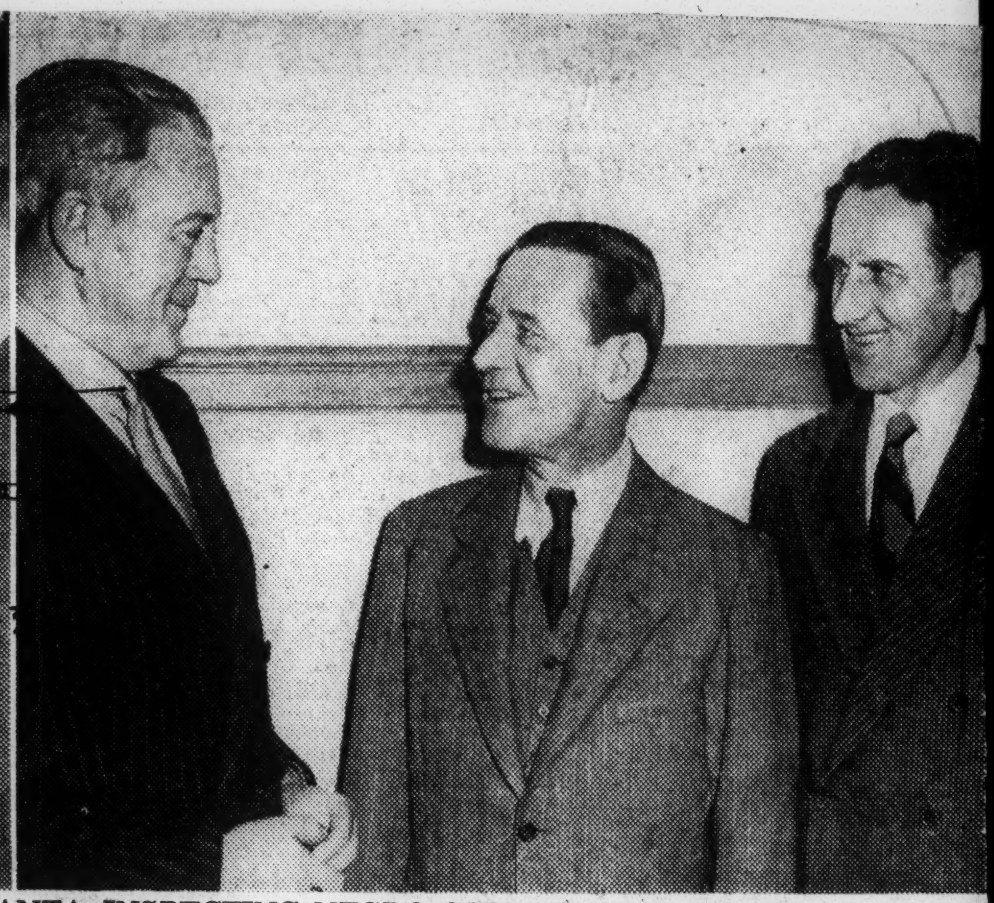
In the Atlanta group were Robert W. Woodruff, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Coca Cola Company; Harrison Jones, a director of the Coca Cola Company; Ivan Allen Jr. of the Ivan Allen Company and Attorneys Elbert T. Tuttle, Hughes Spalding and E. Warren Moise.

Also participating on the program were President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, who gave the invocation and President Henry V. Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary, who offered the benediction.

The guests heard a musical program that included the 100-voice Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman chorus; a duet from Clark College and a secret from Morris Brown College.

Following the convocation, the visitors toured the Spelman College campus and then went to Gamma Theological Seminary before leaving by special train for Tuskegee Institute for the last leg of their trip before returning home.





SOME OF THE NATION'S LEADING FINANCIERS WHO SPENT THE DAY IN ATLANTA INSPECTING NEGRO COLLEGE FACILITIES

Devereux Josephs, Robert W. Woodruff, Winthrop Aldrich, Cha rles Dollard, Dr. Rufus Clement . . . John D. Rockefeller III, C. E. Younger . . . Richard K. Mellon, Harvey Firestone Jr., Raymond Firestone

Rockefeller, Firestone and Aldrich Tour Negro Colleges in Fund Drive

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

Twenty-five of the richest men in the world, seeking to raise $25,000,000 for the Negro colleges of the South, streamed into Atlanta by private plane Friday, inspected six Negro colleges, ate broiled chicken, listened to some singing and took off again.

Harvey Firestone Jr., the voice of the sponsor on the Voice of Firestone radio program, served as the voice of the visiting millionaires in an appearance at the Atlanta University campus at the end of the day-long visit.

Said Mr. Firestone:

"Thank you for letting us come. We are proud of the job you are doing here. We'll be back."

John D. Rockefeller III, whose father started the fund off with a donation of $5,000,000, said earlier in the day that the campaign was "tremendously important" to the 31 colleges involved and added, "They are at a very difficult point in their existence."

The millionaires, heading some of the biggest corporations in the country, started pouring into Atlanta early Friday morning from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago. A later planeload from New York, bringing Rockefeller, Lindsay Kimball of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, was delayed by the weather.

Richard K. Mellon, chairman of the board of the Mellon National Bank, said by some members of the party to be "the richest man in the world," was an early arrival who showed intense interest in the five colleges situated on the Atlanta University campus.

Mellon said he had been interested in the project by Robert W. Woodruff, chairman of the executive board of the Coca-Cola Co. since he bought a plantation near Woodruff's at Albany.

"I consider the needs of the Negro colleges of very great importance," Mellon said. "They have a problem, which can only be helped by education and I have every hope that the United Negro College Fund drive will be a success."

The group assembled in a directors' room on the second floor of Harkness Hall, the administration building. The visitors were welcomed by Dr. Rufus A. Clement president of Atlanta University and the presidents of the five colleges in the university center. While they waited for the arrival of Rockefeller's party from New York they stood around chatting informally, talking about the Atlanta weather which they all agreed was "worse" than the weather in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Clements took them on a windy walking tour of some of the newer buildings on the campus and to lunch in the university dining hall built by funds from a group of unidentified donors.

(Several buildings on the campus were paid for by the Rockefeller family.)

In the dining hall the visitors were fed shrimp salad, half a broiled chicken each, French beans, rice, spiced peaches, hot rolls, vanilla ice cream and coffee, while some of the kitchen help gathered at the door just out of sight and looked on interestedly.

After lunch the party made a swift tour by automobile of the Morris Brown, Spelman, Clark, Morehouse and Atlanta University campuses and returned to the Sisters Chapel, where they walked on the stage to the applause of 1,200 students and faculty members.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, delivered the invocation, praying for the "souls who 85 years ago established these institutions" and "those who gave out of their wealth and those who gave out of their poverty that these institutions might exist." The visitors and the students joined in singing a hymn, "Each in His Own Tongue." (Harvey Firestone sang without a book but Rockefeller looked on with Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corp.)

The college glee club, a duet and a sextette, sang for the visitors. Dr. Clement introduced the guests in groups, which included local capitalists last, and the party adjourned to Gammon Theological Seminary. They were to leave immediately after the Gammon inspection for a train trip to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Their planes will pick them up in Montgomery Saturday, a member of the party said.

Other members of the party included: A. W. Robertson, chairman of the finance committee of the Westinghouse Corp.; A. V. Dial, president of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.; Alvin C. Murray, president of the Scaife Co.; B. Homer Hall, director of the Eurich, vice-president of the Ford Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation; Fund for the Advancement of Edu- E. H. Volwiler, president of Abcation; John Stuart, chairman of bott Laboratories; C. Everett Ba- the board of Quaker Oats; Deve- Bryan Jr., president of the Pull- reux Josephs, president of the Mu- man Standard Car Co.; George tual Life Insurance Co. of New W. Merck, president of Merck & York; Robert W. Woodruff, chair- Co.; John R. Davis, vice-president man of the board of the Coca-Cola of the Ford Motor Co.; Morse G. Co.; Winthrop Aldrich, chairman Dial, president of the Union Car- of the board of the Chase National bide and Carbon Corp.; Alvin C. Bank; Charles Dollard, president Eurich, vice-president of the Ford of the Carnegie Corp.; Raymond Foundation; Harvey Firestone Jr., Firestone Jr., president of the president of the Firestone Tire & Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; Rubber Co.; Richard K. Mellon, Charles Dollard, president of the president of the Mellon National Carnegie Corp.; Raymond Firestone Bank; Lindsay Kimball, director Jr., president of the Firestone of the Rockefeller Foundation; Tire & Rubber Co.; Richard K. John D. Rockefeller III, chair- Mellon, president of the Mellon man of the board of the Rockefeller National Bank; Lindsay Kimball, Foundation; C. E. Younger, chair- director of the Rockefeller Foundman of the board of the Younger dation; John D. Rockefeller III, Corp.; Richard K. Mellon, Harvey chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation; C. E. Younger, chairman of the board of the Younger Corp.; Richard K. Mellon, Harvey Firestone Jr., Raymond Firestone

reux Josephs, president of the New York Life Insurance Co.; Raymond C. Firestone, vice-president of Firestone, and Steve Hannagan, founder of the famed public relations firm.

The local group included Woodruff, Harrison Jones, a director and former board chairman of Coca-Cola; Hughes Spalding, Elbert Tuttle, Warren Moise, Ivan Allen Jr. and Kendall Weisiger.

Dr. Clement said approximately $5,000,000 of the $25,000,000 to be raised will go to the six Atlanta colleges—the largest amount to go to any of the 10 states involved. He said the schools need funds for a new fine arts building, a gymnasium and chapel building at Morehouse; a physical and health educational building at Clark; a classroom and administration building at Morris Brown, and a school of social work building and a student union building at Atlanta University.

Ike Choices Lauded Here By Mellon, Firestone, Swift

By ALEX JOINER

Some of the nation's outstanding business leaders said here Friday they were expecting good things from the Eisenhower administration and praised the men he has thus far named to the new cabinet.

"I haven't felt so good in years," is the way Richard K. Mellon, chairman of the board of Mellon National Bank, put it. He was here with other leaders to study a fund to assist Negro education.

"I feel that if industrial leaders are careful and smart enough there is no reason to anticipate any kind of a depression in the foreseeable future.

"Already since the Eisenhower landslide—and it's the overwhelming aspect of the victory that lends confidence—many new projects that had been held in abeyance have been launched. And while no one can anticipate very far into the future, I feel the whole business outlook is a lot brighter than before the election which certainly showed that people wanted a change."

Harvey Firestone Jr. said he was "very encouraged" by the change in administration which he said will prove "helpful to all people." Firestone said he felt that business would be very good in the months to come "and all next year with the possible exception of a mild adjustment toward the end of the year."

"I am delighted with the good men the new President is choosing to surround himself with," Firestone added.

Harold H. Swift, chairman of the board of Swift & Co., said the country can expect "real leadership" from the new President but added "It is too much to expect any man to change the trends of 20 years overnight.

"We are, however," he added, "in a much better position to get to work to solve all the nation's problems, business and social. We can expect real leadership, if we are a little patient."

Devereux C. Josephs, president of the huge New York Life Insurance Co., said he saw no reason for a depression "looking from here." Josephs said he, and business in general, were looking forward to a "very good, fresh administration."

Thirty Industralists Tour 'Skegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Oldtimers saw re-enacted a new drama in an old setting today when more than thirty of the nation's top business and industrial executices came by train and by plane to see firsthand the activity program of Tuskegee Institute.

The occasion was the visit of the United Negro College Fund Mobilization Board and its guests. The New York party was led by Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman, Chase National Bank and trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago's delegation was headed by Harold H. Swift, chairman, Swift Packing Company, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., along with his cousin Raymond Firestone came from Akron, Ohio. Harrison Jones, director Coca-Cola Company joined the party from Atlanta.

Alabama was represented by Thomas D. Russell, president of the Russell Manufacturing Company and newly elected chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce, and trustee of Tuskegee Institute; John Hendrix Pinson, State Senator and Tuskegee Trustee, and Henry Neil Segret, Tuskegee lawyer and businessman and also a member of the board.

The days were recalled when Robert C. Ogden, William H. Baldwin, William Rosenwald and other industrial leaders of another era organized similar pilgrimages and came by special train to Tuskegee. Today, it was the second and third generation of these benefactors to Tuskegee Institute who came to see for themselves, Tuskegee's unique educational program.

The program of the Mobilization Committee is to raise a capital fund o f$25,000,000 for the plant improvement of the 32 colleges represented in the Fund.

John D. Rockefeller III, whose father opened the drive in 1951 with a gift of $5,000,000 was among those on the tour.

Friday was spent viewing the program of five member colleges in Atlanta. They came to Tuskegee by special train last night, November 21, and spent the morning of Saturday on an inspection tour of the Tuskegee plant and program.

They visited the School of Mechanical Industries, the Carver Foundation Research Laboratories, the Johin A. Andrew Hospital, and the School of Veterinary Medicine.

On a tour into the nearby community, they saw in the Rural Housing program one of the community service projects which Tuskegee sponsors.

Returning to the campus, they witnessed the traditional line of march to chapel and sat spellbound as the Tuskegee Choir and male chorus gave forth with the melodies and fol songs rich in the history of the race.

In presenting the group to the chapel packed audience of students and townsfolk, President F. D. Patterson, who spearheaded the organization of the Unite Negro College Fund, said, "The great heart of the American people, their willingness and concern that the blessings that should be a part of the heritage of all citizens in this democracy of ours, is the hope of the future and the motive behind the gathering of this distinguished group here on our campus today." "We represent not only ourselves, but the other thirty-one member colleges playing host here today," he stated.

Devereux C. Joseph, president, New York Life Insurance Company, responded for his colleagues by stating that the group had received a rapid education in these two days that they will long remember.

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United Fund for the Greater New Orleans Area

P. 3

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President of Dillard University, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the United Fund for the Greater New Orleans Area. The purpose of the Fund is to combine all community fund-raising drives of the New Orleans Area into a single yearly appeal. It is expected that such an appeal will bring greater returns to participating agencies and will provide contributors with an easier method of giving.

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White Colleges form organization similar to United Negro College Fund

8 Small Colleges Form Group To Raise Funds

Courier - Journal

Frankfort, Ky., April 30 (AP)—Eight Kentucky colleges and 11 representatives of business and industry formed an organization today to raise funds for the colleges.

Page Section 2

The application on which a charter was granted to the nonstock, nonprofit Kentucky Independent College Foundation, Inc., of Louisville, stated the institutions are in dire need of more financial aid.

Herald 5-1-52

The participating colleges are Bellarmine, Louisville; Berea, Berea; Centre, Danville; Georgetown, Georgetown; Kentucky Wesleyan, Owensboro; Transylvania, Lexington; Union, Barbourville, and Villa Madonna, Covington.

The nonsectarian foundation will be governed by a board of trustees elected by the members. Any other non-tax-supported institutions may join, provided they are accredited as to scholastic standing by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Donations will be divided equally among the colleges participating in the foundation.

The colleges are represented by their presidents. The business and industrial leaders who joined in chartering the foundation are: Thomas A. Ballantine, Ralph Fontaine, Sidney Rosenblum, J. A. Dishman, Lisle Baker, and G. J. Porter, all of Louisville; Davis E. Geiger, Ashland; R. W. Watt and E. S. Dabney, Lexington; E. R. Price, Wheelwright, and M. K. Eblen, Hazard.

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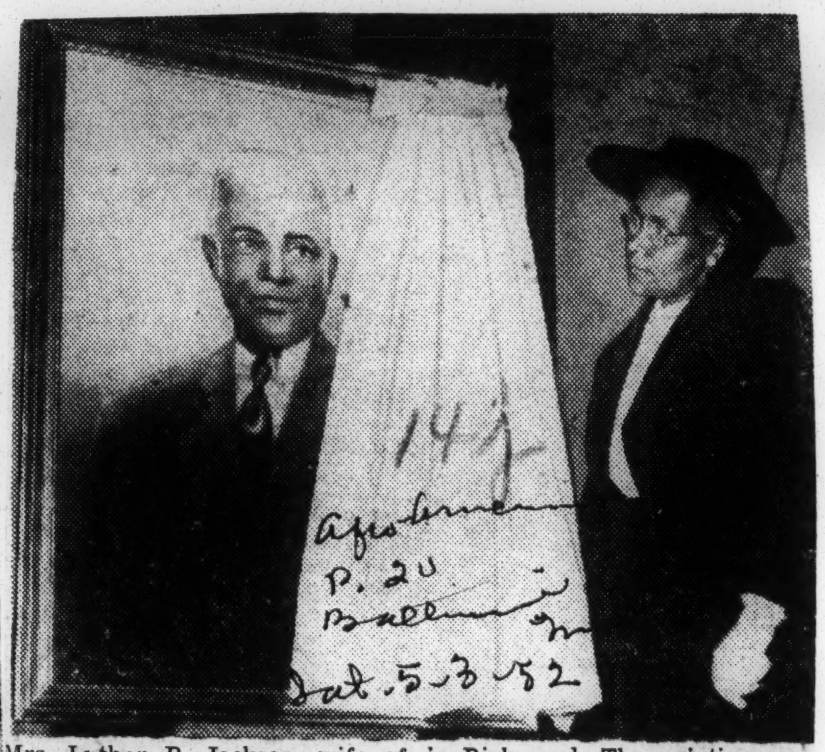
Charles A. Ray, second from left, English professor and news bureau director at North Carolina College, Durham, N.C., who recently received his Ph.D. degree in English Language and Literature from the University of Souhern California. With him, left to right, are: Dr. Louis Wann, English professor at USC; Dr. Frances R. Winkler, only other 1952 recipient of the Ph.D. in English at the college and Mrs. Flora Belle Hill, Los Angeles, sister of Dr. Ray. His dissertation was, 'A Study of Realism in the Writing of Joel Chandler Harris.'



Mrs. Luther P. Jackson, wife of the late Dr. Luther P. Jackson, unveils a painting of her husband that will hang in the Virginia Teachers Association Building in Richmond. The painting was unveiled at the Third District meeting of the VTA held last week at Virginia Union University.

Study In Latin America!

WASHINTON — (NNDA) — A few fellowships for study in Latin America are still open under the Government's educational exchange program for the current year.

Offered under terms of the convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations, which provides for an annual exchange of students between the United States and the Republics which signed the convention, the fellowships are for study and research in Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Applications must be submitted to the International Educational Programs branch, United States Office of Education Washington, by May 20.

The United States government provides transportation both ways, and the host country pays tuition, a monthly maintenance allowance, and in some cases a small allowance for books and incidental expenses. It will probably be necessary for the student to supplement his maintenance allowance from other sources to meet cost-of-living expenses.

Applicants should have United States citizenship, a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, a sufficient knowledge of Spanish to carry on the proposed study, and a good academic or professional record, and be capable of carrying on independent research since appropriate university study facilities are not available in all the countries.

Persons under 35 years of age and veterans are given preference.

McKinney Twins Awarded Spelman Graduates Prize

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Lacy Upton Prize, endowed by the Spelman Graduates Club, was divided equally and given to twin sisters, Mary and Ruth McKinney of Cleveland, Ohio, for "standing highest in the community for Christian character, leadership and scholarship," here, last week.

Miss Malcolm Cited

The 1952 Seymour Finney Prize Winner at Spelman College (for the student who was graduated with the highest scholastic record) is Elizabeth Malcolm of Atlanta, who next year will be enrolled at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Recipient of a General Education Board Award, which will aid in her graduate study, Miss Malcolm became a three-time winner when she was awarded the Lewis Science Prize for proficiency in the sciences.

Wins Tuition

Doris Anita Moultrie of Selma, Alabama, received the Eula Eagleson Award for best representing the spirit of Spelman, and Johnnie Mae Kennebrew of Birmingham Ala., received the Chadwick Tuition Award.

One of the very choice prizes, the $250 Arnett Scholarship sponsored by Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Spelman, was awarded to Mary McKinney. This award was based on high scholastic record and the qualities of character, personality and leadership.

Alumnae Winner

The 1952 Loyalty Fund Scholarship of $250 offered by the Spelman College Alumnae Association, was presented to LaJune McDonald of McRae, Georgia, a member of the Class of 1953.

Others to be signaled out for achievement were Angela E. Ellis of Atlanta who won the Chamberlain Scripture Reading Prize; Emily Alice Davis of College Park, Georgia, who received the Lucinda Hayes Scripture Recitation Prize; and Katey Gohagan of Jacksonville, Florida, who received the award in the Bird Identification Contest.

Jerome Award Open

There was no winner announced for the Jerome Award for Creative Achievement, but honorable mention for a piece of ceramic in this category went to Jacqueline Shelton of Atlanta.

Bishop's Daughter Gets Degree From Catholic U.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Another religious precedent was broken when the daughter of a Methodist Bishop (AME) D. Ward Nichols of the First Episcopal district, Susan Bailey Nichols, took her bachelor of science degree from Fordham. Bishop Nichols told this correspondent that he was interested in the import of interfaith and brotherhood and the broadening of the religious base of sectarianism as well as providing his young daughter with the education and school of her choice.

Considered one of the most popular boys of his class on the campus was Louis Thomas Mitchell, a Harlemite almost blind, also a Fordham graduate. He earned a B. S. from the College of Arts and Sciences.

Mitchell wrote the music for both the junior and senior varsity shows and is considered a gifted poet and musician by his instructors and classmates. He was on scholarship and made an outstanding record while at Fordham.

Paul Williams lauded as he takes degree

WASHINGTON — The honorary degree, Doctor of Architecture, was awarded to Paul R. Williams, of Los Angeles, with words that paid tribute to Williams both as a builder of "low cost homes for working men" and of "individualized private homes" for an international clientele, during the 84th commencement of Howard university here last Friday.

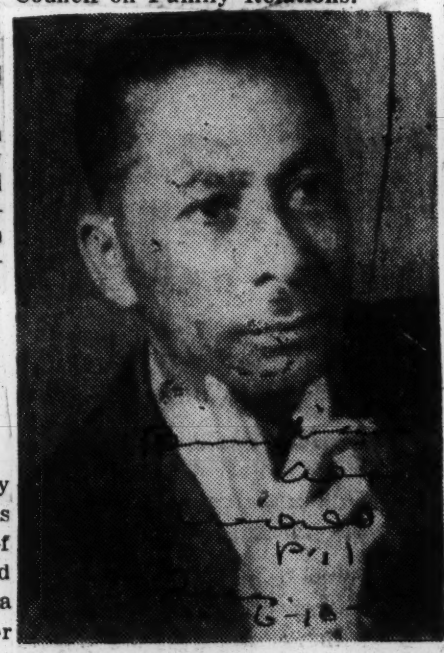
University president Mordecai Johnson, who presented Williams and Judge Waities Waring, formerly of South Carolina, with the degree, contrasted the architect of today, "refined . . . sensitive," with the "Negro orphan, 7-dollar-a-week utility boy" that Williams had been Dr. Johnson said:

Dr. J. Douglass Takes Cairo Post

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, dean of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, has been granted a year's leave of absence to accept a lectureship in the Cairo School for Social Work, Cairo, Egypt.

He was a professor in the social sciences at Fayetteville from 1940 to 1943, and returned in 1947 as chairman of the area of social sciences and dean.

Dr. Douglass was educated at Fisk University and received the doctor of philosophy degree in sociology from Harvard University in 1946. He is the author of several articles and a member of the American Sociological Society, the Rural Sociological Society, the American Association of University Professors and the National Council on Family Relations.



J. D. THOMPSON, of Cottage Grove, Alabama president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, who is scheduled to sail from New York City, Wednesday, June 11 for Oslo, Norway where he will study at the University of Oslo. He has been appointed an A. T. A. (American Teachers Association) delegate to the World Organization of the Teaching Profession scheduled for July in Copenhagen, Denmark.

On the eve of his departure, Mr. Thompson outlined six observations: (1) Inequalities in educational opportunities in Alabama are glaring; (2) Negro citizens are not satisfied with such conditions; (3) this dissatisfaction should be made known; people have every right to use any possible means which are legal and feasible to have these inequalities corrected and (5) in this matter of education the teachers themselves are the logical ones to contend for equal educational opportunities. They should not wait for others to fight their battles. Education concerns all, but teachers are supposed to be the educational leaders. (6) The merits of a fight under the cover is to be questioned. What we have to say and do should be frank and open. We believe our cause to be right and just, we have nothing to be afraid of; nothing to be ashamed of and nothing to hide."

OWEN TROY GETS Th.D FROM UNIV. OF CALIF.

LOS ANGELES - (ANP) - Owen Austin Troy of Pasadena, western official of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination recently received the degree of doctor of theology at the 69th Annual Commencement of the University of Southern California.

He did his concentration in the field of church administration, preaching and pastoral counseling under the faculty of the School of Religion of USC. His doctoral dissertation was on "The Financial System of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church: An Evaluation of the Factors Entering into the Adoption and Practice of Tithing."

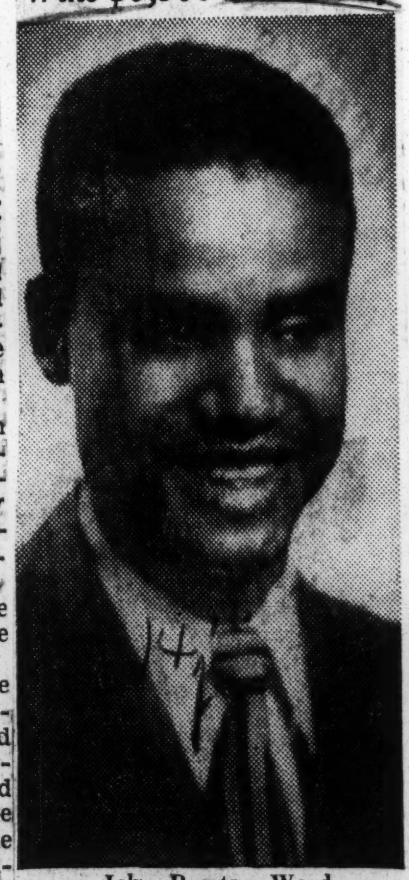
A member of the Pi Epsilon Theta graduate scholastic fraternity, Dr. Troy obtained his master's degree from the University of Chicago, and did his undergraduate work at Pacific Union College.

Dr. Troy is the sixth candidate and first of his race to receive the Th. D. degree from USC.

As departmental secretary of the Pacific Union Conference with offices in Glendale, Dr. Troy's field of responsibility includes California, Arizona, Navada, Utah and Hawaii. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital at Nashville, Tenn. and the Oakwood College in Alabama.

A native Californian, he is married to the former Ruby Bontemps, a daughter of early California settlers. Mrs. Troy is a former school teacher and sister of the noted author and librarian of Fisk University, Arna Bontemps.

Student Blind Since Birth Wins $6,300 Scholarship



John Preston Ward

A 22-year-old Indiana University Negro honor graduate who has been blind since birth has been named one of the twenty winners of New York University's $6,300 Root-Tilden Scholarships for 1952-53, it was announced yesterday by Dean Russell D. Niles of the N. Y. U. School of Law.

The honor graduate is John P. Ward of Marion, Ind. His honors range from membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, to a recent tenure as chief justice of Indiana University's student supreme court. His "textbooks" are phonograph records. He hires readers to record the text material and then plays the records to himself in study periods. His written work is done on a conventional typewriter. In the classroom he takes notes with a Braille writing machine.

The Root-Tilden Scholarships, good for three years of law study at N. Y. U., go to two young men from each of the ten Federal judiciary districts who show promise of becoming outstanding lawyers and public leaders. Winners are selected by state and regional committees composed of prominent jurists, educators and business men.

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Abbott Scholar Tops Honor Roll

JEFFERSON CITY—Mo.—Miss Nina Redd, of Iaegar, W. Va., senior in the Lincoln University School of Journalism and current Abbott Scholar, led the university's fall semester honor roll of 67 students with a straight "A" average, according to the registrars office.

The yound coed is 1951-52 winner of the $500 Robert S. Abbott Memorial scholarship, given by the Chicago Defender for study at the Lincoln Journalism school. The award is given in honor of the late Defender founder, Robert S. Abbott.

3 Colleges Share Vet Scholarships

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three Negro colleges are among the ten Alabama educational institutions sharing in the $8,300 Alabama War Chest Scholarship Fund.

They are Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, $600; Alabama State College, Montgomery, $1,200, and Tuskegee Institute, $900. Total amount for the three colleges is $2,700.

The fund is to be awarded to World War II veterans or to sons and daughters of veterans who have ranked in the upper half of their high school or college class. To be eligible applying students must be in need of money with which to complete their training.

A maximum of $300 may be granted a student in one year, except medical and dental college students who may go as high as $400. The scholarship project is expected to run twelve years.

Monte Irvin Aids Scholarship Fund

DENVER, Col. (ANP)—Monte Irvin, star left fielder of the New York Giants, last week added his name to the list of persons helping to sponsor a drive for a $20,000 scholarship fund at Regis College here to be named after a Negro.

Irvin, convalescing at Mercy Hospital following his tragic injury of his ankle in a baseball game here two weeks ago, was honored by being named an honorary member of the Regis College Alumni.

The scholarship he is aiding is named after Walter Springs, a former Regis athlete who was killed during World War II. It will serve to bring a Negro and a white boy from a Southern state to the college each year.

Fellowships Open For Foreign Study

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — A few fellowships for study in Latin America are still open under the Government's educational exchange for the current year.

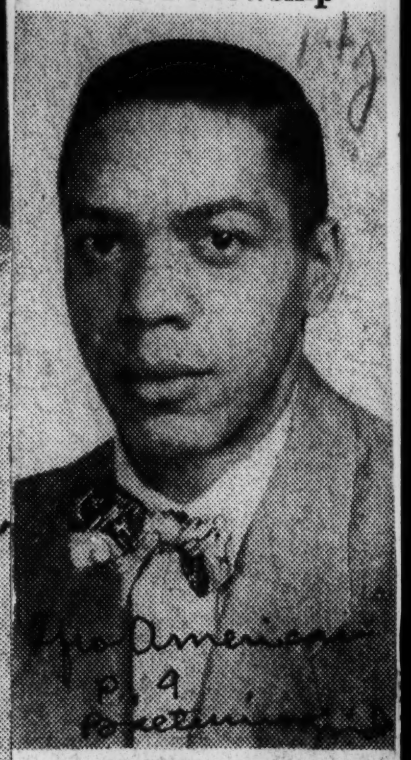
Offered under terms of the convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations, which provides for an annual exchange of students between the United States and the republics which signed the convention, the fellowships are for study and research in Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Applications must be submitted to the International Educational Programs Branch, U.S. Office of Education, by May 20. The U.S. Government provides transportation both ways and the host country pays tuition and a monthly maintenance allowance.

ADAM HAT GIVES URBAN LEAGUE SIXTH FELLOWSHIP.—Elias Lustig, board chairman of Adam Hat company, presenting a $2,400 check for a fellowship grant last week to R. Maurice Moss, (center) associate executive director of the National Urban League. This check, representing the sixth annual renewal grant from the Adam Hat Welfare Fund to the Urban League, provides students tuition and maintenance for graduate study in sociology and economics. Also shown is Julius A. Thomas, (right) the League's industrial relations director.

Last year's fellowship winners were: Maida Springer, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Ruskin college, Oxford, England; Nellie W. Hamm, Cleveland, Ohio, at Western Reserve university, and George Davis, Morristown, N. J., studying at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia university.

Wins Fellowship



ARCHIE YOUNG

Archie R. Young of Camden, N.J. and chemistry instructor at Virginia Union University, who has been awarded the first fellowship established by the Rhom and Haas Co., Philadelphia chemical firm, to assist recent Lincoln University graduates to pursue advanced studies.

A & I State University Student Receives Education Grant

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State University, announces that a General Education Board scholarship has been granted Miss Jean D. Woodson, a June graduate in the Department of Home Economics Education with a major in Clothing and Textiles.

Miss Woodson's selection was based upon her high scholastic average and the recommendation of the faculty and administration of the University. Mr. Robert W. July Assistant Director of the General Education Board, interviewed Miss Woodson. The recipient is a resident of Nashville, and a graduate of Pearl High School. She holds an important office in the following organizations: Kappa Delta Pi, National Honorary Society in Education; Alpha Kappa Mu, National Honor Society; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Student Council; Collegiate Counsellors, and Inter-Fraternity Council.

The purpose of these awards is to induce a limited number of the most promising graduating seniors to pursue graduate work preparatory to following academic careers. The selection is based on evidence of exceptional intellect, scholarship, imagination, and personality. Students may attend the schools of their choice, but it is hoped that upon the completion of their graduate studies they may find opportunities to pursue careers in southern colleges and universities and thereby contribute to the improvement of education in the South. The award provides tuition and certain required fees, travel to and from the place of study, and a subsistence allowance.

DR. S. M. NABRIT LISTED IN WORLD BLUE BOOK

ATLANTA—In the International Blue Book, recently published by Chancery House of London, Paris and New York, appears the name of Dr. S. M. Nabrit, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Atlanta University.

HE VICTORS AND THE JUDGE.—Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, state commissioner of education (New York), is flanked by college and high school division winners of the Eastern zone finals of the Hearst newspapers' Tournament of Orators. At left is Norman Garfield, of Temple university, college division winner. At right is Charles Fleming, John Adams high school, winner in the high school division. Boys were sponsored by the New York Journal American.

/OTED BEST AT MICHIGAN STATE.—Dr. David W. D. Dickson, 33-year-old Negro English professor at Michigan State college, receives congratulations from wife, Vera Mae, after receiving the first M. S. C. Alumni Distinguished Teaching award. Dickson, who specializes in the Bible, was selected for the "best teacher" citation by the faculty from 60 candidates submitted by all departments of the college. The award, which also includes a $500 cash prize, was established by the M. S. C. Alumni fund as an annual recognition for the most outstanding teacher at the East Lansing university. A native of Portland, Maine, Dr. Dickson received his bachelor's degree from Bowdein college, Maine, and his master's and Ph. D. degrees from Harvard university.—ANP Photo.

College Auditor Gets Degree

BATON ROUGE, La.—B. A. Little, the Southern university auditor who maintained an "A" average at the University of Illinois has been awarded a master's degree in accounting from the university. Dr. Felton Clark, president of the college here announced.

Clark said that with the receipt of the degree by Little, every key administrative official at Southern now possesses the master's or doctorate degree.

Little's thesis, submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree concerned the question of internal auditing in American colleges and universities. The program was under the guidance of Lloyd Morey, authority on university accounting and Little's adviser.

Wins Scholarship

MISS FANNIE MARY WARD, freshman at Daniel Payne College is scheduled to receive the annual scholarship of Alpha Sigma Zeta Chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority at the college's commencement program Thursday, May 29, 10:30 a. m. She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Joseph Ward of 2310 29th Avenue North.

Soror Ida D. Smith, chairman of the Zeta scholarship committee said in making the announcement: "Miss Ward was chosen because of her high scholarship rating, character, superb personality and other qualities that make for Finer Womanhood."

The scholarship winner is a member of St. Luke AME Church, president of the ACE League is a Sunday School teacher and a member of the junior choir. Among her school affiliations are: class president, member of the Dramatic Club, treasurer of the Home Economics Club and a member of the school choir.

Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey is basileus of the chapter.

Two Negro Teachers Win Study Fellowships

NEW YORK, May 27. Two Negro public high school teachers are included among the twenty winners of John Hay Fellowships announced today by the John Hay Whitney Foundation. Under these awards, the winners, who come from eight different states, will take a year's leave of absence from teaching beginning September 1, to attend Columbia and Yale Universities.

The two winners are Mrs. Minerva Hatcher Johnson of Nashville, Tennessee, a teacher of social studies at Pearl High school; and Mrs. Evelyn Ross Robinson of Atlanta, Georgia, a teacher at Booker T. Washington High school, whose special fields are Latin and English.

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP.—Miss BettyJean Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross A. Evans, 2621 Garfield, who has recently been awarded a $750 graduate fellowship at the Iowa State Teachers college, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Miss Evans, a 1952 graduate of the Teachers college, will begin her work as graduate assistant for the department of English in the fall. An honor student at the college, Miss Evans majored in English and minored in speech and history. She was a counselor in the dormitory for senior women, a member of the staff of both the college newspaper and the college magazine, a member of Kappa Delta Pi, National Honorary Education fraternity, and the National Council of the Teachers of English. Miss Evans graduated from the Lincoln high school in 1948.

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MISS JOY SAN WALKER, Spellman College cum ude spring graduate is the daughter of Dave Walker, Cold Springs, Texas, and neice of Mrs. Vivian McGowan Kennard and Mrs. Edna Mae McGowan Grovey, Houston Public School teachers. The Spellman honor grad reigned as Miss Wheatley" of 1947-48, and was also an honor graduate of Phillis Wheatley in 1948.

HONOR GRADUATE OF BISHOP COLLEGE.—Miss Vivian Leona Haskins, who received her bachelor of arts degree recently from Bishop college graduated cum laude. She majored in English and minored in romance languages and education. Miss Haskins is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Haskins, Sr., 225 South Chambers, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

$650 Scholarship

HARVEY ANDERSON

TALLADEGA, Ala. — A $650 annually renewable scholarship, for four years, has been awarded to Harvey Anderson of Mobile, Ala. by Talladega College.

Anderson, a graduate of Heart of Mary High School, Mobile, won the the award through a competitive examination. The scholarship is renewable on the condition the student's achievement warrants it.

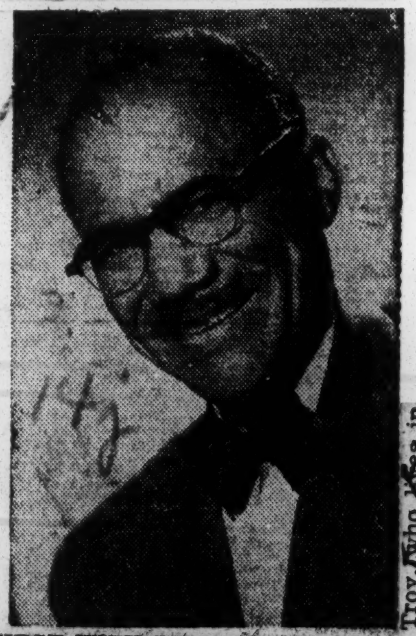
Other scholarships ranging from $150 to $275 were granted to high ranking students.

Texans Among Youths That Receive Awards

HOUSTON — Two youths from Houston, one from Marshall, one from New Orleans, and three from cities in Alabama were among the 28 boys and girls of 24 cities from New York to Jacksonville and Chicago to Houston who won scholarships out of a basic college scholarship fund of $40,000 for 1952-53 and 1953-54 school terms.

The Texas youths are Will Carter and Bobby English of Houston and Claude Watson of Marshall. The Alabama youths are William Jackson, Mobile; Nina Cooper, and Joan Washington of Tuskegee; and Rachel Johns of Montgomery. The youth from New Orleans is Arnold Bickham.

The awards range from $325 to $800, and are provided under the Pre-inductive Scholarship Program of the Fund for the advancement of education. Fisk participates with eleven other colleges in the scholarship program, and the scholarships are for students who have completed the 10th or 11th grade in high school, and have demonstrated to a high degree, qualities of mind and character likely to bring distinguished success in a college program specially planned for superior students.



FIRST WITH TH.D FROM U. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Owen Austin Troy, recently became the first Negro to earn a Th.D. (doctor of theology) degree from the University of Southern California. Dr. Troy, who lives in Pasadena, is departmental secretary of the Pacific Union Conference of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. —(ANP)

Ninety-Two Fisk Students Receive Scholarship Awards

Scholarship awards to 21 freshmen, 54 returning upperclass students, and 17 graduate students have been announced by Fisk University or 1952-53. Teh Gabriel Scholarships of $250 for highest rank in the freshman class go to Harold Croswaite of Detroit, Michigan; Sally Duval of Gainesville, Fla.; Gloria Meade of Linstead, Jamaica, B. W. I.; and John Townsent of Oklahoma City.

The 21 freshman winners were chosen from a group of more than five-hundred honor students who took Fisk Scholarship Examinations in thirty-five cities from Boston to Miami and from Richmond to Los Angeles. Awards were made on the basis of school records, character recommendatins, and aptitude and English test scores.

Three Sidney Hillman Foundation scholarships of $325 in the field of Sociology were awarded to new graduate students. The students are: Russell Caughman of New Orleans, La.; Mary Howard of Salt Lake City, Utah; and Dionizy Mazur of Deland, Fla.

Viola Brice of Brighton, Mass., was the winer of the $500 Jean Tennyson Foundation scholarship in music. Lilla Joyce Finch of Kentucky, Ky., won the $250 Presser Foundation Scholarship in Music.

James McCree of Boston, Mass., was awarded the Harriet Wilson Taylor Scholarship and Percy Hamilton of Palmetto, Fla., was awarded the Edith M. Fox Scholarship in Religion.

The Margaret Sarah McKim Maloney awards to outstanding women students in art, literature, and music went to Leona Highsmith of Philadelphia, Pa.; Madeline Smith of Providence, R. I.; and Jacquelyn Varner of New York City.

Freshman Scholarships for $100 to $325 were awarded to the following:

Alfreda J. Askew -- Harrisburgh Pa.
Faye G. Crowder -- Nashville, Tenn.
Aubrey O'Neal Dent, Jr. -- Roanoke, Va.
Paul Edwards -- Charleston, S. C.
Lynne Carol Grant -- Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Charles R. Hudson -- Nashville, Tenn.
Barbara Jean Johnson -- Richmond, Va.
Rose Mary Johnson -- Savannah, Ga.
Kathleen ohnson -- Princess Anne, Md.
Joseph Lewis Kyle -- Chicago, Ill.
William Howard Moore -- Sparta, Tenn.
Annie M. Ogleton-- Nashville, Tenn.
Curtis L. Patton -- Birmingham, Ala.
Betty Jean Simmons -- Jacksonville, Fla.
June E. Skinner-- Norfolk, Va.
Alpha Amanda Smith -- Roanoke, Va.
Hilda Stone -- Roanoke, Va.
Richard M. Turner, III -- Charleston, S. C.
Gerald Hill -- Boston, Mass.
Carter Franklin -- New York City
Garfield Lillard -- Nashville, Tenn.

Upperclass awards were made to the following students:

Andrew Austin -- Jacksonville, Fla.
Theodore Beavers -- Fayetteville, Tenn.
Melvin Bradley -- Brimingham, Ala.
Viola Brice -- Brighton, Mass.
Alphonso Campbell -- St. Petersburgh, Fla.
Donald Campbell -- St. Petersburgh, Fla.
Harold Crosthwaite -- Detroit, Mich.
Barbara Cunningham-- Cincinnati, Ohio
Amos Davis -- Savannah, Ga.
Charles Dixon--Port-of Spain, Trin.
Newstell Dowdell -- Birmingham
Carlton Duke - Port-ofSpain, Trin.
Sally Duval -- Gainesville, Fla.
Joseph Eustache -- Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Winston Farrar -- Athens, Ala.
Joyce Finch -- Lexington, Ky.
Celestine Fludd-- Nashville, Tenn.
Charles Forthson -- Knoxville, Tenn.
Howard Foster -- Gadsdend, Ala.
Janeria Franklin -- Kansas City, Kan.
Barbara Guy -- Cleveland, Ohio
Francis Hall -- Princeton, N. J.
Percy Hamilton -- Palmetto, Fla.
Paul Harris -- Nashville, Tenn.
Frances Haywood -- Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leona Highsmith -- Philadelphia
William Hills -- Charleston, S. C.
Conrade Hinds -- Silver City, Canal Zone
Edna Holder - Gamboa, Canal Zone
Robert Kirk -- Nashville, Tenn.
Josephine Lumpkin -- Sharon Hill, Pa.
William Mack -- Brimingham. Ala.
James McCree, -- Boston, Mass.
GLORIA Meade -- Jamaica, B.W.I.
Felice Mitchelle -- Paduca, Ky.
Alvin Nelson -- Syracuse, N. Y.
Ollie Quinn -- St. Louis, Mo.
Alton Roberson -- Chattanooga, Tenn.
Joan Roberts -- Philadelphia, Pa.
James S. Robinson -- Houston, Tex.
DeWilton Roberts -- Port-of-Spain, Trin.
Roger Savain -- Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Leo Sharkey -- St. Louis, Mo.
Madeline Smith -- Providence, R.I.
Joyce Stewart -- Danville. Va.
Marshall Stricklin -- Berkeley, Calif.
Thomas K. Suggs -- Kinston, N. C.
Patricia Thompson -- St. Louis, Mo.
John Townsent -- Oklahoma City, Okla.
Ellen Valentine -- Phoebus, Va.
Jacquelyn Varner -- New York, N. Y.
Garland White -- Alexandria, La.
Esmo Woods -- Pontiac, Mich.

Graduate awards were made to the following students:

Lewel E. Berry-- Versallies, Mo.
Loftus C. Carson -- Marion, N. C.
Russell S. Caughman -- New Orleans, La.
Frank T. Cherry -- Memphis
Lowell Cunningham, Jr. -- Jersey City. N. J.
Earl Dailey -- Chicago, Ill.
Leroy H. Ewell -- Kansas City, Kan.
Mary Howard -- Salt Lake City, Utah
Louise Kelly -- Milwaukee, Wis.
James D. Malone -- Gallatin, Tenn.
Dionizy P. Mazur -- Deland, Fla.
Vivienne Malone -- Waco, Texas.
Dalie M. Madison -- Nashville, Tenn.
John Moland, Jr. -- Asheville, N. C.
Edgar Petty --
Emily Ricks -- Baltimore, Md.
Jean Waldron - Omaha, Neb.

Fisk U. Awards Are Announced

NASHVILLE — Scholarship awards to twenty-one freshmen, fifty-four returning upper class students, and seventeen graduate students have been announced by Fisk University for 1952-'53.

The Gabriel Scholarships of $250 for highest rank in the freshman class go to Harold Crosthwaite, Detroit, Mich.; Sally Duval, Gainesville, Fla.; Gloria Meade, Linstead, Jamaica, B. W. I., and John Townsend, Oklahoma City.

The twenty-one freshman winners were choosen from a group of more than 500 honor students who took Fisk Scholarship examinations in thirty-five cities from Boston to Miami and from Richmond to Los Angeles.

AWARDS WERE made on the basis of school records, character recommendations, and aptitude and English test scores.

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* * *

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Alfreda J. Askew, Harrisburg, Pa.; Faye G. Crowder, Nashville, Tenn.; Aubrey O'Neal Dent Jr., Roanoke, Va.; Paul Edwards, Charleston, S. C.; Lynne Carol Grant, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Charles R. Hudson, Nashville, Tenn.; Barbara Jean Johnson, Richmond, Va.; Rose Mary Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Kathleen A. Lash, Princess Anne, Md.; Joseph Lewis Kyle, Chicago, Ill.; William Howard Moore, Sparta, Tenn.; Annie M. Ogleton, Nashville, Tenn.; Curtis L. Patton, Birmingham, Ala.; Betty Jean Simmons, Jacksonville, Fla.; June E. Skinner, Norfolk, Va.; Alpha Amanda Smith and Hilda Stone, Roanoke, Va.; Richard M. Turner III, Charleston, S. C.; Gerald Hill, Boston, Mass.; Carter Franklin, New York City, and Garfield Lillard, Nashville, Tenn.

Upperclass awards were made to the following students:

Andrew Austin, Jacksonville, Fla.; Theodore Beavers, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Melvin Bradley, Birmingham, Ala.; Viola Brice, Brighton, Mass.; Alphonso Campbell and Donald Campbell, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Harold Crosthwaite, Detroit, Mich.; Barbara Cunningham, Cincinnati, Ohio; Amos Davis, Savannah, Ga.; Charles Dixon, Kansas City, Kan.; Newstell Dowdell, Birmingham, Ala.; Carlton Duke, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Sally Duval, Gainesville, Fla.; Joseph Eustache, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Winston Farrar, Athens, Ala.; Joyce Finch, Lexington, Ky.; Celestine Fludd, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Forthson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Howard Foster, Gadsen, Ala.; Janeria Franklin, Kansas City, Kan.; Barbara Guy, Cleveland, Ohio; Francis Hall, Princeton, N. J.; Percy Hamilton, Palmetto, Fla.; Paul Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Frances Haywood, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leona Highsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Hills, Charleston, S. C.; Conrade Hinds, Silver City, Canal Zone; Edna Holder, Gamboa, Canal Zone; Robert Kirk, Nashville, Tenn.; Josephine Lumpkin, Sharon Hill, Pa.; William Mack, Birmingham, Ala.; James McCree, Boston, Mass.; Gloria Meade, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Felice Mitchelle, Paduca, Ky.; Alvin Nelson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ollie Quinn, St. Louis, Mo.; Alton Roberson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joan Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; James S. Robinson and Judson Robinson, Houston, Tex.; DeWilton Rogers, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Roger Savain, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Leo Sharkey, St. Louis, Mo.; Madeline Smith, Providence, R. I.; Joyce Stewart, Danville, Va.; Marshall Stricklin, Berkeley, Calif.; Thomas K. Suggs, Kinston, N. C.; Patricia Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.; John Townsend, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Ellen Valentine, Phoebus, Va.; Jacquelyn Varner, New York, N. Y.; Garland White, Alexandria, La., and Esmo Woods, Pontiac, Mich.

Graduate awards were made to the following students:

Jewel E. Berry, Versallies, Mo.; Loftus C. Carson, Marion, N. C.; Russell S. Caughman, New Orleans, La.; Frank T. Cherry, Memphis, Tenn.; Lowell Cunningham Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; Earl Dailey, Chicago, Ill.; Leroy H. Ewell, Kansas City, Kan.; Mary Howard, Salt Lake City, Utah; Louise Kelly, Milwaukee, Wis.; James D. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn.; Dionizy P. Mazur, Deland, Fla.; Vivienne Malone, Waco, Tex.; Dalie M. Madison, Nashville, Tenn.; John Moland Jr., Asheville, N. C.; Edgar Petty; Emily Ricks, Baltimore, Md., and Jean Waldron, Omaha, Neb.

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Student Officers—Andrew Jackson Young, Hartford Seminary Student Association for 1952-'53. Mr. Young, a graduate of Howard University, is studying for the Bachelor of Divinity degree in Hartford Theological Seminary of the Foundation, Hartford, Conn. —Leamon Photo.

son of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Young, 3334 Annette Street, New Orleans, back row, second from right, has been chosen a member-at-large of the executive committee of the

African Gets Public Administration Master's Degree

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) —Eze Anyanwu Ogueri, Nigerian student who holds two fellowships at the Littauer Center of Public Administration of Harvard university, has become the first African to be awarded the degree of Master of Public Administration.

A graduate of Adolphi college, Garden City, New York and president of the Harvard club of West Africa, Ogueri is also Littauer Fellow in political science.

In Georgetown, British Guiana Dec. 27, 1951 the British Guiana League of Colored People sponsored a mammoth demonstration with 10,000 persons marking its annual "Eze Day," recalling the 1950 visit of Ogueri to the country.

At the Georgetown demonstration Dr. Claude H. Denbow, president of the British Guiana League of Colored People, remarked.

"Humiliation and shame on a race cannot continue forever. It is our duty to educate our children. We must teach them that on a day like 'Eze Day' to know what is taking place."

Unable to attend the Georgetown celebration in his honor because of school, Ogueri cabled his gratitude to the crowd.

Holmes, Marshall, O'Conor, Davis Get Honorary Degrees

BALTIMORE

Morgan State College conferred honorary degrees upon four persons at commencement exercises on Monday.

Recipients of the honors are:

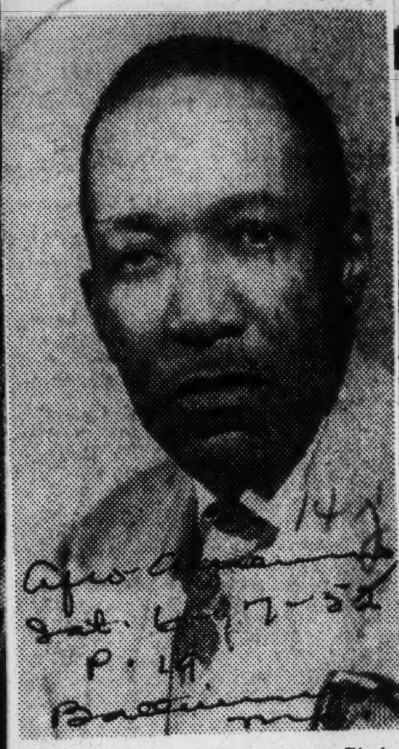
Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan State College, for his outstanding contribution to higher education;

Senator Herbert R. O'Conor, former Governor of Maryland, who authorized more building at the college than any other governer;

Dr. John W. Davis, president of W. Va. State College, dean of the land grant college presidents;

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Chief legal counsel, for his work as a constitutional lawyer, especially for his work in opening State universities of the South to colored students.

Gets Honorary Degree



W. A. Flowers, Tennessee State University professor of agricultural education, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss. last week. He is a former student of Rust College.

Awarded Degree in International Law

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Thomas Russell Jones, prominent Brooklyn attorney, received master of laws degree in international law at New York University law school June 11.

Atty. Jones is believed to be the first Negro to hold this degree. He is a graduate of St. Johns university school of law, Brooklyn, where he was awarded degrees of bachelor and master of laws prior to World War II.

Two Earn Degrees At Previously All-White Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — A man and a woman last week became the first of their race to receive a degree from previously all-white schools.

They are Mrs. Edith Irby Jones, who was scheduled to be graduated from the University of Arkansas school of medicine in Little Rock, June 6 and Harry Alexander, a native of New Orleans, La., who was graduated from the law school at Georgetown university, Washington.

Bunche gets 35th honorary degree from St Louis

ST. LOUIS—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche received his 35th honorary degree in recognition of his record of public service here recently when he was commencement speaker for St. Louis University.

The 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, reviewed the world situation and compared present day problems with those which confronted his graduating class some 25 years ago, stating that then as now, the world was "bedeviled" by great problems," with fear, insecurity, ideological conflicts, prejudices and bigotries in the human relations.

Continuing, he said "But I recall quite clearly that on that fair June day, I was very happy and identified, though I was with a disadvantaged group, I looked to the future with great hope."

Director of the UN Trusteeship division, Dr. Bunche told the graduating class of 1,650 that "we must practice democracy as vigorously as we profess it—it is for America to prove that democracy can be color blind."

Atty. Sampson Receives Degree From Alma Mater

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Atty. Edith S. Sampson, former special representative of the United States state department in Europe, last week was one of five recipients of an honorary LL. D. from John Marshall law school during the school's commencement exercises here.

A graduate of John Marshall, Atty. Sampson has practiced law in Chicago since 1926; specializing in criminal law and domestic relations. She also received the LLM from Loyola university graduate school of law.

Atty. Sampson formerly was an assistant referee in the Cook county juvenile court, and the first Negro woman appointed as an assistant state's attorney. She served as an American alternate delegate to the United Nations general assembly in 1950.

Other attorneys who received an honorary Li. D. were:

Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Illinois; John A. Marshall, U. S. commissioner of patents; Walter H. Dodd, specialist in constitutional law and professor at John Marshall and Albert E. Wilson, assistant dean of John Marshall.

Texas Coed Wins Editorial Prize On Dixie 'Separate But Equal' Myth

Miss Odilia Jacques, a student at Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas, has been declared the winner of a South-wide contest for the best editorial on racial segregation in education to appear in a college newspaper. The contest was sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, which has its headquarters in New Orleans.

For her editorial entitled "Democracy Challenges Supremacy Myth" she has received $100 first prize.

Second prize of $25 went to Henry B. Daniel of West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia, for "Segregation in Education."

Honorable mention awards of $5 were given Alice Wilde of Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C.; Jorita Hawkins, Phillips University, Enid, Okla.; James K. Traughber, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.; Virginia Suarez, Wesley Junior College, Dover, Del.; and Nancie Peacocke, Central College, Fayette, Missouri.

Judges for the contest were Tarleton Collier, editorial writer for the Louisville Courier-Journal; Carl Murphy, president of the Afro-American newspapers; Ralph Coghlan, former editorial page editor for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; and Alfred Maund, former editorial writer for the New Orleans Item.

Miss Jacques wrote in "The Phoenix" of March 13: "Separate but equal facilities" is the battle cry of the advocates of segregation in education. Such supporters of white supremacy somehow miss the point that by the very fact of any segregation, education becomes unequal.

Court case after court case has exploded the theory of 'separate but equal."

How could any state claim that the facilities were equal in a law school conveniently set up overnight to nullify the request of a Negro student seeking admittance into the University of Texas (Sweatt vs. Painter)? The absurdity of such a claim can be seen when one considers how a make-shift law school would compare with a big university in research facilities, faculty prestige and experience, and even school prominence.

How can North Carolina claim the equality of a dual system of education when its Wilmington Negro schools still boast of "equalities" such as denial of hot meals solely because of race (The Courier, 1951), lack of cafeterias, inadequate classrooms, and outhouses?

How can Mississippi even hope to defend any equality case when it pays $122.74 per white pupil as compared with $26.81 per colored pupil, annually, for education?

Even if facilities were equal, the very idea of creating an artificial society in education is not only against the fundamental right of man to associate with his fellowman, but also preposterous. In everyday life, the colored man does not take a separate side of the road, or buy his clothes in a different store. Why then must he get his knowledge in a different building?

Today we are trying to prove to the rest of the world exactly what Democracy means, yet what argument can we possibly use to support our way of life when in 17 out of 48 states, 3,850,000 Negro citizens are considered not good enough to sit in the same classrooms with white students?

When it comes time to pass out the guns that will defend all Americans, there is no white supremacy. The colored G. I. wears the same uniform, fights the same battles, sheds the same blood as his white buddies. He risks his life to protect even those who may one day tell him he is not "equal" enough to enjoy identical educational facilities.

One of the most amaziny examples of irony in our way of life is the fact that some of the very institutions which daily expound the doctrine of "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal," deny the right of some of these "men created equal" to learn the meaning of the phrase beside the white citizen.

With the entry of Negroes into the graduate schools of some of our southern states, and the very fine example set forth by the Armed Forces during the past ten years, the line that marks America as a hypocritical nation is beginning to be erased. When the legislature of Texas and other segregating states look beyond the brownness of the skin to see the dignity of a human soul and the intelligence of a human mind, the word DEMOCRACY then—and only then—will have true meaning.

Scotland Honors President Of Fisk

NASHVILLE.—It has been learned here authentically, from sources close to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, that the Senate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, has voted to present to Dr. Johnson the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Also the Fullbright Board of Foreign Scholarships in America, administered by the Department of State, has further honored Dr. Johnson by asking him, while he is in Europe, to represent the board and the nation at the United Kingdom's Institute on American Studies at Cambridge University; and to visit four other countries, where progams under the board have been in operation, as an observer for the board; and to go to the Conference on European Scholars at the University of Oslo for the board before returning to America.

Dr. Johnson seems to be the only American to be so honored at Glasgow, along with ten or eleven notables from over Europe. The honors thus offered Dr. Johnson emphasize his international status as an educator and a sociologist. It is also counted as an honor to Fisk University.

ROBERT MENSAH, Florida A and M college student from Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, has been awarded a scholarship by the Danforth Foundation for next year. The award carries a financial stipulation of $5,000.

Mensah, a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity was a three point student for two semesters.

Teachers Receive Fellowships For Yale

NEW YORK — Fellowships for graduate study were received this week by Mrs. Minerva H. Johnson of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Evelyn Robinson of Atlanta, Ga., from the John Hay Whitney Fellowship foundation.

Mrs. Hatcher is a teacher of social studies at Pearl high school and Mrs. Robinson teaches English and Latin at Booker T. Washington high school. They will take a leave of absence from teaching beginning Sept. 1.

A graduate of Fisk university, Mrs. Johnson will study history and world civilization at Yale and Mrs. Robinson, Atlanta university graduate, will also study at Yale.

The recipients will receive stipends averaging more than $5,000 each to cover expenses and as reimbursement for the teaching salary not received while on leave.

The central aim of the John Hay Whitney Fellowship program is improving teaching in the humanities and toward this has awarded the fellowships to 20 teachers, representing the fields of English, social studies, fine arts and modern languages.

The All-expense Scholarship which is offered by Talladega College each spring through a competitive examination was won this year by Harvey Anderson of Heart of Mary High School, Mobile, Alabama.

The scholarship amounts to $650.00 per year and is renewable for a total period of four years if the student's achievement warrants it.

Other scholarships ranging from $150 to $275 were granted to high ranking students.

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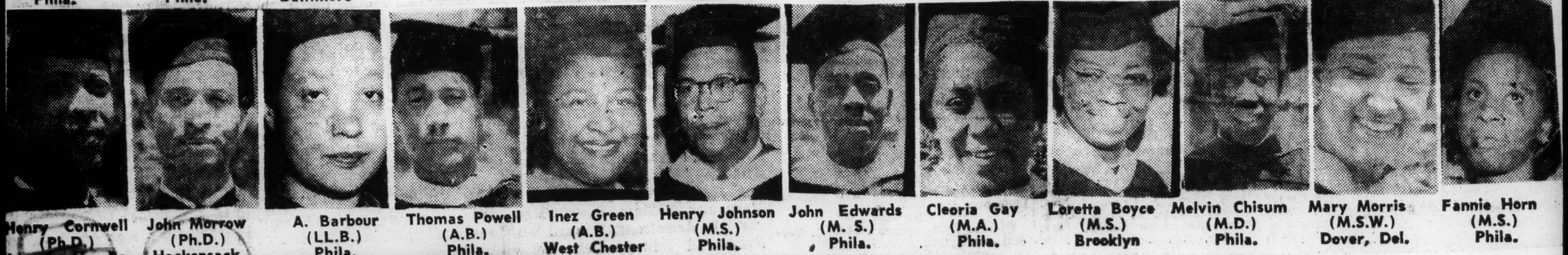
28 Who Earned Graduate Degrees At University Of Pennsylvania

Afro American P. & P. Baltimore Md Sat. 7-5-52

Jack Johnson (M.S.) Phila. | Samuel Mitchell (M.S.) Phila. | William Russell (M.S.) Baltimore | C. Faulcon (M.S.) Phila. | Leslie Pernsley (M.S.) Phila. | Jennie Robinson (M.S.) Baltimore | Elliott Waters (M.S.) Phila. | Thomas Jones (Ph.D.) West Grove, Pa. | William Byrd (M.S.) Phila. | F. Williams (M.S.) Prin. Anne, Md. | Harold Fleming (D.D.Sc.) New Haven | Edwin Horne (D.D.S.) Greensboro



Henry Cornwell (Ph.D.) Lincoln U., Pa. | John Morrow (Ph.D.) Hackensack | A. Barbour (LL.B.) Phila. | Thomas Powell (A.B.) Phila. | Inez Green (A.B.) West Chester | Henry Johnson (M.S.) Phila. | John Edwards (M. S.) Phila. | Cleoria Gay (M.A.) Phila. | Loretta Boyce (M.S.) Brooklyn | Melvin Chisum (M.D.) Phila. | Mary Morris (M.S.W.) Dover, Del. | Fannie Horn (M.S.) Phila.

Jitendra Bhatt (A.B.) India | Ethel Harrell (B.S.) Phila. | Florence Polk (M.S.) Pennsauken | Richard Clayton (M.S.) Phila.

Freshman Wins Scholastic Honors

14j Defender P. 8

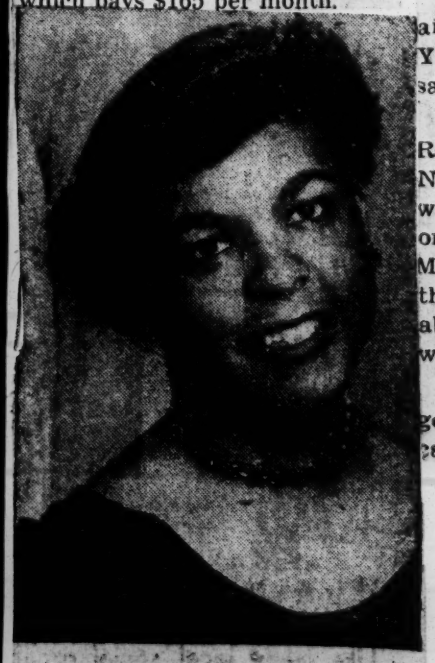
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A freshman, Yaw Bamful Turkson from the Gold Coast, West Africa led all underclassmen in scholarship honors for the Spring quarter at Knoxville college.

Turkson had a 2.84 average missing a perfect record by a few points and ranking seventh among 23 students who were named to the honor roll. Tennesseans, however, dominated by winning 17 of the 23 places on the list.

They included Mary K. Brown, Mrs. Inez Gowan, Martha B. Cox, Mrs. Eddie M. Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Woods, Goldie L. Fortson, Harry E. Gillesie, Mrs. Cecial Haslerig, Tillman V. Jackson, Louise McKissick, Harriett Richardson and Mae Washington of Knoxville.

Also Lula A. Cooper, Alline T. Crossing and James E. Gary of Alco, Mrs. Floretta S. Donaldson of Morristown and Mary Kyle of Newport. Curtis A. Lewis and Ullysses McBride of Atmore, Ala., Mildred Mosley of Birmingham, Ala., Bertha Ousley of Gadsden, Ala. and Gloria J. Ridgeway of Miller's Ferry, Ala. were also named to the roll.

Miss Harriet 'Pixie' Parker, 20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Young of Chester, Pa. is the first colored person to be graduated from Trinity College in Washington, D.C. She received a four year scholarship to Trinity from Notre Dame in Moylan, Pa. A Catholic, she had been granted a two-year graduate library assistantship to Catholic University which pays $165 per month.



BARBARA RAKESTRAW

Miss Barbara Rakestraw, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Rakestraw, of Wesley Methodist church, has been chosen as one of 12 young people who will be a part of the Youth Exchange Group to go to Germany this summer. The Southern California-Arizona Conference of the Methodist Church has sent youth groups to Germany for the past four years.

The group will leave Burbank airport Sunday evening for New York, from there to Montreal to sail for England.

They will visit London, Paris, Rome, and Geneva before going to Neremberg, Germany, where they will remain for six weeks, working on a rehabilitation project of the Methodist church. Upon their return the young people will be available to speak on their trip and work.

Barbara is a student at Los Angeles City College, majoring in education.

Two Awards To Phyllis White

COLUMBUS, O. — Miss Phyllis White of 95 N. 21st St., 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. Owen Boyce, received the annual scholarship award from both Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and Lit-Phy-So Club here, last week.

She was chosen for her cumulative point hour of 3.86 (almost a straight A average) and school and community activities. Phyllis was valedictorian of her class at East High School.

A member of St. Phillips Episcopal Church Choir and the St. Phillips Episcopal Youth Group, in her final year at East Hi, Phyllis was secretary of the Girl's Athletic Association, a judge on Student Court, three-year member of Student Council and secretary during her senior year; vice-president of the senior class; and captain of the team of cheerleaders at the school.

Plans Further Study

She plans entering Ohio State University this Fall in the Arts and Sciences College with intentions of becoming a physical therapist. Choice of career may be due in part, she says, to the fact that her father is the well known Dr. John D. White of this city.

In addition to all her other activities, the practical graduate found time to knit her own gloves and socks, excell in volleyball, and indulge in a love of spectating boys' athletics during her position as East Hi School cheerleader.

Her brother and sister are Jack and Doris White, who attend University Hi School and University Elementary School, respectively.

Mrs. Sampson Gets Honorary Degree

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Atty. Edith S. Sampson, former special representative of the United States state department in Europe, last week was one of five recipients of an honorary LL.D. from John Marshall Law school during the school's commencement exercises here.

A graduate of John Marshall, Atty. Sampson has practiced law in Chicago since 1926, specializing in criminal law and domestic relations. She also received the L.L.M. from Loyola university Graduate School of Law.

Atty. Sampson formerly was an assistant referee in the Cook county Juvenile court, and the first Negro woman appointed as an assistant state's attorney. She served as an American alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1950.

Other attorneys who received an honorary LL.D. were:

Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Illinois; John A. Marshall, U.S. commissioner of patents; Walter F. Dodd, specialist in constitutional law and professor at John Marshall, and Albert E. Wilson, assistant dean of John Marshall.

Ruby Lee Bracy of Seven Springs School in Hinds County is shown here as District Forester Freeman Evans pins on the medal award as first prize in the Southwest District forestry essay contest for colored 7th grade students. Next to Ruby is Elma H. Jones, teacher, and H. E. Welch, area forester. — (Mississippi Forest Service Photo)

Shown with Governor Hugh L. White immediately after he had presented them with prize money won from their essays in the contest held for seventh grade students and sponsored by the State Forestry Service are right to left: Virginia Bennett, Gillsburg School in Amite County, first place winner; Mary Ellen Tolar, Coxburg School in Holmes County tied for second place; Nita Grey Campbell, Sumrall School in Lamar County tied for second place; Governor White; Pompey Green Scott, Lyon School in Clay County, first place; Ethel Lee Phillips of Anguilla School in Sharkey County, second place and Florence Alexander, Mt. Carmel School in Jeff Davis County, third place. Prize money was made available by Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, the Mississippi Bankers Association and the Southern Pine Power Association.

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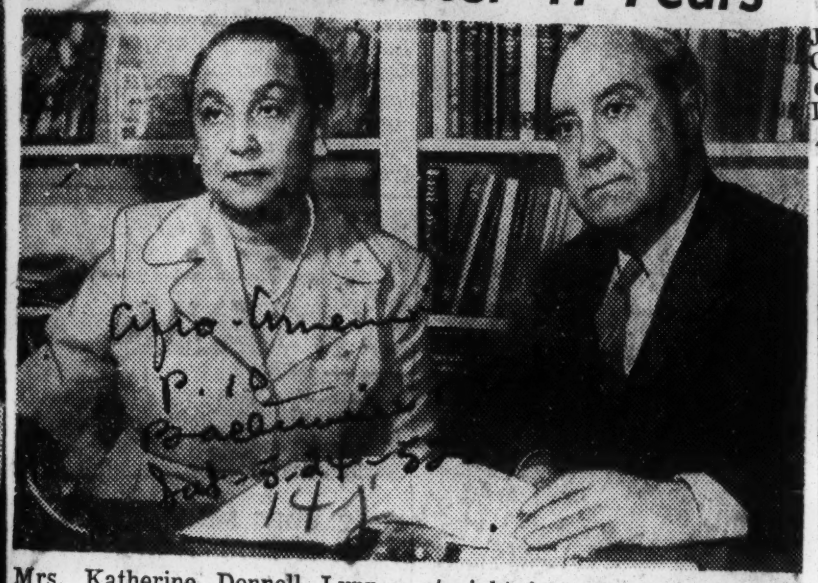
YOUNG JOURNALIST — A talented journalist at the tender age of nine, Marilyn Lewis (front, center) is youngest delegate at the 28th annual convention of Columbia Scholastic Press Association at Columbia university. Marilyn was greeted by President Truman, who admired a copy of the "Bell Bulletin," which she presented him for posterity. Behind her (in photo) is her sponsor, Stanley Jackson, who is working toward his doctorate at Columbia.

To Graduate After 41 Years



Mrs. Katherine Donnell Lynn, left, of Greensboro, will graduate from Bennett College on May 26—some 41 years after she first attended Bennett. Mrs. Lynn, whose two daughters are recent graduates of Bennett College, just completed her last two years of college work with straight A grades. She is shown here with Dr. David Jones, Bennett's president. Mrs. Lynn and Dr. Jones attended Greensboro public school together. Mrs. Lynn completed her first two years at Bennett in 1911. (photo by Jim Wommack)

Cardozo Pupil Gets Scholarship Award

WASHINGTON

One of the happiest high school seniors of the Washington area Tuesday was Miss Doris Edna Lindsay, 17-year-old senior at Cardozo High School.

Miss Lindsay, who lives at 1615 Kramer St. NE, was awarded the Washington Flour Scholarship to the College of Home Economics of Howard University for the freshman year 1952.

The scholarship is under the auspices of the local Home Economics in Business Group, a unit of the American Home Economics Association, and was donated by the Wilkins-Rogers Milling Company. It was awarded to Miss Lindsay at the annual Awards Dinner of the Group at Barker Hall, YWCA, 17th and K Streets NW.

Receives $262

The presentation was made by Miss Ruth O'Brien, assistant chief, bureau of human relations and home economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Selection of the winner was made by the scholarship committee of Howard University from applications submitted by the principals of four interested high schools of the area. Each principal entered the name and qualifications of one candidate. The girls were rated on the points, upper quarter of graduating class, good physical and emotional health, financial need, promise of continued growth and development.

Miss Lindsay's scholarship amounts to $262.75 to be applied to tuition, books, matriculation, etc. but does not include room and board.

Dinner Guests

Other guests at the Awards Dinner included Dr. Flemmie Kittrel, head of home economics, Howard University; Dr. Madeleine W. irkland, head of home economics, division 2, Mrs. Hughes, teacher of home economics, Cardozo High School; Samuel Rogers Jr., vice president, Wilkins-Rogers Milling Company; Mrs. Julia M. Zimmer and Mrs. Charles Rynex, company home economists; and W. R. Doores, Lewis Edwin Ryan Advertising Agency.

Defender Is First Stop For Winner

William Duncan, 11-year-old sixth grade student, won a trip to Chicago last week, when he was crowned "champ" in a Phillips county, Ark., spelling contest. Duncan won over contestants from 11 neighboring schools.

The son of a newspaperman, Duncan visited the offices of the Chicago Defender, accompanied by his teacher, Mrs. Adell Minor, and M. J. Proffitt, of Chicago.

The contest, which started in 1951, was sponsored collectively by the County elementary schools under the leadership of Mrs. Mattie Mae Woodridge, principal of the North End Elementary school, which Duncan represented.

Out of a list of 1,000 words, Duncan topped his opponents by spelling better than 300 words without difficulty.

Two Receive Science Awards

WASHINGTON

Fourth-place awards in the physical sciences division went to Arvey I. Andrews and James Brent in the third annual National Science Fair, ending Saturday at the Smithsonian Institution.

Andrews, a 17-year-old pupil from Sumner High School in Kansas City, Kans. entered an oscilloscope, an instrument arranged to change sound waves to light waves.

A 21-year-old pupil of Phelps Vocational School, Brent entered an exhibit of jet-propelled machines, and other electrical devices he had developed.

Wins nursing scholarship—Betty Jean Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis of 6313 Third-av, s, and pianist of Allen Chapel Church, Woodlawn, graduated Friday night, May 30, from Parker High School. She is winner of the Birmingham Council of Colored Parent-Teacher Association's nursing education scholarship of $100. Miss Lewis will take her training at the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing.

Receives two degrees—George Long, a Parker High graduate, will be the only student receiving two degrees at the University of New Mexico commencement. The first Negro graduate of the Albuquerque school, he will receive the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Laws Degrees. The son of Mrs. Inez Long, 112 Fifth-av. s. Long is now a candidate for a Ford Foundation Scholarship to study in the Middle East.

Winners Of First Shepard Scholarships

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — The first winners of the James E. Shepard scholarships were announced here this week by Dr. A. E. Manley dean at North Carolina college and chairman of the Shepard Memorial Foundation's Scholarship committee.

Sixteen seniors from high schools throughout North Carolina were awarded scholarships worth $200 each to North Carolina college. The scholarships are the first to be given by the foundation since it was established in 1949.

The winners were chosen from a group of 150 students on the basis of an examination given by the foundation scholarship committee at North Carolina college last month.

Students receiving the scholarships, their high schools and home towns are:

James T. McLean, Shawtown high, Lillington. N. C.; James W. Murrill, Georgetown high, Jacksonville; Charles H. Strayhorn, Jones high, Trenton; Queen Wilder, Albion Academy, Franklinton; Donald Henderson, Second Ward high, Charlotte; Wade Kornegay, Carver high, Mt. Olive; Mary Young, Dudley high, Greensboro; Lucille Reynolds Stephens - Lee high, Asheville; James Jordan, Mary Potter high, Oxford.

Also DeLois Goldston, Horton high, Pittsboro; Mary E. Mason, Berry O'Kelly high, Method; Josephine Long, Hillside high, Durham; Herman Thombs, Olive Hill high, Morganton; Portia M. Hunt, Lincoln Heights high, Wilkesboro; Willie E. Adams, Central high, Goldsboro; and Fronnie M. Whitehurst, Auden high Ayden.

The Shepard Memorial Foundation is an organization of Tar Heel citizens established in 1948 to "perpetuate the memory" of Dr James Edward Shepard, founder and first president of North Carolina college.

James T. Taylor, member of the North Carolina college faculty, serves as its executive secretary.

Junior Elected Chairman Of Columbia Student Unit

Victor E. Crichton

The students of Columbia College have elected Victor E. Crichton, 25-year-old junior, as chairman of their Board of Student Representatives. He succeeds Eric M. Javits.

Mr. Crichton, a graduate of the High School of Commerce, served in the Air Force for three years before coming to Columbia. He was president of his class in his freshman year and vice president as a sophomore. He lives at 1501 Boston Road, the Bronx.

Eelected also as all-college representatives to the eleven-man board were Julius Rosensweig, secretary-treasurer, and Paul William Brandt.

Masons Award Scholarships

Recipients Attend Tennessee Colleges

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Through its scholarship commission, the Grand Lodge of Masons of Tennessee has given scholarships to 17 worthy students to attend colleges and universities in the State, the Rev. Charles F. Williams, grand master, announced last week.

The Scholarship commission includes Dr. Thomas E. Poag, director; R. B. J. Campbelle Jr., secretary; Edward E. Crawford, assistant secretary; Prof. C. C. Kizer, E. H. Johnson, Prof. Charles E. Johnson, and Prof. R. A. Steward.

The scholarships, ranging from $50 to $200, were granted in seven categories; Sons and daughters of Masons, Masons, superior students in music, science, English, athletics, drama and the superior college freshman.

Winning students and their awards are:

SONS, DAUGHTERS OF MASONS

J. C. Bond, $75; Charles F. Cunningham, 75; Miss Arma Jones, $100; Miss Mattie Lowery, $100; Lewis A. Stewart, $75, and Miss Gladys Weems, $100, all to A. and I. State University, and Miss Gwendolyn Stokley, Knoxville College, $100.

THE MASONS

Henry Sanders, a member of James A. Meyers Lodge of Masons and a senior student in dentistry at Meharry Medical College, $200.

MUSIC

Miss Celestine Fludd, Fisk University, $50; Miss Gloria Brannon, LeMoyne College, $50.

SCIENCE

Miss Dorothy Mitchell LeMoyne College, $50, and Miss Mable T. Garner, Fisk Un... $50.

ENGLISH

Miss Helen E. Kelley, Kisk University, $50.

FRESHMAN STUDENT

Miss Annie B. Harris, LeMoyne College, $100.

ATHLETICS

Will P. Martin, Fisk University, $50, and Milton Bond, Lane College, $50.

DRAMA

Moses Gunn, A. I. State University, $50.

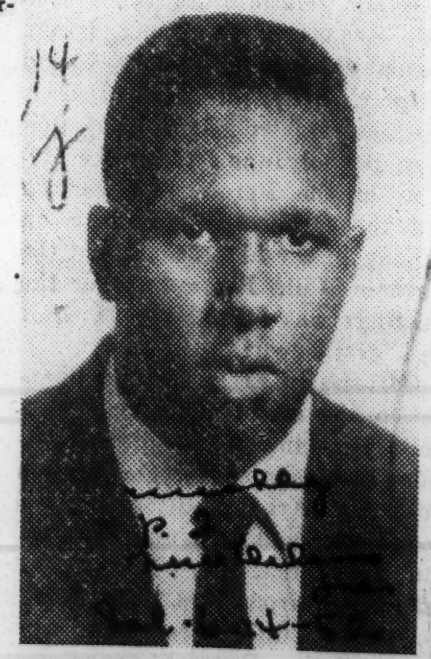
Bunche Gets Degree From St. Louis U.

ST. LOUIS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace and director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, was cited June 8 for his "great humanitarianism his insight into the relations of mankind, his sound judgment in the ordering of public affairs, and his warmth of intelligent fellowship," when he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from St. Louis university.

Dr. Bunche delivered the address at the university's 134th commencement, at which 1,650 persons received degrees.

The citation was read by Dr. Carl F. Taeusch.

NAMES in the NEWS



The Louisiana State Conference for Labor Education has made available a grant of $1,000 to Robert Miller, a 1952 graduate of Southern University, to pursue special training leading to a career in the trade union movement. A matching grant of $1,200 was made to Miller by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union A F of L. Miller, one of top students in the social sciences at Southern University, was permitted to complete all requirements for graduation at the University before leaving to begin class work in New York on May 19.

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Howard Univ. Professor Gets Brown U. Fellowship

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. John Hope Franklin, Professor of History at Howard University, has been named a President's Fellow of Brown University, it was announced recently by the Office of Public Relations at Howard University.

The President's Fellowships are awards presented by Brown University through the generosity of an anonymous donor to deserving scholars in the United States for the general purpose of furthering scholarships and creative art. The results of their work must be of sound scholarship and of interest to the educated layman.

The awards are not to be used in connection with study for a graduate degree. Earlier grants have contributed valuable data which has been beneficial to medical research, architecture, literature and general education methods.

Dr. Franklin, winner of a $4,500 grant, will do research on a book, "Southern Travelers in the North in the Nineteenth Century." In it he will focus attention on the fact that Southerners traveled widely and recorded their observations on life in the North. He will give special attention to their critical appraisal of Northern free labor, manufacturing, education, religion family life, race relations, art literature and music with particular emphasis on the impact of the experience of travel on the mental climate that evolved in the pre-Civil War period in the South.

He will also try to determine the influnece of travel exerted on the manifestation of hostile attitudes toward the North in the years of intersectional strife, and he will study the mental currents that have directed the South's actions.

Dr. Franklin is a native of Rentiesville, Oklahoma. He graduated as valedictorian of his class at Booker T. Washington High School, received the bachelor's degree, magna cum laude, from Fisk University and the master's and doctorate degrees from Harvard.

He has taught at Fisk, North Carolina College, Harvard University and the Salzburg Seminar in American studies. Among his books are "Civil War Diary of James T. Ayers" and "From Slavery to Freedom." He has also written several articles published in "New England Quarterly," "American Historical Review" and other journals

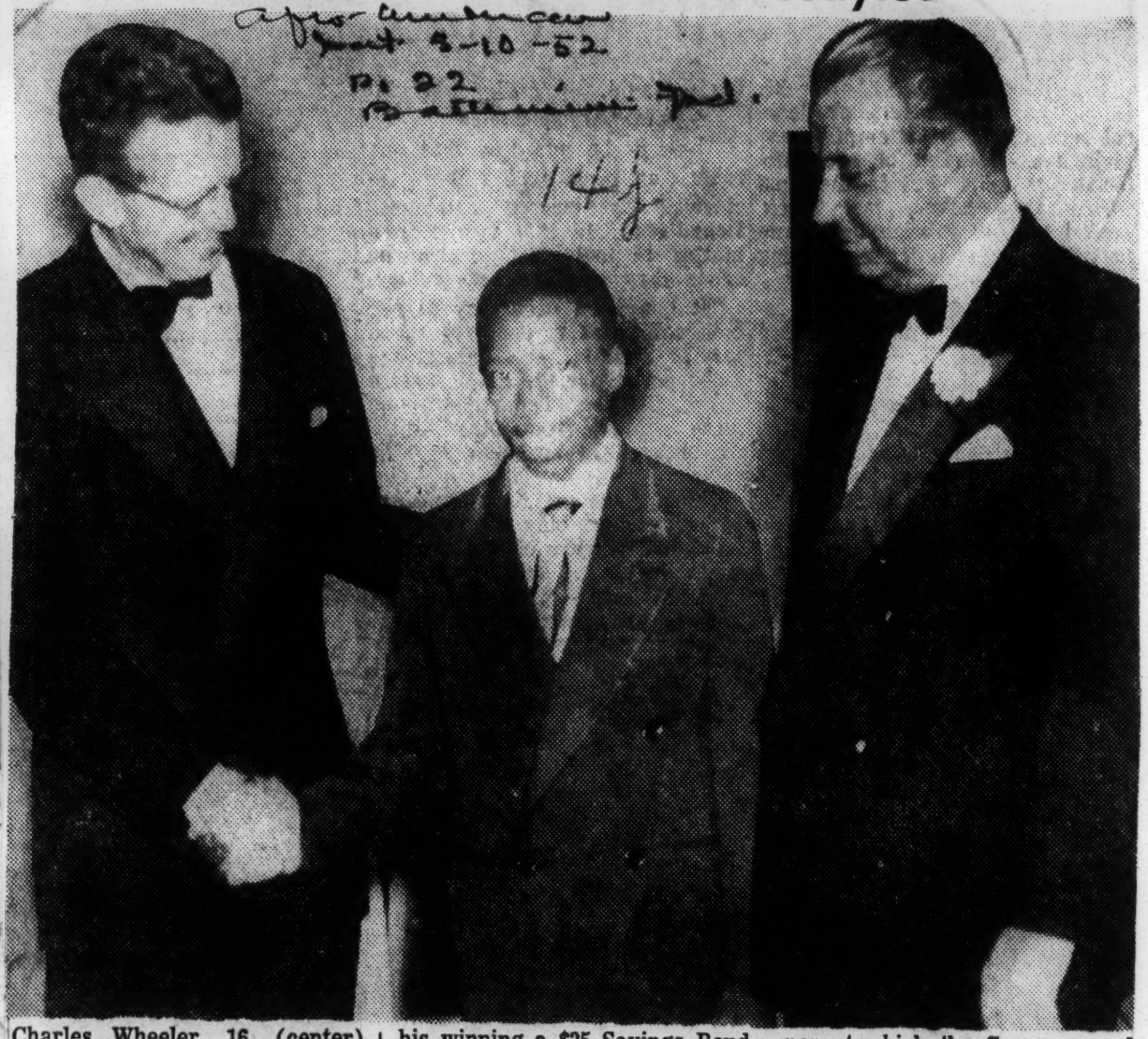
ELECTED — George Olden is the first Negro to be accepted into membership of the National Society of Art Directors. He recently was elected to Art Directors' Club and appointed art director of CBS-TV.

30 Howard University Students Selected For Who's Who

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Some 19 men and 11 women students at Howard university have been selected among students for Who's Who in American colleges recognition in the 1952 edition of and universities, Howard university announced this week.

Students are selected on the basis of scholarship, student leadership, and participation in extra-curricular activities. Biographies of each person selected will be placed in the 1952 edition of Who's Who. The book is sent to businessmen and organizations as an aid in placement of college graduates.

Governor Commends Essayist



Charles Wheeler, 16, (center) Trenton high school student, is congratulated by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, left, and Paul L. Troast, right, chairman, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, upon his winning a $25 Savings Bond for the best essay submitted by secondary school pupils in the State in a contest sponsored by the New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers. Awards dinner at which the Governor and Mr. Troast were named "Citizen" and "Engineer" of the year respectively, was held last Friday at Hotel Essex House in Newark.

GETS DIGEST AWARD

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — Miss Elma I. Reid, valedictorian of the graduating class at Rikesville Training School, has been given the annual Reader's Digest Award, designed to stimulate scholarship.

COLUMBUS YOUTH WINS $150 PRIZE FOR ESSAY

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Donald Good, 16, last week, was awarded first prize of a $150 Defense Bond for his essay on "Employ the Handicapped for National Defense."

Grad Gets Phi Beta Kappa Key

Miss Enfelda Littleton, 19, of 4621 St. Lawrence ave., will be graduated Sunday from the University of Illinois in Champaign as the only Negro member of Phi Beta Kappa, one of the nation's best honor societies.

A major in Spanish, Miss Littleton came to the downstate campus after attending the University's Navy Pier branch in Chicago.

Harvard Alumni Told of Italian Press Treatment of The Negro

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR...

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — Writing in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, circulated to key financial and business circles in this country and abroad, Dr. Frank M. Snowden, chairman of the department of classics at Howard university discusses the subject of the American dilemma as seen from abroad.

Dr. Snowden spent the academic year 1949-50 in Italy under a Fulbright grant during which time with assistance of the U.S. Information Service he examined the Italian press view of American attitudes toward the Negro.

He said during his stay in Italy newspaper accounts of the Negro which appeared in papers of "political views from right to left" could be classified as follows:

(1) Release of a general nature on the Negro in the United States;

(2) Negro entertainers in Italy;

(3) The Negro in art and literature;

(4) Negro pilgrims in Italy;

(5) Feature articles on segregation in the United States; and

(6) Reviews of films dealing with the Negro.

Dr. Snowden said the fact that articles on segregation appear not only in "leftist but also the conservative press calls for a comment on the raison d'etre of feature articles on the Negro."

In the first place, according to the author, an interest in racial theory was stimulated under the Nazis and the Fascists and "Italians for the first time became acquainted with Negroes in rather large numbers during World War II." He emphasized that since the end of the war, the recently kindled interest in the Negro has been kept alive by literature, films, the theatre, and by close association with America.

Reviews of films such as Pinky, Lost Boundaries, and Home of the Brave, he said, are an important source for the question under consideration, because these present to the Italian a situation that is inexplicable. One often hears "Why?" or 'Exaggerated! during the showing of such films."

To illustrate this point, the Howard professor cites a review of Pinky which appeared in Il Giorndale della Sera (Independent Conservative) on March 29, 1950:

"In order for the facts, represented by Elio Kazan in Pinky to appear comprehensible to us Italians, they would have to take place among a barbarous people, ignorant of the teachings of Christ that all men are equal, or in a country with a totalitarian regime poisoned by racist doctrine such as Hitlerian Germany.

"According to two films of Kaza, Gentelmen's Agreement and Pinky, however, not to mention the novels of Richard Wright also published in Italy, such manifestations of uncivil racial intolerance happen right in the America of Christian civilization. Nor are the facts denounced in Pinky so surprising as the conclusion drawn therefrom: that this is the situation and that nothing can be done about it."

Dr. Snowden's research indicates that currently Italians regard such films as "evidence that Americans, after a victorious war against racism, are beginning to attack racism at home, although one reviewer in a conservative paper (Il Messaggero) (March 26, 1950) expressed the belief that since the war America has taken lessons from Nazi racism. The reviewers, however, frequently point out that the pictures fail to face the issue squarely."

It is averred in conclusion that when one reads, even in the conservative press, "that the Italian encounters difficulty in reconciling in his thinking our practice with our professions in the area of civil rights, one realizes that the recording of such a view stems, not from political motives, but from a natural reaction to what the Italian considers an undemocratic and unChristian aspect of a people to whom he has been traditionally bound by close ties ...Obviously, other nations, especially those populated by dark people, view these shortcomings similarly."

It is judgment of Dr. Snowden in writing for the Harvard alumni that the final appeal must be made to the individual American citizen.

Support From Overseas

Washingtonian Teacher of Year

Mrs Lynnie R. Smith Wins Nation-wide Honors of Nat'l Teachers Association

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Mrs. Lynnie R. Smith, a teacher at Randall Junior High School, Washington, D. C., has been selected as the "Classroom Teacher of the Year in Negro Schools for 1951-'52" in a nation-wide project conducted by the Negro Educational Review, the official organ of the National Teachers' Research Association.

Mrs. Smith holds Masters degrees from Howard and New York Universities, and has studied and traveled in several European countries.

She is a Coordinator for European Tours and has traveled extensively for the purpose of promoting good will and uderstanding among nations. She is president of the Howard University Alumni Association and a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Incorporated.

* * *

MRS. SMITH received numerous endorsements from students, patrons, and fellows workers in her community and support from many states in the Union, England, France, the Netherlands and South America.

The Board of Jurors, making the selection from the ten nominees receiving the strongest support, report that J. T. McCain emerged as runner-up for the honor of "Classroom Teacher of the Year, 1951-52." Mr. McCain, Palmetto High School, Mullins, S. C., is a past president of the Palmetto State Teachers Association.

Honorable mention was earned by:

Mrs. Mattie Mae Benton, Phyllis Wheatley High School, Houston, Tex.

Lillie Mae Kearse, Senoia Junior High School, Newman, Ga.

Mrs. Ella Basfield McGhee, Gravel Hill Community School, Columbia, Va.

Mrs. Edith Anderson, Oakland School, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Williams, Owens Elementary School, Mobile, Ala.

Andrew W. Ramsey, Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Ind.

M. A. Broadnax, Burke High School, Charleston, S. C.

Nelson B. Higgins Jr., Public School System, Durham, N. C.

Two LeMoyne Students Get Mason Scholarship Awards

Reverend Charles F. Williams, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Tennessee and Its Jurisdiction announces through the Grand Scholarship Commission the 1952-53 scholarship awards to worthy students attending colleges and universities in the State of Tennessee.

The scholarship were awarded under seven categories Sons and Daughters of Masons: Mr. J. C Bond, A and I State University—$75.00; Mr. Charles Franklin Cuningham, A and I State University—75.00; Miss Arma Jones, A and I State University—$100.00; Miss Mattie Lowery, A and I State University—$100.00; Mr. Lewis A. Stewart, A and I State University—$75.00; Miss Gladys Weems, A and I State University—$100.00; and Miss Gwendolyn Stokley, Knoxville College—$100.00.

The Masons: Mr. Henry Sanders, a member of James A. Meyers Lodge No 349, and a senior student in Dentistry at Meharry Medical College—$200.00. Superior Students In Music; Miss Celestine Fludd, Fisk University—$50.00; Miss Gloria Brannon, LeMoyne College—$50.00; and Miss Mable T. Garner, Fisk University—50.00.

Superior Students in English: Miss Helen E. Kelley, Fisk University—$50.00. Superior Freshman Student: Miss Annie B. Harris, LeMoyne College—$100.00. Superior Students In Athletics: Mr. Will P. Martin, Fisk University — $50.00; and Mr. Milton Bond, Lane College $50.00. Superior Students In Drama: Mr. Moses Gunn, A and I State University—$50.00.

Miss Gwendolyn Stokley of Knoxville College was transfered to Lane College. The Grand Scholarship Commission includes Dr. Thomas E. Poag, Director; Attorney R. B. J. Campbelle, Jr., Secretary; Mr. Edward E. Crawford, Assistant Secretary; Professor C. C. Kizer, Mr. E. H. Johnson, Professor Charles E. Johnson, and Professor R. A. Steward.

Twice Honored —

Alger Vernon Boswell, vice president of Tennessee A. & I. State University was twice-honored when he returned to his alma mater, Wiley College of Marshall, Tex., Tuesday, May 27. Celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his graduation from Wiley, he was commencement speaker for the 1952 class and had bestowed upon him the Honorary degree of L. L. D. (doctor of law) by Wiley.

14j 1952

John Hope Franklin, Former Teacher At Fisk Wins Award

Washington, D. C.—John Hope Franklin, a professor of History at Howard University has been named a President's Fellow at Brown University. The winner of a $1,500 grant, he will do research on a book, "Southern Travelers in the North in the Nineteenth Century." The book will tell about Southerners who traveled in the North during the 19th Century, giving critical appraisal of Northern free labor, literature and music, with particular emphasis on the impact of the experience of travel on the mental climate that evolved in the pre-Civil War period in the South.

Dr. Franklin a native of Rentiesville, Okla., a graduate of the Booker T. Washington High School there, received his bachelor's degree, magna cum laude at Fisk University and his doctorate at Harvard.

He has taught at Fisk, North Carolina College and Harvard. He has written several books and contributed articles to a number of journals.

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN greets Marilyn Lewis, 9, from Washington, D. C., youngest delegate to the Columbia Scholastic Press Association luncheon which he addressed at the Waldorf Astoria recently. The young editor is with the Bell Bulletin of George Bell School in the nation's capital. Looking on is her teacher, and sponsor to the convention of school editors, Stanley Jackson.

Harvard Marshal

Walter Carrington, the son of Mrs. Marjorie Hall of Everett, Mass., and a senior at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., was recently elected to a life term as one of three marshals of the Harvard Class of 1952, the highest honor which can be bestowed upon a senior by his classmates! An American history major, Mr. Carrington is president of the Liberal Union, one of the largest political clubs at Harvard. A member of the Debate Council, he won for that group the Coolidge Debate Prize in a triangular debate from Yale and Princeton, and also the Bolyston Prize at the college in a speech contest. He is past president of the Harvard chapter of NAACP which he helped to organize last year.

"Who's Who" Lists Lincoln President, 6 Faculty Members

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university (Mo.), and six members of the faculty of the university are listed in the 1952 edition of 'Who's Who in the Midwest."

They are:

E. D. Dawson, dean of the college; J. N. Freeman, head of the department of Agriculture; R. Clyde Minor, head of the department of Sociology; Thomas D. Rawley Jr., department of English; A. S. Pride, dean of the School of Journalism, and Scovel Richardson, dean of the School of Law.

Meanwhile, the university announced that more than three times as many students enrolled for the second semester than were graduated.

Mid-year city system high school graduation and the pressure of stricter teacher certification requirements are the factors contributing to the increase in enrollment, O. W. Bradley, acting registrar, said.

W. Va. Girl, 15, Wins National Essay Prize

WASHINGTON —(ANP)—Billie Jean Fuller, 15, a student of the Elkhorn high school of Echman, W. Va., was a $100 winner in the fourth national "Employ the Physically Handicapped" essay contest sponsored by the President' committee on employment of the phyically handicapped.

Miss Fuller, along with four other winners received the national award at a ceremony held in the departmental Auditorium Friday.

The daughter of a coal miner, Miss Fuller is an honor student at the Elkhorn. She is active in the school glee club, band, Girl Scouts, commercial and dramatic clubs.

Miss Fuller is the second Negro girl to win national recognition in the NEPH essay contest.

Dr. Dickson Given Award By Faculty

EAST LANSING, Mich. — Dr. David W. D. Dickson, assistant professor at Michigan State college, has been selected by the faculty of MSC as the recipient of the first annual Michigan State college Alumni Distinguished Teacher award.

The award, which includes a cash grant of $500, was made last week at the college faculty meeting in the music auditorium by Ralph C. Huston, chairman of the all-college selection committee and graduate dean emeritus.

The 33-year-old Negro English professor was selected from an original list of 60 candidates submitted by college departments and a final list of seven professors. The selection was based on nine qualities deemed most desirable for a college teacher. Included were enthusiasm for and knowledge of subject matter; intellectual stimulation; sincere interest in students and their problems, and the ability to relate teaching to the practical workings of the American democratic society.

During World War II, he rose from the rank of private to that of first lieutenant in the U. S. A. Army. Dr. and Mrs. Dickson are student advisors for the Lansing Episcopal chapel.

A Phi B[illegible] Kappa graduate of Bowdoin c[illegible] Maine, Dickson received his [illegible]'s and doctor's degrees fro[illegible]ard university. He joined t[illegible] staff as an instructor in 19[illegible] and was promoted to assistant professor in 1949

Ga. Born Ethiopian Teacher Gets Bunche Scholarship To Study in N'Way

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — An American born Negro educator and a native of Athens Ga., has been awarded one of the coveted Ralph J. Bunche Scholarships for study at the University of Oslo during the summer of 1952. William E. H. Howard is the winner. The scholarship is given this year by the Electro-Chemical Firm of Norway and is an exchange one.

An honor graduate of West Virginia State college and member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Howard has spent a year of graduate study at the University of Glasgow. He has submitted for his master's thesis, a study of "The Effects Of International Trade On The Economy Of Ethiopia."

He will begin at the University of Oslo a project, "A Comparative Study Of The Educational And economic Systems Of Scandinavia." Additional research will be carried out at the educational institutions of Denmark and Sweden.

Howard is on the staff of Medhane-Alem school, headed by Dr. Thomas Fortune Fletcher in Ethiopia. Howard is the son of the late Prof. J. P. Howard of Athens, Ga. His sister, Prof. Camilla L. Howard is in the Department of Modern Languages at Spelman college in Atlanta.

W. Va. Student Yins Second Prize In Writing Contest

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP) —Henry B. Daniel of West Virginia State college last week was named second prize winner in a south-wide contest for the best editorial on racial segregation in education to appear in a college newspaper.

"Segregation in Education," was the title of the editorial which won $25 for Daniel. His editorial read in part:

"It is unsafe these days to voice certain democratic principles and ideals, especially when those principles and ideals propose a fair treatment of minority groups.

"Anyone reminding his fellow citizens of certain inalienable rights guaranteed all Americans runs considerable risk of being doomed to ignominious oblivion by the poisonous tongue of a character-assassin."

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

MATTIE BARRY GENEVA BROWN

Booker T. Washington High Honor Students Announced

First and second honor students in the Booker T. Washington Technical High School senior class graduating Thursday night are Geneva Brown, 17, of 2311 McKinley, and Mattie Mae Barry, 16, of 4000 Floyd.

Commencement will be held at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium, 2501 Flora.

Miss Brown, daughter of Mrs. Ora Brown, was a member of the National Honor Society, and the dramatics, handicraft, debating and library clubs. She is going to Dillard University, New Orleans, La., to study chemistry.

Miss Barry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Barry, was a member of the National Honor Society, the student council and the reporters club. She plans to major in mathematics at college.

A new $4,000 electric organ, the gift of Mrs. M. H. Leach to the school, will be dedicated at commencement. It will be accepted by Lee Ruth Bryant.

A student panel—Geneva Brown, Betty Faulkner, Leslie Polk, Audrey Turner and Jerelyn Matthis—will discuss "The Book." School Board Member Franklin E. Spafford will present diplomas.

Classroom Teacher Of Year Is Named

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Lynnie R. Smith, a teacher at Randall Junior High School, Washington, D. C., has been selected as the Classroom Teacher of the Year in Negro Schools for 1951-52 in a nationwide project conducted by The Negro Educational Review, the official organ of the National Teachers' Research Association.

Mrs. Smith holds masters degrees from Howard and New York Universities and has studied and traveled in several European countries She is a Coordinator for European Tours and has traveled extensively for the purpose of promoting good will and understanding among nations. She is president of the Howard University Alumni Association and a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Incorporated. Mrs. Smith received numerous endorsements from students, patrons and fellow workers in her community and support from many states in the Union, England, France, the Netherlands and South America.

The Board of Jurors, making the selection from the ten nominees receiving the strongest support, report that J. T. McCain emerged as runner up for the honor of Classroom Teacher of the Year, 1951-52. Mr. McCain, Palmetto High School, Mullins, South Carolina, received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Morris College and the Masters degree in Education at Temple University. He is a past president of the Palmetto State Teachers Association.

Honorable mention was earned by:

Mrs. Mattie Mae Benton, Phyllis Wheatley High School, Houston, Texas

Miss Lillie Mae Kearse, Senoia Junior High School, Newnan, Ga.

Mrs. Ella Basfield McGhee, Gravel Hill Community School, Columbia, Virginia

Mrs. Edith Anderson, Oakland School, Jacksonville, Florida

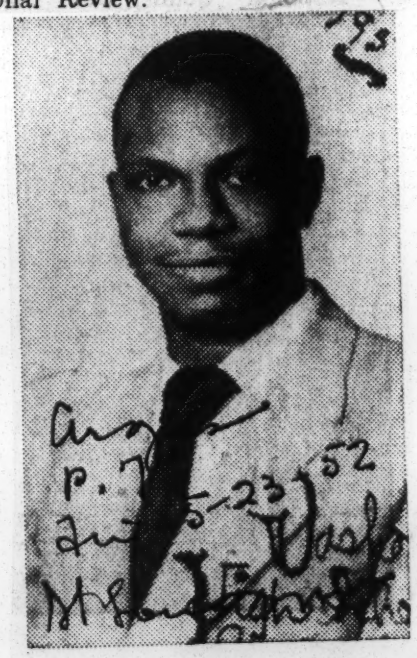
Mrs. Gertrude S. Williams, Owens Elementary School, Mobile, Ala.

Andrew W. Ramsey, Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

Miss M. A. Broadnax, Burke High School, Charleston, South Carolina

Nelson B. Higgins, Jr., Public School System, Durham, North Carolina.

The awards Miss Smith received in recognition of her outstanding achievement include (1) a Plaque bearing the inscription Classroom Teacher of the Year, 1951-52, contributed by "The Negro Educational Review," (2) A Lady Elgin Watch donated by the National Elgin Watch Company of Elgin, Illinois, (3) A Parker Pen and Pencil Set donated by Wannamaker Jewelers of Orangeburg, South Carolina, (4) A year's supply of personalized stationary donated by Boineau Printers of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and (5) A trip to Havana, Cuba donated by several supporters of "The Negro Educational Review."



JOSEPH BRISCOE

Joseph Briscoe, 19, of 518 So. Jefferson avenue, has been awarded a $250 Fannie Cook Scholarship by the Peoples Art Center. Presentation of the scholarship will be made at a reception at the center at 7:30 p.m., Friday.

Briscoe, a Vashon high school graduate, plans to enroll in the school of fine arts at Southern Illinois university this fall. The youth, who said he has been interested in art since before he could write, won two awards in this year's High School Art Exhibition, sponsored by Scholastic magazines.

His colored pencil drawing which won a cash prize of $25 in the Scholastic art contest, is currently on display at Gimbels department store auditorium in New York.

Prior to winning the Fannie Cook Scholarship, Briscoe submitted about 30 paintings and

Mrs. Ketches to the scholarship committee at Peoples Art Center for consideration.

KAPPA SCHOLAR—Thaddeus Lott (center) receives a $200 Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity scholarship from R. W. Hilliard, member of the scholarship committee of the fraternity's graduate chapter in Houston, Texas. Dean Ina A. Bolton (left) of Texas Southern university, looks on as the freshman receives the "boost."

Professor Gets Grant Of $3,500

NEW YORK — A grant-in-aid amounting to $3,500 was given to a Tuskegee scientist by the American Cancer Society, it was announced this week. Recipient of the grant is Dr. James H. M. Henderson, research associate of the Carver Foundation at the institute.

Dr. Henderson's work will include investigation of abnormal growth in plants which basically is similar to cancer in humans. The first step in the study is to learn more about the growth processes in a plant.

Dr. Henderson will study the limitations of normal growth in the Sunflower. He can do this by growing callus tissue (a portion of the Sunflower) in laboratory cultures.

The various chemicals that supply the plant with nutrition will be studied and their effect on the growth process, particularly some enzyme systems, will be followed. Later this knowledge will be applied in comparing the normal growth to cancerous growth.

Dr. Henderson, associate professor of biology, received his B.S. degree from Howard University in 1939, his master's degree in pharmacology, from the University of Wisconsin in 1940, and his doctor of philosophy degree from the latter university in 1943.

An Orchid for a Queen— The first of her race to receive this signal honor, Miss Donzella Coulter of Los Angeles was elected queen of Los Angeles State College in competition with a bevy of campus beauties.

Arizonan Teaching Indians

MISS ELOISE J. MILLER
. . . teaching "real Americans"

WHITE RIVER, Ariz.—Miss Eloise J. Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Miller of Todds Road, has become the first and only Negro in the little town of White River, Ariz.

"The people are exceedingly friendly and now that the students have gotten used to me, they don't stand around and stare at me any more," she says.

Miss Miller told her parents in a letter about the children being curious about her when she first got there. She was appointed through a government civil service test, and did not have the slightest idea she was going to teach Indians in this remote village.

She says she likes it very much, and lives in the Teachers Cottage with the other teachers. Two other new teachers and herself are the best of friends, plus the principal, his wife, etc., who are all doing a fine job of making her stay there worth-while.

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Virginia Union Junior Selected

Journal and Guide

To Join Two Others From University Of Virginia And Yale

Dat. 4-5-52

Norfolk

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND — Kenneth B. Smith, Virginia Union University junior from Montclair, N. J., has just been selected as one of three students to form a study group to visit India for four months under sponsorship of the national YMCA.

He is the first Negro to be chosen, and this year will join others from Yale and the University of Virginia attending the World Conference on Christian Youth at Travancore, India.

Union University has arranged for him to receive college credits towards his graduation for the time spent abroad.

Young Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith of 13 Willowmere avenue, Montclair. He is a 1949 graduate of Montclair High School and will receive his degree from Union in June, 1953.

C-7

SMITH IS AN outstanding student and a leader in YMCA activities. He has been affiliated for four years with the camping program of the Central Atlantic Area Council of the YMCA. He is president of the State Student YMCA and in 1951 was a delegate to the Southern Regional Conference of the YMCA at Berea (Ky.) College.

He will fly to Detroit for the forthcoming meeting of the YMCA National Council as a representative of the National Student Council.

On the campus Smith is vice-president of the Student Government Association, keeper of records for Zeta Chapter of Omega Psi Phi, president of the Future Teachers, and a member of several other organizations. He is majoring in history and is interested in political science. He plans to become a college teacher.

* * *

WORD OF HIS appointment to the group to go to India came from Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy, executive of National Student Work of the YMCA.

Three students and four Y staff members will comprise the American delegation. Dr. Leo B. Marsh, director of inter-cultural relations and counselling for the YMCA, is coordinator for the project.

The India conference deals with the relations of youth to the church, the church and politics, and international relations.

The conference begins in August.

Negro, Japanese win offices at Radcliffe

Journal and Guide P. 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One of 8 elected to the Radcliffe student government body by the entire student body is a Negro girl, attractive Lois Dickson, of Portland, Maine, National Student Ass'n. delegate.

Jan. 3-21-52

A Japanese girl, Gracia Taketa, of Washington, is vice president of the student body.

Receives Master Of Arts Degree In June

Journal and Guide

Dat. 8-11-52

Edward Major Carroll, 1501 Herndon Street, Marshall, Texas, received the Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, at the annual commencement exercises at the university June 30. His field of study was Mathematics.

Carroll is doing additional work on his doctorate this summer. He will return to Bishop College as Director of Public Relations and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in September.

Among Statesmen Selected For Who's Who

Journal and Guide P. 19

Norfolk, Va. Dat. 4-26-52

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Eleven of the 13 students at Virginia State College who were selected for inclusion in Who's Who Among Students of American Colleges and Universities are shown above.

They were chosen on the basis of their scholarship and leadership attainments.

From left to right, front row, are: Mary Dawson, Bedford; Frances Dandridge, Roanoke; Recita Williams, Norfolk, and Guelda Banks, Franklin.

Back row, are: Mrs. Elizabeth Redd Gilmore, Martinsville; Lucretia Huffman, Richmond; Estelle Bowman, Norfolk; Drucilla Finney, Martinsville; Albert Boswell, Portsmouth; James Braye, Norfolk and Samuel Chappell, Abingdon.

Two Atlanta Educators Win Fellowships To Study Abroad

Two college teachers in the Atlanta University system will leave their respective faculties this year to study for one year at leading European universities, the Atlanta Daily World learned Tuesday.

They are Dr. Mary L. Reddick of the biology department at Morehouse College and Dr. Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the sociology department at Atlanta University.

The two prominent Atlanta educators, members of several learned socities, were among the seven college teachers in the State of Georgia who received fellowship awards from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, a Ford project.

Dr. Reddick, who has taught biology at Morehouse College since 1939, said she has been notified of the award. She plans to study at Cambridge University in England and will concentrate on research in the field of biology.

Dr. Reddick said she will leave for Europe in mid-September of this year and remain abroad for a duration of the academic year.

Sociologist Hill, who is a moderator of the celebrated Hungry Club Forum which broadcasts weekly over radio station WERD, is scheduled to leave in late summer this year for the European continent.

Once abroad, the sociologist-editor of Phylon magazine will divide his studies in special research projects at Cambridge University, Oxford, the London School of Economics, Edinburg and the University at Scotland.

"The fellowship carries with it a stipend which will enable me to study a year," Dr. Hill said. The sociologist said that he will be primarily concerned with observing "teaching methods" at the European universities.

At Oxford, Dr. Hill will work with E. Evans Pritchard, British anthropologist, and will also work with Myer Fortes, chairman of the department of anthropology at Cambridge; and Kenneth Littel, author of "Negroes in Britian."

Other Georgia college teachers to win the Ford awards are Prof. William F. Dukes, Emory University, psychology; Prof. John I. Goodland, Emory, education and John E. Tilford, Jr., Emory, English.

Negro Colleges To Share In War Chest Scholarship Fund

Three Negro-serving colleges are among the 10 Alabama educational institutions sharing in the $8300 Alabama War Chest Scholarship Fund.

They are Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, $600; Alabama State College, Montgomery, $1200 and Tuskegee Institute, $900. Total amount for the three colleges is $2700.

The fund is to be awarded to World War II veterans or to sons and daughters of veterans who have ranked in the upper half of their high school or college class. To be eligible applying students must be in need of money with with which to complete their training.

A maximum of $300 may be granted a student in one year, except medical and dental college students who may go as high as $400. The scholarship project is expected to run 12 years.

Make up of the Veterans Trust Committee: L. Bedsole, W. C. Bowman, Carey E. Haigler, A. Key Foster and M H. Sterne, chairman

St. Louis Girl Wins Praise Of Norwegians

Miss Edna Thomas, widely-known St. Louis girl, scored a brilliant success as student envoy to Norway for a year's study at the University of Oslo. She was appointed American representative for the Institute of Better International Understanding and her story is contained in a pictorial feature on American students in Norway appearing in the May issue of COLOR Magazine.

Another article in COLOR gives a candid discussion of the oversensitiveness of the Negro about his race. The writer and several experts believe the Negro is too sensitive for his own good and leaves him with distorted views and inconsistent aims.

Other interesting features are articles on Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the greatest living man; an interracial sorority that is setting new social patterns for America the great African Methodist Episcopal Church, and colored ball players who have been responsible for their team's success in the major leagues.

Wins Hearst NY Oratorical Championship

NEW YORK (ANP) — Though gifted with the silvery tongue of a young Burke, Charles Fleming who walked off with one of the nation's top high school oratorical honors plans to study electrical engineering.

The 17-year old son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Fleming Sr., of Jamaica, L. I., won the junior division of the New York Journal-American's 10th annual oratorical contest. He defeated two girls and another boy in the finals of the 10-week tourney involving more than 10,000 students.

When the victorious Fleming received the Freedom of Speech statuette for his school and a $1,000 prize from Cardinal Spellman, he modestly expressed his thanks, saying:

"This is the greatest thing that has ever happened to me. I can't find words to say more."

After he left the stage of the packed Metropolitan Opera house to join his parents in the audience, he was intercepted by his jubilant classmates from John Adams high school and his coach, Robert Leo Sheppard. He was borne off on their shoulders amidst resounding cheers.

Many celebrities were in the audince of more than 4,500 who witnessed the contest. The subject of the meet was Henry Clay.

Fleming, who is in his sixth term at John Admas, is a member of the 50 A.C. Baseball team. He has three brothers and two sisters. His father is stationed at Fort Hancock, N. J.

LAIRD HEGAMIN, right, Sumner high school student, who has been awarded a complete four year scholarship worth $1820 to St. Louis university, discusses the award with George D. Brantley, principal of Sumner.

THE REV. J. L. WARE, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church and the president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, who is scheduled to deliver the annual baccalaureate sermon at Selma University, Sunday, May 25th. The university will confer on him a Doctor of Divinity degree at its Commencement program, Wednesday, May 28.

Dr. Hall Heads W.D.C.S. Education

Miss Helen Dorcas Hall, Ph.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected executive secretary of the Woman's Section, Division of Education and Cultivation of the Methodist Board of Missions, with offices at 150 Fifth avenue, New York City. She succeeds Mrs. Eloise Woolever, who retired July 1.

Dr. Hall will direct the missionary, educational, organizational, and promotional program for more than 28,000 organizations of the Woman's Society of Christian Service throughout the United States.

A former missionary to India, Dr. Hall has been a professor of sociology and assistant dean of women at Stanley Hindu College, India, for 10 years. From 1936 to 1942, she was dean of women and an instructor at Dickinson Junior college, Williamsport, Pa.

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Fisk University Makes 92 Scholarship Awards

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Scholarship awards to 21 freshmen, 54 returning upperclass students, and 17 graduate students including seven Virginians, have been announced by Fisk University for 1952-53.

The Gabriel Scholarships of $250 for highest rank in the freshman class go to Harold Crostwaite, Detroit, Michigan; Sally Duval, Gainesville, Fla.; Gloria Meade, Linstead, Jamaica, B.W.I.; and John Townsend, Oklahoma City.

THREE SIDNEY Hillman Foundation scholarships of $325 in the field of sociology were awarded to new graduate students. The students are: Russell Caughman, New Orleans, La.; Mary Howard, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Dionizy Mazur, Deland, Fla.

Viola Brice, Brighton, Mass., was Foundation scholarship in music, the winner of the $500 Jean Tennyson Foundation scholarship in music. Lilla Joyce Finch, Lexington, Ky., won the $250 Presser

The 21 freshman winners were chosen from a group of more than five hundred honor students who took Fisk scholarship examinations in thirty-five cities.

JAMES McCREE, Boston, Mass., was awarded the Harriet Wilson Taylor scholarship and Percy Hamilton, Palmetto, Fla., was awarded the Edith M. Fox scholarship in religion.

The Margaret Sarah McKim Maloney awards to outstanding women students in art, literature, and music went to Leona Highsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Madeline Smith, Providence, R. I.; and Jacquelyn Varner, New York City.

FRESHMAN scholarships for $100 to $325 were awarded to the following:

Alfreda J. Askew, Harrisburgh, Pa.; Faye G. Crowder, Nashville, Tenn.; Aubrey O'Neal Dent, Jr., Roanoke, Va.; Paul Edwards, Charleston, S. C.; Lynn Carol Grant, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.; Charles H. Hudson, Nashville, Tenn.; Barbara Jean Johnson, Richmond, Va.; Rose Mary Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Kathleen A. Lash, Princess Anne, Md.; Joseph Lewis Kyle, Chicago, Ill.; William Howard Moore, Sparta, Tenn.

Annie M. Ogleton, Nashville, Tenn.; Curtis L. Patton, Birmingham, Ala.; Betty Jean Simmons, Jacksonville, Fla.; June E. Skinner, Norfolk, Va.; Alpha Amanda Smith, Roanoke, Va.; Hilda Stone, Roanoke, Va.; Richard M. Turner, III, Charleston, S. C.; Gerald Hill, Boston, Mass.; Carter Franklin, New York City; Garfield Lillard, Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

UPPERCLASS awards were made to the following students:

Andrew Austin, Jacksonville, Fla.; Theodore Beavers, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Melvin Bradley, Birmingham, Ala.; Viola Brice, Brighton, Mass.; Alphonso Campbell, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Donald Campbell, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Harold Crostwaite, Detroit, Mich.; Barbara Cuningham, Cincinnati, Ohio; Amos Davis, Savannah, Ga.; Charles Dixon, Kansas City, Kan.; Newstell Dowdell, Birmingham; Carlton Duke, Port-of-Spain, Trin.; Sally Duval, Gainesville, Fla.

Joseph Eustache, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Winston Farrar, Athens, Ala.; Joyce Finch, Lexington, Ky.; Celestine Fludd, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Forthson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Howard Foster, Gadsden, Ala.; Janeria Franklin, Kansas City, Kan.; Barbara Guy, Cleveland, Ohio; Francis Hall, Princeton, N. J.; Percy Hamilton, Palmetto, Fla.; Paul Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Frances Haywood, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leona Highsmith, Philadelphia; William Hills, Charleston, S. C.

Conrad Hinds, Silver City, Canal Zone; Edna Holder, Gamboa, Canal Zone; Robert Kirk, Nashville, Tenn.; Josephine Lumpkin, Sharon Hill, Pa.; William Mack, Birmingham, Ala.; James McGree, Boston, Mass.; Gloria Meade, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Felice Mitchelle, Paducah, Ky.; Alvin Nelson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ollie Quinn, St. Louis, Mo.; Alton Roberson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joan Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; James S. Robinson, Houston, Tex.

Judson Robinson, Houston, Tex.; DeWilton Rogers, Port-of-Spain, Trin.; Roger Savian, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Leo Sharkey, St. Louis, Mo.; Madeline Smith, Providence, R. I.; Joyce Stewart, Danville, Va.; Marshall Stricklin, Berkeley, Calif.; Thomas K. Suggs, Kinston, N. C.; Patricia Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.; John

NAACP Awards Herstein Scholarships To Grads

NEW YORK —Four scholarships of $100 were awarded last month to New York City high school graduates by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from the Rachel Herstein Fund. The NAACP has been trustee of the fund, which awards the scholarships to outstanding Negro girls and boys graduating from New York City High Schools, since 1939.

Recipients of the awards for 1952 were Sadie Lindsey of Manhattan, a graduate of High School of Commerce, who ranked second in a class of 320; Edith McGinley of Jackson Heights, graduating from Newtown High School, 15th in a class of 221; Harold Rodgers of The Bronx, graduating from High School of Science with an excellent record in biology and chemistry; and Samuel Roman of Brooklyn, a graduate of East New York Vocational High School, who will study to be an engineer.

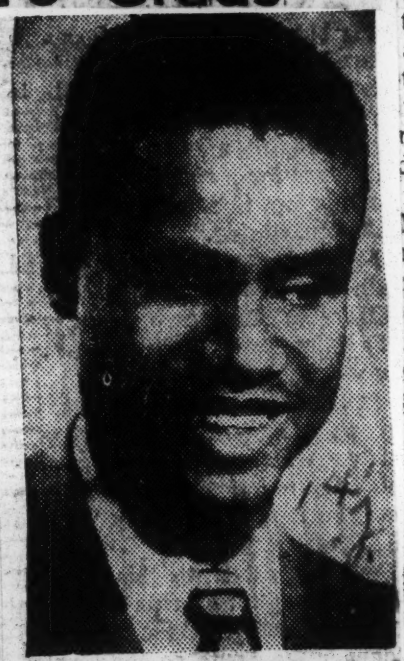
3 Awarded Art Scholarships

NEW YORK — Jean Tennyson supplementary scholarship awards, worth from $300 to $400 each were made last week to three boys and girls by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc.

The winners are: Ollie Mae Stanley, Greensboro, N. C., for Oberlin college; Nathaniel LaMar, Atlanta, for Harvard university, and Sarita Smith, Washington, D. C., for Swarthmore college.

"The awards have been made available by Jean Tennyson, former opera star, widely known for her activities in behalf of disabled veterans through music therapy," Dr. Weaver said.

These supplementary awards are the only ones of their kind to provide annual financial assistance to gifted Neg. students.



JOHN P. WARD

NEW YORK—Winners of New York university's $6,300 Root Tilden scholarships for 1952-53 were announced here Sunday by Dean Russell D. Niles of the NYU School of Law.

One of 20 recipients of the awards which provide $2,100 yearly for three years of law study at the university is John P. Ward Indiana university honor graduate who has been blind since birth.

The scholarships go to two young men from each of the 10 federal judiciary districts who show promise of becoming outstanding lawyers and public leaders. Winners are selected by state and regional committees composed of prominent jurists educators and businessmen.

The 22-year-old Ward a 1948 graduate of the Indiana School of the Blind resides in Marion, Ind. His undergraduate record of achievement both in and out of the classroom at Indiana's university has been amazing.

Ward's honors range from membership in Phi Beta Kappa national honorary scholastic society to a recent tenure as chief justice of Indiana university's student governemnt group. Indiana administrators consider him one of the most remarkable young men ever to attend that university.

He will study under the Root-Tilden grant at NYU's Washington Square campus during the fall and spring terms and will return to Indiana each summer to work toward a Ph.D degree in government. He received a bachelor's degree in government last month.

Ward's "textbooks" are discs. He hires readers to record the next material and then plays the records to himself during his study periods. His written work is done on a conventional typewriter. In the classroom he takes notes with a Braille writing machine.

Although he uses neither a seeing-eye dog nor a cane he manages to get around with little difficulty often giving the impression—as he goes up and down stairways and over rough spots on the sidewalk—of perfect vision. He posses a keen memory and can identify most people by their voices after he has met them once.

For recreation Ward swims, plays the piano, listens to radio and television and even attends movies.

EUGENE SIMPSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Simpson of Bladenboro, N. C., has been awarded a tuition scholarship by the Scholarship Committee of the Yale University School of Music for the year 1952-53. Simpson gained attention recently when he was the only Negro participant at the Symposium of the International Federation of Musicians at Julliard School of Music in New York City.

Texan Wills $1,000,000 For Race Scholarships

HOUSTON, Tex. — One of the most philanthropic gestures towards Negroes in Houston and Texas was revealed on Wednesday in the will of the late Evan Edward Worthing.

In the Probate Court of Judge Clem McClelland the estate of the late philanthropist was estimated at more than $1,000,000. From this $1,000,000 a trust fund will be established to provide scholarships for graduates of the three Negro high schools in Houston: Booker T. Washington, Phyllis Wheatley and Jack Yates. A committee of three principals of the three high schools will pass on the candidates.

The scholarships will defray all costs, tuition, books, fees and living expenses, and will be split as evenly as possible between boys and girls of the three high schools.

During the life time of the deceased, he maintained extensive real estate holdings in the Fifth and Fourth Wards. These wards have traditionally been heavily populated with Negroes.

TO LANE COLLEGE POST.— Dr. John O. Perpener Jr., has been appointed chairman of the Division of Education at Lane college in Jackson, Tenn. A native of Ft. Worth, Texas, Dr. Perpener received his bachelor degree from Texas college in Tyler, Texas in 1937, his Master's degree from the university of Colorado in 1950 and his doctorate degree from the college of education of the University of Colorado in 1952. Dr. Perpener is the second Negro to receive the doctorate degree from the College of Education of the University of Colorado. He also served as president of the Phi Delta Kappa Education honorary society at the university and was instructor in education there in 1951. Dr. Perpener has done previous graduate study at Texas Southern university, Butler university and Rensselear Polytechnic institute.

Good Cooker— Yvonne White, 15-year-old girl from New Bedford, Mass., is all smiles as she receives a $100 check from District Manager Walter Prowse of Pillsbury Mills. The young lady was given the stipend as her traveling expenses for a week-end at New York City's Waldorf Astoria where she participated in Pillsbury's Grand National Bakeoff. She was numbered among 100 junior finalists from all over the nation and received a General Electric Stove, mixer and Cosco table and chairs along with other items. Her forte is cookies and they are good!

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YWCA Worker Will Teach In India

Miss Dorothy Height, member of the leadership service staff of the YWCA National Board, who has long been associated with the board as an educational advisor, left recently via Pan-American airways for India where she will serve during the Fall semester as visiting professor at the Delhi School of Social Work.

This school was set up by the National YWCA of India with the cooperation of the American YWCA and is now a graduate school of the University of Delhi. Begun in 1946, three classes have now received their masters' degrees.

When Mss Height completes the school term in December, she will go as an adult leader representing the YWCA to the third World Conference of Christian Youth in Travancore, India.

She will also attend the International Conference of Social Work in Madras India, as a representative of the YWCA of the United States.

Returning to the United States early in '53 Miss Height will rejoin the National Board staff, where she works on the development of a training program for volunteers and staff in the YWCA's of this country.

Her most recent assignment was as director of the 1952 YWCA School for Professional Workers in Mt. Carroll, Ill.

She was formerly interracial education secretary in the National RWCA where she specialized in the development of activities to promote understanding among the youth of all races.

Appointed by General George C. Marshall, Miss Height has served on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

Miss Height joined the staff of the National Board in 1944, after service with YWCA's and other social work agencies.

From 1939 to 1944 she was General Secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in Washington, D. C., and from 1936 to 1939, director of the Emma Ranson House, Harlem Branch in New York City.

In 1937, she was a youth delegate to the World Conference of Life and Work in Oxford, England, in 1939 a YWCA delegate to the World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1950 a delegate to the Congress of Women in Port au Prince, Haiti.

Her previous experience in a social work was with the New York City Department of Welfare and with the Brownsville Community Center, operated by the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Height received a master's degree at New York University and has had further study at the New York School of Social Work. She is national president of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

MISS HEIGHT

W-T&S Offers $6000 in Prizes For Best Student Essays on Voting

Pupils of the High School of Music and Art study rules of the World-Telegram and Sun essay contest on the theme, "Why Voting Is Vital to Democracy," with the aid of Edwin Linville (right), social studies teacher.

By DELOS W. LOVELACE,
Staff Writer.

Here is a door open wide to any of a million school boys and girls who'd like to walk in and pick up a $1000 defense bond or one of 80-odd other lesser prizes.

It's an invitation to all metropolitan area public, parochial and private school pupils in elementary, junior and senior high schools to compete in a World-Telegram and Sun essay contest on the theme, "Why Voting Is Vital to Democracy." Total value of all prizes is almost $6000.

The competition announced today is a part of this newspaper's Get-Out-the-Vote drive and divides contestants into two groups:

1—Elementary grade pupils.

2—Junior and senior high pupils.

The theme, "Why Voting Is Vital to Democracy" must be used by all contestants.

Limit Is 50 Words.

Each essay must be limited to 50 words, and will not be considered if it runs longer.

All essays must be written under direct supervision of classroom teachers. They must be the author's unaided product and no outside help will be allowed. They may not be written at home. School officials have indorsed the contest.

Complete rules for the contest are printed on Page 2. Here, however, are a few of the most important. All essays must be postmarked not later than Oct. 10, 1952, to "Vote Contest Editor," P. O. Box 440, New York 46. No essay that reaches P. O. Box 440 later than Oct. 15 will be accepted. Do not mail direct to the World-Telegram and Sun. Any entry mailed direct to this newspaper will be disqualified.

List of Prizes.

The prizes, the same in both contest categories, will be:

First place prize—a $1000 defense bond.

Second place prizes—two $500 defense bonds.

Third place prizes—five $100 defense bonds.

Fourth place prizes—ten $50 defense bonds.

Fifth place prizes—twenty-five $25 defense bonds.

Jansen Lauds W-T&S for Essay Contest

Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, today praised the World-Telegram and Sun for its new $6000 prize contest for the best essays by school children on the theme, "Why Voting Is Vital to Democracy."

The contest, open to elementary, junior high and high school students, is part of this newspaper's Get-Out-the-Vote drive.

Dr. Jansen said it deals with a "most important activity in the life of the democracy," and advised principals of all city day high schools that "everything that we as educators can do to get more people to vote should be done."

Pledges Cooperation.

"Therefore," he said, "I am pleased to urge cooperation in this public-spirited effort to increase the number of persons who register and vote."

Dr. Jansen is one of the four contest judges. The others are Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, Thomas J. Watson, city Scoutmaster; and Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, president of the American Heritage Foundation.

The contest has been indorsed also by Azriel Eisenberg, executive vice president of the Jewish Education Committee of New York, by the Very Rev. John J. Voight, superintendent of Catholic schools, archdiocese of New York, and by the Rt. Rev. Joseph V. S. McClancy, superintendent of Catholic schools, Diocese of Brooklyn.

"Alive to the need of more Americans going to the polls Nov. 4," Msgr. McClancy wrote, "our elementary and high schools certainly welcome admission to your essay contest on "Why Voting Is Vital to Democracy."

An Important Topic.

Msgr. Voight declared:

"I shall be happy to call this contest to the attenion of all our elementary and high school teachers and to recommend that their students prepare papers on the timely and important topic."

Expressing the approval of the Jewish Educational Committee, Dr. Eisenberg called the vote "the most important privilege we have as Americans," and announced that his committee "joins all organizations interested in the education and welfare of our city and our government in urging schools under its jurisdiction to cooperate to the fullest."

'Alerting the Children.'

C. Frederick Pertsch, associate superintendent in charge of city high schools, praised the World-Telegram and Sun for "alerting the children in the schools to the importance of each citizen exercising his right to vote."

The World-Telegram and Sun's Get-Out-the-Vote drive, begun Sept. 15, is part of a broader campaign being pressed by all Scripps-Howard newspapers. The drive continues in the New York area through Registration Week, Oct. 6-11.

Its non-partisan aim is to add hundreds of thousands of names to the total of registered metropolitan area voters eligible to help elect a President Nov. 4. This aim has been supported enthusiastically by President Truman, and by Gov. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

Goal Is 63 Millions.

In the 1948 Presidential election only 51 percent of the eligible citizens voted. This year there will be 97,000,000 eligibles. And the World-Telegram and Sun, the other 18 Scripps-Howard newspapers and many other patriotic organizations are campaigning to see that of these 97,000,000 at least 63,000,000 go to the polls.

Tomorrow and again Thursday the World-Telegram and Sun will publish stories containing material to assist essay contest entrants in writing their 50-word themes.

Rules for Essay Contest

There are only 13 rules governing the World-Telegram and Sun Essay contest. School boys and girls who read them carefully should have no difficulty writing a 50-word essay to compete for the contest's 86 prizes. Here are the rules:

1. The New York World-Telegram and Sun 1952 essay contest is open to two groups of students —1 junior high and senior high school students; 2 elementary students from the fifth to eighth grade.

2. The above students can be members of the New York Public School system, the Catholic Schools—Archdiocese of N. Y.—the Diocese of Brooklyn, the New York City Board of Secular Education and all public, parochial and private schools in New York City, Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey, providing the schools are within the metropolitan area.

3. The contest is NOT open to student family members of employees of the New York World-Telegram and Sun and Scripps-Howard Newspapers and their advertising agencies.

4. Each contestant will be required to tell in 50 words or less, "WHY VOTING IS VITAL TO DEMOCRACY." ALL ESSAYS MUST BE WRITTEN UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOLS.

5. Each essay must be written in either ink or be typewritten. It must be written on one side of the paper. The paper size must not exceed 8½x11 inches. The lower part of the paper must carry the contestant's name, home address and city, and his or her school affiliation, address and grade.

6. Winning essays will be judged on the basis of good reasoning, originality, sincerity and neatness.

7. Essays must be mailed, first class, to "Vote Contest Editor," P. O. BOX 440, New York 46, N. Y., NOT LATER than midnight, Friday, Oct. 10, 1952. Entries mailed direct to the World-Telegram and Sun or postmarked later than that date will be disqualified.

8. The winners in both student groups will be announced in the World-Telegram and Sun, Monday, Oct. 27, 1952.

9. In the event of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

10. Every essay entered in the contest will become the property of the World-Telegram and Sun and will not be returned.

11. The World-Telegram Corp. reserves the right to publish any and all essays it believes worthy to appear in its columns.

12. The decision of the judges will be final in all cases, and no reconsideration of essays, or rearrangement of prize winners will be made once the established winners have been decided.

13. Contest subject to all federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Janitor protects children—Charles Breeding, janitor at Inglenook School, shows how he grabbed a rabid Collie dog at the school. Shown with the janitor are some of the 15 children who were bitten by the dog before Breeding went into action. In the picture are Mrs. Edward Billingsley and Mrs. G. S. Thomas, PTA health chairmen; Pupils J. T. Jinwright, Ronald Gospodareck, Tommy Howard, Benny Thomas, Ruth Blake, George Thomas, Nancy Andrews, Wayne Wells, Walter Harris.

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Nebraska Girls' State Elects Negro Governor

LINCOLN, Neb., — The 11th annual session of Cornhusker Girls State got under way here Tuesday, June 3, and the 254 juniors from high schools throughout Nebraska elected Florence Goodwin of Omaha as their governor.

Florence, the only Negro in Girls State, won the National party's nod as candidate for governor, defeating the Federalists candidate, Janet Berry of Tekamah.

The new Girls State governor, after going through the flood emergency in Omaha this spring, adopted flood control as her pet legislative project.

Her inaugural address called for passage of flood control legislation and pointed to her party's stand as favoring the Pick-Sloan plan.

She called Nebraska's roads "shameful and a hindrance to our further growth as a state."

"Far-sighted" legislation for the improvement of Nebraska's schools was called for.

Miss Goodwin, 16, is a junior from Omaha Technical High school and is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Goodwin of 1124 North Twenty-sixth St.

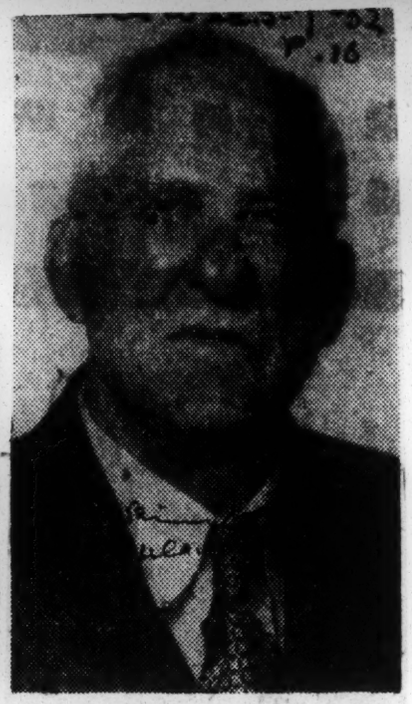
Girl's State is an American Legion-sponsored project which provides a week of practical lessons for the youngsters in governmental operations. The sessions are held on the University of Nebraska Campus. All of the 254 girls in attendance held elective or appointive offices.

Miss Goodwin is the second Negro to win the governorship of Cornhusker Girls State. The first was Teresa Littlejohn, who as a 16-year-old Omaha South High junior won in 1949.

NEGRO GIRL GOVERNOR OF IOWA GIRLS' STATE.—Miss Florence Goodwin of Omaha, left, the only Negro girl attending the Cornhusker Girls' State at Lincoln, Neb., was elected governor in the election held last week. Miss Goodwin, National party candidate, won over Miss Janet Berry of Tekamah, right, the Federalist candidate. The two are shown here after they won the primary elections of their respective parties. Girls' State is an American Legion-sponsored project which provides a week of practical lessons for young people in governmental operations.

Edward Carroll Gets M.A. From Columbia

NEW YORK—Edward Major Carroll, Marshall, Texas, received the master of arts degree from Teachers college, Columbia university, at the annual commencement exercises at the university last month. His field of study was mathematics.



To receive degree — The Rev. A. L. Duncan.

Negro college will honor Rev. Duncan

For the first time in its history the Birmingham (Negro) Baptist College will confer a degree upon a white man.

To be honored is the Rev. Addison Lee Duncan, a man who has served more than 50 years as a public school teacher, a preacher and a missionary to Mexicans.

Recently the Rev. Mr. Duncan has taught Bible, doctrines and evangelism at the Birmingham Baptist College. He received his education at Oskaloosa College, in Iowa, Howard College and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The honorary degree will be conferred upon the Rev. Mr. Duncan at the college's commencement exercises on May 20.

Southern California Awards Athletic Aid To Addison Hawtherne

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Last week the University of Southern California awarded a grant-in-aid to a Negro athlete for the first time in 24 years.

Honored athlete is Addison Hawthrone, backfield star of Pasadena City college. He registered at Southern California at the beginning of the spring semester.

Hawthrone probably will play football next fall for the Trojans. Under his grant he gets a scholarship and campus aid.

Bert Ritchley was the last Negro to receive a grant-in-aid at USC, in 1928.

Fla. A&M Alumnus Makes Highest Mark In Howard's History

Washington, D. C.—Attaining the highest scholastic average in 24 years, LaSalle D. Leffall of Quincy, Fla., walked off with top honors at the annual Howard University College of Medicine and Oath Day exercises held in the medical school auditorium on Thursday, June 12th.

In winning the honors which included $150 in cash awards, Leffall led the 1952 class of 74 graduates in three departments: medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, and surgery. His 99.7 average in surgery was the highest ever attained in the history of the institution.

A graduate of Florida A&M College, Dr. Leffall will serve his interneship at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis.

Runner-up for scholastic honors was Warren Harris of Birmingham, Ala. Dr. Harris is a graduate of Talladega, Ala., College and will interne at Provident Hospital in Chicago.

Other awards went to: Joseph A. Borke, Jr., of Washington, D. C. Edward [illegible] of New York City; Benjamin H. Barbour of Greenville, S. C.; George Rawls of Gainesville, Fla.; L. Julian Haywood of Warrenton, N. C.; Basdeo Balkissonn of Trinidad, B. W. I.; John Woodyear of New York; Anna L. T. Standard of Milwaukee, Wisc.; Evans H. Daniels of Versailles, Mo.; Frederick D. Drew of Salisbury, N. C.; Edwin Shirley of Ft. Pierce, Fla.; Roland Nickens of Washington, D. C.; Ivory U. Sully of Richmond, Va.; Rose D. Jenkins of Washington, D. C.; Harcourt Harris of New York City, and Macco Braxton of Memphis, Tenn.

The Honors and Oath Day Address was delivered by Dr. William H. Sinkler, Class of '32 who is Medical Director at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital.

Spelman First Prize Winner To Study At Radcliffe College

The 1952 Seymour Finney Prize Winner at Spelman College (for the student who was graduated with the highest scholastic record) is Elizabeth Malcolm of Atlanta, who next year will be enrolled at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Recipient of a General Education Board Award, which will aid in her graduate study. Miss Malcolm became a three-time winner when she was awarded the Lewis Science for proficiency in the sciences.

The Lucy Upton Prize endowed by the Spelman Graduates Club, was divided equally and given to twin sisters, Mary and Ruth McKinney of Cleveland, Ohio for "standing highest in the community for Christian character, leadership and scholarship."

Doris Anita Moultrie of Selma, Alabama, received the Eula Eagleson Award for the best representing the spirit of Spelman; and Johnnie Mae Kennebrew of Birmingham, Alabama, received the Chadwick Tuition Award.

One of the very choice prizes, the $250 Arnett Scholarship (sponsored by Mr. Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Spelman), was awarded to Mary McKinney. This award was based on high scholastic record and the qualities of character, personality and leadership.

The 1952 Loyalty Fund Scholarship of $250 offered by the Spelman College Alumnae Association, was presented to LaJune McDonald of McRae, Georgia, a member of the Class of 1953.

Others to be signaled out for achievement were Angela E. Ellis of Atlanta who won the Chamberlain Scripture Reading Prize; Emily Alice Davis of College Park, Georgia, who received the Lucinda Hayes Scripture Recitation Prize; and Katey Gohagan of Jacksonville, Florida, who received the award in the Bird Identification Contest.

There was no winner announced for the Jerome Award for Creative Achievement, but honorable mention of a piece of ceramic in this category went to Jacqueline Shelton of Atlanta.

"Just as pretty as her picture" goes double for Alice M. Jefferson, Howard University graduate, shown holding the magazine which featured her as its cover girl.

By J. MOULTRIE BALKCOM

When the editors of What's New In Home Economics, a magazine distributed to high schools and colleges throughout the country, wanted someone to represent the Negro in Home Economics they settled on charming Alice M. Jefferson, Howard '51, who graduated with honors both from her high school in Shelton, Conn. and Howard University.

She remembers well her first day in the practice nursery school at Howard.

"I was scared stiff," she said, "and I believe the children sensed it. You know, most of the youngsters are children of the professors, doctors, and professional people at the University."

These children seem to have a little more than average intelligence.

Once during the day I had to punish a little boy by telling him to go sit in his locker. He told me very emphatically ' ' will not!

"In a situation like that you are not supposed to raise your voice at the child, neither laugh at him," Alice pointed out. "I simply repeated the order, 'Go sit in your locker.'

"But the boy stood his ground until the supervisor came over and said 'Didn't you hear what Miss Jefferson said? Well, you do what she told you.' "

Favorite Hymn

The following comes from Mrs. N. G. Frederick, Timmonsville, S.C.

More love to Thee, O Christ
More love to Thee
Here thou the prayer on
bended knee
More love to Thee.

Youngest Of Them

The youngest of three children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Jefferson, and of the only colored family in Shelton, Alice chose Howard University to further her education because of the opportunity it offered to meet more of her people.

Reflecting on her baby-sitting days back in Shelton, Alice recalls how some parents slipped out and left the children with her.

As soon as the children missed their parents they began to cry and wail as though their very hearts were breaking. Children have been known to go into shock in similar situations.

"Parents should not sneak off when leaving children with a baby sitter," Miss Jefferson declared. "They should try to impart to the child some measure of their own confidence in the baby sitter.

"For example, before leaving, the parent could tell the child 'Miss J. is going to take care of you while we are away.'

"It is even better," Miss Jefferson points out, "if you can leave the children with someone they know and assign them certain tasks to do while you are gone."

Alice is a secretary to a senior supervisor with the Child Welfare Division of the Board of Public Welfare in Washington, D.C.

She says, "my heart still lies in my chosen field of Nursery School Education, and I feel that I will not be satisfied until I have a nursery school of my own."

11-Year-Old Knoxville Girl Tops College Prof In Slogan Contest

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Hundreds of Knoxville News-Sentinel readers entered the contest — school teachers, breadwinners, a University of Tennessee professor.

But first prize of $50 went to a 11-year-old Knoxville Negro girl. She submitted several entries in a contest designed to encourage more persons to vote in coming elections.

Cynthia Clark's winning entry: "Vote As If Your Future Depended On It — It Does."

Cynthia's prize-winner bowled the judges over. It had punch, it had study, it had zeal, it had meaning.

Prof. Robert Avrett, associate professor of Romantic Languages at University of Tennessee, won second prize of $15 with his "Ballots Beat Bullets."

Cynthia is an honor pupil at Maynard elementary school in Knoxville, making all "As" and "Bs." She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Hubert Clark. Her father is a Knoxville native. Her mother has lived in Atlanta and Nashville also.

The child prodigy has shown unusual talents in water color portraits. Some of her paintings were exhibited recently in North Carolina. Now she's taking the lead in Knoxville citizenship.

Mrs. Clark says Cynthia got no home help in submitting her citizenship-vote slogans. Mrs. Clark adds that she brought the contest to Cynthia's attention.

"Cynthia then plunked the slogan entires out on her daddy's typewriter and mailed them into the newspaper. We didn't see them before she submitted them," Mrs. Clark declares.

Cynthia is a Knoxville Girl Scout and a YWCA club member. She's entered other contests but this $50 prize is the first major win in her collection.

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Awarded Powell Of Atlanta Doctor Of Optomery Degree

C. CLAYTON POWELL

C. Clayton Powell, a resident of Atlanta and the only Negro in a class of twenty-six who graduated Friday from Chicago College of Optometry with the degree of Doctor of Optomerty, has set an exceptional record both scholastically and in extra curricular activities. He is the son of Mrs. Evelyn Powell of 1059 Welch Street.

He is the first Negro student in Chicago College of Optometry to achieve membership in Tomb and Key, national honor society regarding as the Phi Beta Kappa of optometry, also in Beta Sigma Kappa, international honor society; also, he is the first Negro to serve as chancellor of Beta Chapter of Mu Sigma Pi fraternity, and previously served as chapter scribe. He has been a member of the Inter-fraternity Council.

His other activities have included Service on the Student Council; membership in the Council on Ethics and Advancement of Professionalism in Optometry; secretary of the "All Southern Club," an organization of students who aspire to practice in southern states and secretary-treasurer of the student society of the Georgia Optometric Association. During his sopomore year he was class treasurer.

Service, as the first Negro co-editor of the student publication, "Eyes Right," led to romance-he married the printer's executive secretary.

Before taking up the study of optometry, he attended Morehouse College, where he was also prominent in student activities. During his attendance at Booker T. Washington High School, Powell did chores in the shop of R. M. Shaw, first Negro optician in Atlanta, and Mr. Shaw urged him to take up the profession of optometry.

He plans to establish a practice in Atlanta, Ga.

Gary, Ind. Youth Wins Elks $1,000 Speech Contest

ATLANTIC CITY — Nineteen-year-old Edward Robinson of Gary, Ind., won first prize in the Elks' annual oratorical contest, Monday evening, before 3,500 delegates who packed the Senior High School for the event.

Second prize in the contest sponsored by the fraternal group's educational department under Com. George W. Lee of Memphis, went to 18-year-old James Lattimore, Tulsa, Okla.

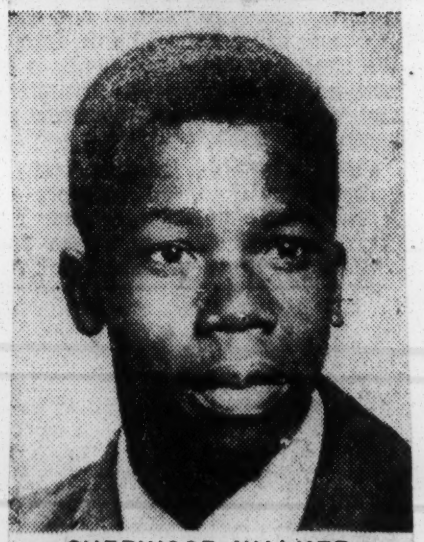
Both will share a $150 check which served as a final bonus prize to the winners, in addition to the $1,000 scholarship which all contestants received who participated in the finals after winning their regional contests.

Both of the winners discussed "The U.S. Constitution." Robinson is one of four children, a graduate of Frobel High School, Gary.

He has been offered a scholarship to Wilberforce but has not accepted as yet. Lattimore has already been accepted at the University of Indiana. He is the son of Mrs. Maria Lattimore.

GEORGE HEMPEL JR.

JOHN LOUCKS



SHERWOOD WALKER

Dallas News Carriers Get Scholarships

Three topnotch Dallas Morning News carriers who have excellent scholastic ratings will attend college next fall on scholarships provided by The News.

Each of the annual scholarships is for one year. Two of them are at Southern Methodist University and the other is at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College.

George K. Hempel Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Hempel, 3315 Southwestern, and John Loucks, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Loucks, 5947 Vanderbilt, will attend Southern Methodist on The Dallas News awards.

Sherwood Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Phillips, 3231 Spring Avenue, will go to Prairie View.

Hempel plans to study medicine. The other two will seek careers as civil engineers.

Hempel attended Highland Park High, where he was captain of the football team, member of the all-district team and a baseball and basketball player.

Loucks graduated from Crozier Tech High where he was an honor student and a member of the rifle and football teams.

Walker had high grades at Lincoln High School. He is the first Negro carrier to receive a scholarship. The SMU scholarships are being presented for the fourth time.

Norfolkian Wins Writer's Grant

Harold E. Braxton, a freshman at Virginia Union University, has recently been awarded a $60 scholarship to the Fifth Annual Christian Writers and Editors' Conference, to be held at Green Lake, Wisconsin, July 5-12. A year's membership to the Judson Writer's League goes with the award.

Braxton is a native of Norfolk, Va., and an honor student, preparing for the ministry. He is one of 28 students to receive a scholarship this year. The awards made on the national level, is granted on the basis of scholarship, Christian character, and writing skill.

First Of NCC Faculty Group Leaves For European Travel

DURHAM, N. C. — The first group of North Carolina College faculty members who will study and travel in Europe this Summer and later left Durham last week.

Included in the first contingent of continent-bound travellers were Miss Ruth G. Bush, professor of education and president of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs; Mrs. Gertrude Taylor, wife of James T. Taylor, professor of psychology at NCC; and Miss Pauline E. Newton, professor of English.

The trio left Durham at midweek for Hoboken, N. J. where they will board a liner bound for Naples, Italy. They will debark there and continue through Southern Europe. Stops are planned for the group in several countries including Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, England and France.

Three other NCC faculty members are scheduled to sail later in the Summer or by early Fall. This trio includes winners of Ford Foundation Fellowships: Dr. Marjorie Brown, professor of mathematics; Dr. Ernest Moritz Manasse, professor of German and philosophy; and Dr. Alvin W. Rose, graduate professor of sociology.

Dr. Brown is expected to study in England on a problem entitled "Elements of Tropological Groups," which she expects to become a monograph. The NCC mathematician has been conducting recent research on "One parameter subgroup in the full linear group of order 'n.'"

Dr. Manasse is working on a study of the "Place of the German poet Stesan George, "Dr. Rose's study is "The Sociology of Jurisprudence."

Morehouse Awarded $7,000 Research Grant In Biology

The Biology Department of Morehouse College has been awarded a research grant of $7,000 by the United States Department of Health Services, it was learned here yesterday by the Atlanta Daily World.

The grant was recommended by the National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council.

Under the provisions of the grant, the Morehouse College Biology Department will study the role of blood flow in water and electrolyte metabolism.

The scientific investigation will be conducted by Dr. James H. Birnie, chairman of the Biology Department, in collaboration with Dr. S. Milton Nabrit and Prof. George Ferguson.

U. Of Calif. Gets 1st Negro Track Captain

When youthful John George returned home recently from attending college at the University of California in Berkeley, Calif., he had lots of good news for his family.

First, he made the track team, but second, he reported something bigger to tell the folks at home. He had been named captain of the university's track team. He is the first of his race so honored.

George weigh[s] 135 pounds, but he is an e[xpert] dash star. His previous e[du]cation included study at Washington high in Atlanta, Tuskegee Institute and Pepperdine college.

One of the proudest men in the world is George's father, Claude George Sr. He said this about his son:

"My boy was a fair track man under Coach Leslie Baker at Washington high. When he went to Tuskegee and Pepperdine, he was mostly concentrating on studies—political science and journalism. He seemed to have put track down as just a sideline."

Since then, however, young George has been winning dashes, and track no longer seems a sideline. He was voted the outstanding Pacific Coast entry in the IC4A meet, and he has become a consistent winner.

Two Tuskegee Students Win Grants To Fisk University

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 16—Miss Nina Cooper, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George C. Cooper and Miss Joan Washington, niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Flood, are two of 28 youths who have been awarded scholarships to be used for study in the Basic College of the Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Fourteen boys and 14 girls chosen by competitive examinations from 400 candidates will enter Fisk's experimental basic college with the assistance of these awards, from $325 to $800, provided under the pre-inductive scholarship program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Winners of the scholarships come from 24 cities from New York to Jacksonville, from Chicago to Houston. They are students who have completed the 10th or 11th grade at high school and have demonstrated to a high degree qualities of mind and character likely to bring distinguished success in a college program especially planned for superior students.

In the experimental program, some will be able to save a year in their progress toward the B.A. or M.A. degree.

The basic college gives a student the opportunity for a broad general education in language skills, mathematics, natural science, social science and humanities. It also gives background needed for a specialized university study and for professional and vocational training.

Fisk participates with eleven other colleges in the Scholarship Program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The colleges include the general college at the University of Chicago, Columbia College, Goucher, Lafayette, University of Louisville, Morehouse, Oberlin, Shimer, University of Utah, University of Wisconsin and Yale.

Nina Cooper and Joan Washington will be entering Fisk University at the time they would have been entering the 11th grade at the Tuskegee Institute High School where they have been students for the past two years.

Another Tuskegee Institute student, Miss Lynne Carol Grant, daughter of Dr. Ernest A. Grant, head of the Division of Agricultural Education at Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded a freshman scholarship by Fisk.

She is one of 21 freshmen who were chosen from a group of more than 500 honor students who took Fisk scholarship examinations in 35 cities from Boston to Miami and from Richmond to Los Angeles.

Awards were made on the basis of school records, character recommendations and aptitude and English test scores. Miss Grant graduated in the 1952 class of Tuskegee Institute High School.

14j 1952

A New York student was recently named as the winner of the national $800 scholarship award of the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, composed of women in education. The winner is Miss Ann Louise Greenfield, sponsored by Theta chapter in New York.

Miss Greenfield is a graduate of Hunter high. She topped a group of 254 students from all over the nation in intelligence and achievement college entrance exams.

Phi Delta Kappa gave out a total of $3,000 in scholarships to high school graduates who are going to pursue teaching careers. Regional winners were Miss Maurice Fitts, sponsored by Nu chapter, Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Barbara Lynn Morgan, sponsored by Kappa chapter, Youngstown, O.—(ANP)

Mrs. Wallace Retires From Public School System After 56 Years

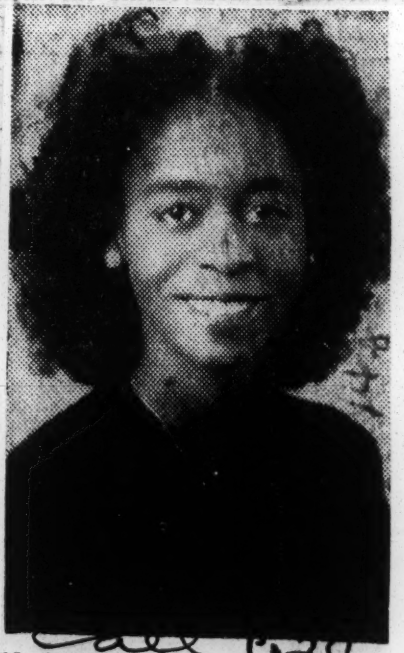
ORANGE — After 56-years in the teaching profession of which 53 years were spent in the public schools of Orange as teacher and principal Mrs. Emma H. Wallace has retired. Aside from the 53-years Mrs. Wallace spent in the public schools of Orange, she taught one year in a rural school in Ellis County and two years in Beaumont before going to Orange. Mrs. Wallace is affectionately known to her many friends throughout the nation as "Miss Emma." The position of guidance director was created and given to Mrs. Wallace after she retired from teaching duties. The school from which she retired bears her name. Mrs. Wallace is a native of Waxahachie. She attended the elementary school and is a graduate of the high school there. She attended Prairie View State Normal and Industrial School and Samuel Huston College; receiving her M. A. degree from Prairie View A. M. College. Mrs. Wallace has been the recipient of various honors. Among some most treasured is the remaining of the Moton High School of Orange to that of the EMMA H. WALLACE HIGH SCHOOL. At the 1951 Commencement Exercises of Wiley College, Dr. J. S. Scott, president, conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts and said: "This institution seldom confers honorary degrees on any one, but our people feel that 55 years of faithful service rendered to the children of Texas by Mrs. Wallace makes her more than deserving of the degree."

Flora Student Med. Society Essay Contest Winner

FLORA, Miss., May 5 — (Special) — Bessie Griffen, student of Burgess C. colored High School here was the Grand Winner in the colored division of the essay contest recently sponsored by the Central Medical Society.

Miss Griffen received a $25 war bond as county winner, and $100 as winner in the eighth county area of the Central Society.

The subject of her essay was "Why the Private Practice of Medicine Furnishes this Country with the finest Medical care."



TO INDIA.—Miss Lillian Byers, Florida A. and M. college graduate in the class of 1949 left New York recently on the Pan American World Airlines for New Delhi, India. She has accepted a position with the State Department of Foreign Service and is assigned to the American Embassy at New Delhi. Prior to her assignment with the State Department, she was employed as an actuarial student in the Travelers Insurance company, Hartford, Connecticut.

Atlanta U Gives 14 Fellowships

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5—Atlanta University has awarded 14 special fellowships for the school year, 1952-1953, in the graduate school of library service, President Rufus E. Clement made known this week.

The recipients include Ruth Bullock of Atlanta; Charles D. Churchwell of Dunnellon, Fla.; John Lee Curry of Jacksonville, Fla.; Joyce A. Daughtrey of New York, N.Y.; Barbara J. Emory of Marshall, Tex.; Jane W. Catliff of Columbus, O.; Louise Green Gray of Tallahassee, Fla.; Gwendolyn G. Johnson of Elizabeth City, N.C.; Velma Singleton Lowe of Nashville, Tenn.; Fritz Malval of Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Lucretia Parker of Wilberforce, O.; Homie Regulus of Atlanta; James I. Richey of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Carolyn Witcher of Institute, W.Va.

These Atlanta University library service fellows are graduates of Spelman College, Morehouse, Dillard, North Carolina College, Bishop College, Wilberforce, Fisk, Elizabeth City (N.C.) Teachers College, Petit Seminaire College (Haiti), Clark College and West Virginia State College.

The fellowships were made possible by a special grant of the Carnegie Corporation of New York through which Atlanta University is enabled to offer $25,000 in scholarships over a period of five years. The demand for trained librarians has so far outrun the supply of available people that the Carnegie Corporation and Atlanta University decided to take this step in an effort to improve the situation.

The professional graduate program of the School of Library Service at Atlanta University, under the direction of Dr. Virginia L. Jones, leads to the degree of master of science in library service. It has for its purpose the preparation of school, college and public librarians. Graduates of the school are to be found in leading positions in librarianship all over the world.

Kansas U. Class Of '02 Honors Bishop J. A. Gregg

NEW YORK—Bishop John A. Gregg, presiding bishop of the eleventh episcopal district of the AME Church was recently honored at the golden anniversary reunion of the class of 1902 of Kansas University. It is a practice of the university, presented at commencement to the university union banquet. He commended sent a gold medallion to each member of the class celebrating its fiftieth reunion. Bishop Gregg for the "quality and breadth of his leadership in the field of religion and education."

Fort Valley State College Honors Atlanta Educator

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — In keeping with its tradition of paying tribute to outstanding educators of Negro Youth in Georgia, the Fort Valley State College paid honor to Miss Bazoline Estelle Usher at its annual ceremony on Friday morning, Aug. 1 in the college auditorium. Miss Usher presently holds the position of Director of Instruction, Colored Schools and Supervisor for the city school system of Atlanta The Walton County born educator has consistently participated in charting the course of education for the Negro youth of Atlanta for more than thirty-five years. In her present position she has personally and successfully fostered and participated in the opening of five new elementary schools in the City of Atlanta.

LONG RECORD OF SERVICE IN ATLANTA SYSTEM

Miss Usher was educated at Atlanta University, Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Chicago. She received the Master of Arts Degree at Atlanta University in 1937. In 1915 Miss Usher began her career as a teacher in the Atlanta School System. She has served successively as principal of an elementary school, assistant principal of the Booker T Washington High School, Principal of the David T Howard Elementary-Junior High Schools, Supervisor of Colored Schools, and Director of Instruction. Colored Schools for the City of Atlanta. Each succeeding position has been given in recognition of her sterling worth as an educator and her genuine interest in the growth and development of boys and girls. Aside from her distinguished record of service in the Atlanta School System, Miss Usher has served as consultant and teacher during summers at Atlanta University, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina and the Fort Valley State College.

The honoree is the recipient of other honors both of educational and non-educational nature. Miss Usher was selected "Bronze Woman of the Year 1946" by the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, awarded a loving cup "for Outstanding Religious Contribution - 1947," and in 1950 was elected to honorary membership in Phi Delta Kappa National Teachers Sorority. An ardent church and civic worker, Miss Usher is an active member of the Friendship Baptist Church of Atlanta and serves as Grammateus of Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

DR. JOHNSON IS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Dr. R. O. Johnson, Professor of Education, Atlanta University was the principal speaker for the occasion. To the some five hundred teachers gathered to pay tribute to Miss Usher, Dr. Johnson issued a challenge to be competent and effective teachers for our times. President C. V. Troup presented the Scroll of Honor bearing signatures of some six-hundred summer school teachers and faculty members. In accepting the Scroll, Miss Usher gave some statements which seem to characterize the basis of her years of successful service "Any individual accomplishments which have been deemed successful," she stated, "are closely tied up with the cooperative efforts of other individual groups.'

Among out-of-town guests attending the exercises honoring Miss Usher were Miss Jessie Mae Jones, principal of the E. A. Ware School and life-long friend of the honoree, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts and Mrs. B. S. Washington of Chicago, Dr. L. D Reddick, Librarian of Atlanta University, Mr. Andrew J. Lewis, principal of the Thomas H. Slater School, and Mr. Austin Dilbeck, President of the Atlanta Board of Education.

Blind Student Wins Award to Study at N. Y. U.

Root-Tilden Scholarship in Law Goes to Indiana Man, Sightless at Birth

John P. Ward, of Marion, Ind., an honor student at Indiana University, who has been blind since birth, has won a three-year scholarship at New York University's School of Law, it was announced yesterday by Dean Russell D. Niles. He will begin his studies in New York in September.

One of twenty recipients of the university's Root-Tilden scholarships, which are awarded annually to two young men from each of the ten Federal Judicial Circuits who show promise of becoming outstanding lawyers and public leaders. Mr. Ward achieved scholastic records that led Indiana administrators to consider him one of the most remarkable young men ever to attend that university.

A graduate of the Indiana School for the Blind, the twenty-two-year-old honor student uses recordings for his textbooks. He hires readers to record the text material, and then plays the records to himself during his study periods. His written work is done on a conventional typewriter, but in classrooms he takes notes with a Braille writing machine.

Mr. Ward's honors range from membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, to a recent tenure as chief justice of Indiana University's student supreme court. He was a leader in numerous student government groups.

He will study law at New York University in the fall and spring, and return to Indiana each summer to work toward a doctor's degree in government. He received his bachelor's degree in government last month.

The Root-Tilden scholarships are financed by an anonymous donor, and named after Elihu Root and Samuel J. Tilden, noted American lawyers and statesmen who were graduates of the N. Y. U. School of Law. They provide $2,100 yearly for three years of law study at the university. Winners are selected by state and regional committees composed of prominent jurists, educators and businessmen.

John P. Ward

BLIND NEGRO AWARDED LAW SCHOLARSHIP

New York, July 24 [Special]— An Indiana university Negro honor graduate who has been blind since birth has been named one of the 20 winners of the New York university's $6,300 Root-Tilden scholarships for 1952-53, it was announced here by Dean Russell D. Niles of the N. Y. U. school of law.

The honor graduate is John P. Ward, 22, of Marion, Ind. His honors range from membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, to a recent tenure as chief justice of Indiana university's student supreme court. His textbooks are phonograf records. He hires readers to record the text material, and then plays the records to himself in study periods. His written work is done on a typewriter. In the classroom he takes notes with a Braille writing machine.

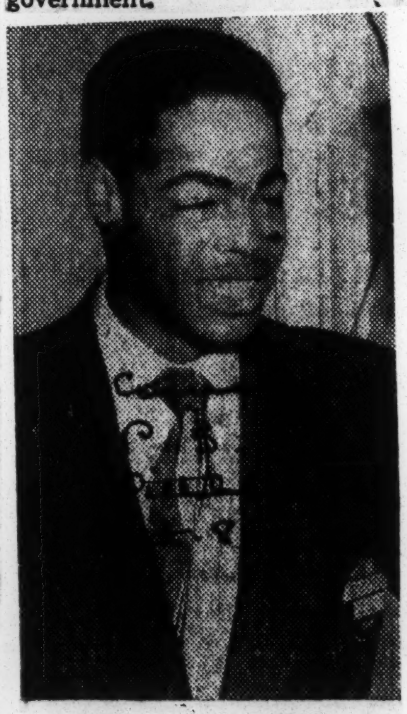
The Root-Tilden scholarships, good for three years of law study at N. Y. U., go to two men from each of the 10 federal judiciary districts who show promise of becoming outstanding lawyers and public leaders. Winners are selected by state and regional committees composed of jurists, educators, and business men.

GOV. DONALD SIMMONS

Beach Dispatch

One hundred and eight delegates attending a Youth Government Conference at Norman, Oklahoma last Saturday, after a busy session preparing for the oncoming annual meeting to be held in the state capitol building, elected Donald Simmons, senior in Manuel Training High School, Muskogee, and president of the State Hi-Y Conference, governor, to preside at the next session.

Out of a total vote of 108 young Simmons secured 58 ballots, and will serve as governor of the Conference. The young man is the brilliant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Simmons, Muskogee. He has developed unusual forensic ability. One of the ways the youths who were candidates for officers of the Youth Government body, was through the presentation of addresses during the Norman meeting dealing with some phase of government.



HARRISON JOYCE

. . . at Boys' Natio

Boys' Nation Has Negro

WASHINGTON

One Negro, Harrison T. Joyce, 16, of Huntington, W. Va., participated in the seventh annual Boys' Nation sponsorship of the American Legion here this week.

Joyce is a member of the senior class of Douglass High School; a football and basketball letterman, member of the school band, glee club, and editorial staff of the school publication. He was president of his class at both junior and sophomore levels. He was elected chief justice of the supreme court of the 1952 West

Miss Lynne Carol Grant, student at the Booker T. Washington High School, Miami, Florida, daughter of Dr. Ernest A. Grant, head of the division of agricultural education at Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded a freshman scholarship by Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

She is one of 21 freshmen winners who were chosen from a group of more than 500 honor students from 48 states and the District of Columbia. Miss Grant graduated from the '52 Class of Tuskegee Institute High School in the top 5% of her class with test scores in the 90th percentile.

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Morehouse Awards $22,000 To Thirty High School Students

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — Morehouse College has been given $22,650 to be awarded to 30 top scholars under 16 1-2 years of age who have completed the tenth, eleventh or twelfth grades. The scholarships range from $562.50 to $750.

The following named students are the successful candidates who passed special tests given by Morehouse College:

Dewitt C. Alfred, Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn.; James Anderson, Jackson, Miss.; William Bacon, Austin, Texas; John Barber, Detroit, Mich.; Floyd S. Benson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Brown, Jacksonville, Fla.; Peter R. Chatard, Jr., New Orleans, La.;

John R. Covington, JJr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Edward Elkins, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; Bobby G. English, Houston, Texas; Walter W. Gibson, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Edmond Guidry, Jr., Houston, Tex.; Van Harden, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Maynard H. Jackson, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; William M. Jackson, Jr., Mobile, Ala.; Robert K. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; Joseph L. Kyle, Chicago, Ill.;

Melvin R. Ladson, Jr., Richmond Heights, Fla.; Major Owens, Memphis, Tenn.; Ronald Owens, Conway, Arkansas; Victor R. Partridge, Atlanta, Ga.; Everett P. Reeves, Birmingham, Ala.; Donald Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.; James S. Teal, Houston, Texas; Frederick VanCatledge, Montgomery, Ala.; M. Luchus Walker, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Charles Walton, Indianapolis, Ind.

Other colleges participating in the Pre-Induction Scholarship Program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education are: Yale University, Columbia University, the University of Chicago, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Utah, the University af Louisville, Goucher College, Francis Shimer College, Oberlin, Fisk University and Lafayette.

Printing Firm Awards Study Grant To Negro

TULSA, Okla —(ANP)— Otha Lee Stubblefield, former newspaper carrier for the Tulsa Tribune and Tulsa World (white dailies) was awarded a $250 scholarship from the Newspaper Printing corporation.

Stubblefield was one of eight winners (the others were white) who distinguished themselves in "good routemanship, citizenship and scholarship."

The winners were selected by a scholarship committee including Dr. Charles C. Mason, superintendent of Tulsa public schools, Dr. C. Pontius, president of Tulsa University and Ivan J. Singleton.

Stubblefield, the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Stubblefield, is a 1952 graduate of Booker T. Washington High School. He was a member of the student council, school chorus and the Hi-Y.

His first experience as a newspaper carrier began when he sold the weekly Oklahoma Eagle at the age of 10.

He had served ts carrier for the World and Tribune for more than a year.

Young Stubblefield has entered the University of Michigan where he plans to major in engineering.

2 Ky. State Coeds Given $200 Grants

FRANKFORT, Ky. — For the year of 1952-53, the Kroger Company has made available to Kentucky State College here two scholarships in the amount of $200 each. The students that were selected for these scholarships were chosen on the basis of need and scholarship by the scholarship committee.

The recipients of these scholarships were Misses Eileen Sprouls and Lena Mae Greene. Both are majoring in home economics. Miss Sprouls is a freshman from Burkesville, Ky., and is a graduate of Lincoln Institute. Miss Greene is also a freshman from Frankfort, and is a graduate of Mayo-Underwood High School.

U. L. Awards Four 1952-53 Fellowships

NEW YORK — Mrs. Regina M. Andrews, chairman of the Fellowship Committee of the National Urban League, announced this week the League's four fellowship awards for the school year 1952-53.

Two of the awards, Adam Hat Fellowships, went to William S. Jackson, director of works in the Bronx office of the Urban League of Greater New York, on leave for completion of work at New York University for doctorate in human relations, and to Mrs. Melvina Squires of Seattle, widow of the late Bernard Squires, who served as executive of the Omaha and Seattle Urban Leagues, for completion of work for Master of Social Work at the University of Washington School of Social Work.

Mrs. Andrews also announced that the League would continue for another year the University of Pittsburgh Fellowship sponsored jointly by the National Urban League and the Urban League of Pittsburgh, to Doris Carnegie, of East Orange, N. J., for a second year at the University of Pittsburgh, and the Ella Sachs Plotz grant to Vivian Powell, of Queens, N. Y., for a second year at the New York School of Social Work, with a supplemental grant from the school.

Houstonians Win Ford Motor Awards

HOUSTON — Competing in a nation-wide contest with the best schools in the United States two Phillis Wheatley Senior High School students made the finals in the 1952 Industrial Arts competion sponsored by the Ford Motor Company from its Dearborn, Michigan branch. Rufus Smith, III, and William H. Turner were the proud owners of certificates of award, pins, and a check which represented their projects having received honors at the exhibit which was held in Chicago at the Museum of Scenic and Industry. Their instructor, Robert M. Shomars, and their school have also received certificates of recognition from Dewey F. Barick, manager of the contest for the Ford Company.

A public assembly has been planned for the awarding of the prizes to these industrious young men whose talent in furniture making has won for them national recognition stated Dr. John E. Codwell, principal of the Market Street School. Public officials, school administrations, patrons, and organizational heads throughout the city have been invited to participate in the program which will honor these two students for their achievement. The program has been set for Wednesday morning October 22nd at 10 o'clock in the auditorium of the school. Dr. Bridges A. Turner, Director of Vocational and Industrial Education will be the principal speaker.

Depauw University Cites Achievements Of G. W. Gore, Jr.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., President of Florida A&M College and Mrs. Gore were compelled to cut short their visit to Nashville last week in order to keep an appointment in the State of Indiana. They left for the Hoosier State by plane Friday night.

The trip by the Gores to Indiana was made that the educator might visit his alma mater, Depauw University at Greencastle, where, in connection with the inauguration of the new president at Depauw, Dr. Gore was to receive a citation "in recognition of outstanding achievement in services which reflect honor upon Depauw University."

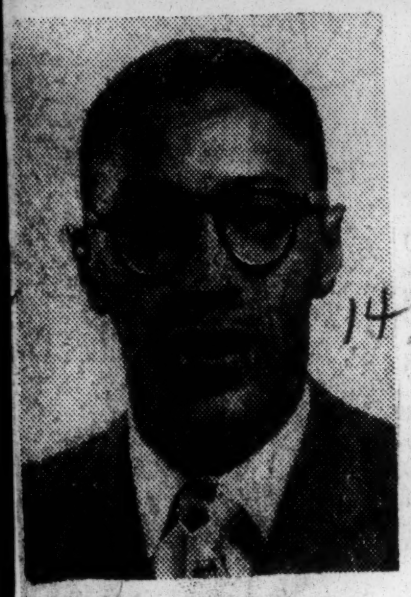
The presentation was to be made by the new president of the university, with the president of the board of Trustees and visitors collaborating in the ceremonies. They were to take place at the annual Alumni banquet at Depauw.

Dr. Gore received his bachelor of arts degree at Depauw in 1923: he was the first colored student to receive a Rector Scholarship at the university, and the first Rector scholar to publish a monograph that was subsequently copyrighter. The Depauw officials were aware of the fact that Gore, after finishing the university, took his Master of Education degree at Harvard University and his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia. They have him as having been outstanding in his achievements in the field of education.

Frederick J. Dumas was recently appointed principal of the Nevin Avenue School in the Los Angeles City School System. The appointment came as the result of a competitive examination. Mr. Dumas, the holder of A.B. and M.A. degrees from Xavier University, was an instructor in the New Orleans Public School System for fourteen years, but for the past three years has taught in Los Angeles. He has done extensive postgraduate work at both Xavier and the University of Southern California.

Mr. Dumas' ability as a scholar and leader is proven by the fact that he is one of the few who passed the principals' examination in Los Angeles upon taking the first time, and after such a short term of service in that school system.

Winners Of $1,300 In Awards



CHARLIE LYONS JR.

NATHANIEL THOMAS

BOBBY W. DANIELS

NATHANIEL C. LEE JR.

Five Receive Scholarships Awarded By Omega Psi Phi

BOSTON—The National Scholarship Commission of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity announces, through its National Scholarship Commission, that five additional scholarships totaling $1,300 have just been awarded to students seeking assistance in continuing their educational pursuits during the current academic year.

The Omega Fraternity administers through its scholarship commission the Charles Drew Memorial scholarship fund to assist members whose academic and general educational records and whose need for aid commend them for consideration by the Commission.

The five men most recently awarded scholarships are currently enrolled in the Graduate School at the University of California, the undergraduate school of Music at Ohio University, the Graduate School at Ohio State, University, the Graduate School at Fisk University and the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania.

They are: Bobby Wayne Daniels, Nathaniel C. Lee Jr. Charlie Lyons Jr., Roy Rondle Petty and Nathaniel Thomas.

Mr. Daniels is from Pine Bluff, Arkansas and received his A.B. degree from Arkansas A.M. and N. College. He is currently enrolled in the Graduate School at the University of California, Oakland, California. He was granted a $300 scholarship award.

Mr. Lee of Youngstown, Ohio, is currently enrolled as a senior at Ohio University. An honor student at the University he earned a special music scholarship during his freshman year. He is a member of Phi Mu Alpha Music Fraternity, Scabbard Blade and the Ohio University Concert Choir and was granted $300 scholarship award.

At Ohio State

Mr. Lyons of Halifax, Va., received an A.B. degree from Shaw University, Master's degree from Ohio State University and is currently enrolled at Ohio State University working toward the Ph.D degree.

He received a fellowship at the School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University in 1952. A member of Phi Sigma Alpha and Phi Alpha Theta Honor Societies at Ohio State he was granted a $200 scholarship award.

Mr. Petty of Fort Worth, Texas, received his A.B. degree from Dillard University with honors. He is currently enrolled in the Graduate School at Fisk University. He was granted a $300 scholarship award.

Clark College Grad

Mr. Thomas of Miami, Fla. received his A.B. degree from Clark College and is currently enrolled in the Graduate School at the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. He was granted a $200 scholarship award.

The Scholarship Commission is composed of Dr. A. G. Macklin, chairman, Virginia State College; Dr. George H. Spaulding, Morgan State College; Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, Atlanta University; Dr. Matthew Whitehead, Washington, D.C., and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College.

...ngston Teacher Gets High Honors

LANGSTON.—Honors came double when Israel Everett Glover, professor of mathematics, Langston university, was elected unanimously vice president of the Oklahoma and Arkansas sections of the Mathematical Association of America at the annual meeting held in Auditorium Hall on the campus of Oklahoma City university Friday, Oct. 31.

The second honor was his presentation, by request, of a summary of a research paper, "Analytic Functions With an Irregular Linearly Measurable Set of Singular Points," which appears in the October issue of the Canadian Journal of Mathematics.

Prof. Glover, an alumnus of Johnson C. Smith university, the University of Michigan and the University of Rochester (New York), is considered an expert in the field of mathematical analysis. The Navy "borrowed" him last summer to do mathematical research at the Taylor Model Basis, Washington, D. C.

Accompanying him at the mathematical meeting were his wife and Prof. G. L. Hendricks, chairman of the Langston university mathematics department.

Southern U. Professor Gets Accounting Degree

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP) — B. A. Little, Southern University auditor, who maintained an "A" average at the University of Illinois, was recently awarded the master's degree in Accounting by that university. President Felton G. Clark said that with the reception of this degree by Little, every key administrative oficial at Southern now possesses a graduate degree.

Seek Portion Of La. Student Fund

BATON ROUGE, La.—Negroes of Louisiana are interested in securing for their children a portion of the $200,000 "Legislators' Student Aid Fund," for assisting worthy students.

Each legislator in the state has about $1,800 at his disposal for scholarships. They have generally been given to white students attending white institutions. No record has been found where Negroes have actively sought to secure any part of these funds.

SENIORS AT U. OF MICH. ELECT WILKINS PRESIDENT

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Roger Wilkins became the second person of his race to be named president of a graduating class at the Literary College of the University of Michigan, here, last week. The first was Val Johnson elected in 1950. Less than .001 per cent of the students at this college are colored.

Printing Teacher Publishes Article In Trade Magazine

Tallahassee—Samuel E. Russell, instructor in printing, Florida A. and M. College, has the distinction of having the article: "A Linotype Operator's Time Saving Device—The Pi Stacker" published in the April, 1952 issue of Industrial Arts and Vocational Education Magazine. This magazine is published by The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The publication is a professional shop teachers magazine.

Russell, a native of Fernandine, Florida, is a graduate of Florida A and M College.

To Teach In Egypt On Lectureship

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, dean of the Fayetteville State College, who has been appointed to a one year lectureship in Cairo, Egypt at the Cairo School for Social Work. He is a sociologist whose specialty is social theory.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP.—Mrs. Vannie Anderson Boyd, of St. Louis, is one of 26 Negro students awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the 1951-52 school year. Mrs. Boyd is studying medical social work at St. Louis university. Funds for National Foundation scholarships are raised in the March of Dimes, held this year Jan. 2-31.

80 Scholarships To France Are Opened To College Grads

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Opportunities to spend a year in France open to American college students were announced last week by the Institute of International Education. Approximately 80 grants in all are open for study or teaching in France next year.

Forty of the grants are for young Americans interested in teaching conversational English for one year in a French school. These "assistants d'anglais," in general live at the lycees or ecoles normales d'instituteurs to which they are assigned, teaching about 12 hours a week. Since these schools are located in all parts of France, and some assistants will be the only American in the community, their grants offer an nusual opportunity to get a close-up view of French life today.

Given by the French government, the grants provide from 22,000 to 27,000 francs a month during the academic year. To be eligible for an assistantship, American applicants must be unmarried, have a good knowledge of French, and by this summer, have a bachelor's degree from an American college.

The French government also is offering 35 fellowships to Americans for graduate study in France. The fellowships, open to students in all fields of study, provide tuition and 20,000 francs a month. Eligibility requirements are the same as for assistantships.

Four special scholarships for the study of art and music in Paris are also offered through the Institute by the Woolley Foundation. Each scholarship provides a grant of $1,000, and carries the provision that the student will live at the Fondation des Etats-Unis of the Cite Universitaire. Eligibility requirements include graduation from an American college or professional school, good knowledge of French, and capacity for independent study in music or art.

Completed applications must be filed by February 15, 1952. Inquiries should be made immediately to the U. S. Student Program, Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

A number of travel grants from the U. S. government, to cover transportation costs will be open under the Fulbright Act for recipients of these grants.

Win Offices In Youth Government

NORMAN, Okla.—(ANP)—Donald Simmons of Muskogee was elected governor and John Elwood Price of Tulsa was elected reading clerk of the Youth Government held last week at the University of Oklahoma.

Simmons, a senior at Manual High school and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Simmons, Muskogee, will preside at the meeting of the main legislature to be held at the state capitol (Oklahoma City) later this month.

Price, a junior at Booker Washington High school and the son of Mrs Irma Price, also will assume his duties at the January session.

Of nearly 200 Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y delegates attended the meeting, 15 were Negroes.

Tulsa delegates of Booker Washington, Central and Will Rodgers (the latter two are white high schools) traveled together in a chartered bus.

U. Prof. ts Fellowship

JOUSTON—William B. Harrell, ructor in the School of Pharmacy at Texas Southern university has been given a fellowship to study at the University of Texas in Austin it was announced this week by Hurd M. Jones, dean of Texas Southern.

The American Foundation on Pharmaceutical Education awarded the grant which became effective Feb. 1.

Southern California Awards Athletic Aid To Addison Hawtherne

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Last week the University of Southern California awarded a grant-in-aid to a Negro athlete for the first time in 24 years.

Honored athlete is Addison Hawthrone, backfield star of Pasadena City college who registered at Southern California at the beginning the spring semester.

Hawthrone probably will play football next fall for the Trojans. Under his grant he gets a scholarship and campus aid.

Bert Ritchley was the last Negro to receive a grant-in-aid at USC, in 1928.

Completes Doctorate Work

BATON ROUGE, La.—Earl W. Rand, a teacher in the Southern University Division of Education has completed his work for the doctorate degree in education at the University of Indiana.

Awarded

William Andrews, who has been awarded a $7,928 scholarship for study at Washington University.

Hospital Clerk Awarded Fellowship

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) — William H. Andrews, chief clerk at Homer G. Phillips hospital here, has been granted a $7,928 fellowship by the Commonwealth Fund for training in hospital administration at Washington university, (St. Louis) beginning in September, it was announced last week.

The fellowship calls for a nine-month course in the School of Hospital Administration and a one-year internship at a hospital to be designated, probably Freedman's hospital in Washington.

Andrews received his B.S. at Lincoln (Mo.) university in June, 1941, and went to work at Phillips hospital the following September. He was promoted to his present position in August, 194

Receives Grant To Study Lung Physiology

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. K. Albert Harden of Howard university last Week was named one of five persons to receive a medical-research grant to study the anatomy and physiology of the lung, Dr. Esmond R. Long, director of medical research for the National Tuberculosis Association, announced.

Dr. Harden will study the effect of chronic pulmonary disease and lung surgery on pulmonary and cardiac function. The grant was recommended by the Committee on Medical Research of the American Trudeau Society, medical section of the NTA. Grant is for fiscal year beginning April 1.

Winners of 'What Home Means to Me' are announced—and thrilled they are

Six Jefferson County students are now happily convinced the best part of any contest is winning it.

They are winners in the Home Essay Contest sponsored by the Birmingham Furniture Dealers Association. Cash prizes totaling $650 were offered for the best essays on "What My Home Means To Me." The judges' decisions were announced this week.

Mary Ella Harper doesn't know what she'll do with her money, since she's only 8 years old, and is not quiet sure what $50 will buy. There are seven children in her family, and she's next to the youngest. She won first place in Class I, and goes to Eureka School.

* * *

BIGGEST THRILL for Shaffeur Stanford, Jr., is that his big sister entered the contest too, but didn't win. "I beat her," he proudly exclaimed. He plans to use some of his $35 to buy a 22 rifle. The rest he'll put in the bank. He is 10, and is in the junior fifth grade at Glen Iris School. He won second place in Class I.

Carol Bize won $65, and was notified of her award during graduation exercises at Inglenook School. It was a big day for her, since she also received a Civitan award. She has two older sisters, and plans to use some of her prize to buy high school books. Her prize was for first place in Class II.

* * *

JEANETTE SINGLEY was told of her award just before she took an English test at Hueytown High School. She's not worried about how she did on the test, however, since she says her teacher had promised an "A" to anyone who won in the contest. Jeanette is 13, is in the eighth grade, and has a younger brother. For placing second in Class II, she got $50.

Elke Frank, an exchange student from Germany who won first prize of Class III, $75, has homes here and in Germany. "There are so many things to get in America that we do not have in Germany, I don't know what I'll buy," she said. She may spend some of the money on a trip to New Orleans. Elke attends Ensley High School.

EVERETT PRESTON REEVES, a student at Westfield High School, won second prize of $50 in Class III. He has one brother, and thinks he will put his money in the bank . . . "and maybe buy some clothes."

Both of the college winners came from the University of Alabama. They are Stella R. Smith, whose home is in Troy, and Arden Ferguson, who is from Blytheville, Ark.

Stella is a junior in the school of home economics, and won first prize of $75. Arden is a senior and placed second for $35. The home economics club to which they belong will get $25 for a first prize winner and $15 for having a second-placer among its members.

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH the grammar and high school students came will also receive cash prizes. The complete list of prizes and schools is:

Class I, grades 1-6:

First prize, $50. Mary Ella Harper, 821 18th Way, Southwest. Second prize, $35, Shaffeur Stanford, Jr., 1120 10th Place, South.

Eureka School will get $25 for having a first-placer, and Glen Iris School, $15, for a second prize winner.

Class II, grades 7-9:

First prize, $65, Carol Bize, 4125 North 39th Avenue. Second prize, $50, Jeanette Singley, 122 Seventh Avenue, Industrial City, Bessemer.

Inglenook School will receive $35 for having a first prize winner, and Hueytown High School, $25, for having a second place student.

Class III, grades 10-12:

First prize, $75, Elke Frank, 1214 Pike Road. Second prize, $50, Everett Preston Reeves, 107 10th Avenue, North.

ENSLEY HIGH SCHOOL will receive $50 for a first place winner, and Westfield High School, $25, for a second prize winner.

College group:

First prize, $75, Stella Smith, and second prize, $35, Arden Ferguson, both home economics students at the University of Alabama. Their home economics club will get $25 for a first place winner and $15 for a second-placer.

Judges were Mrs. Euna M. Elliott, of Woodrow Wilson School; Mrs. Verda J. Taylor, of Powell School; Miss Dorothy Jane Hix, of Paul Hayne School; Mrs. Lessye Vaughn, of Sandusky School; Miss Mayme Bagley, Crestline School; P. A. Vandiver, Jr., Jones Valley High School. Essays were numbered so judges did not know who wrote any of the essays they read.

O. L. Webb, president of The Birmingham Furniture Dealers, and J. Allen Clark, chairman, Home Fashion Time, will present checks to the winners in a special television program.

Meeting the winners—O. L. Webb, president, Birmingham Furniture Dealers Association, explains prizes to winners in the Home Essay Contest. Winners are, front row, left to right, Elke Frank, Carol Bize and Jeanette Singley. J. Allen Clark, chairman, Home Fashion Time, is standing behind Mr. Webb on the back row. Contest winners on the back row are Mary Ella Harper and Everett Preston Reeves.

14j 1952

Ltored p.1 Dec. 2.22.52

Periclean Club Essay Contest

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C. presents awards to the winners of the essay contest sponsored by the Periclean Club at a Negro History Week matinee program held Friday, Feb. 15 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. Luke Beard. High School winners were (reading left to right): Henry Debrow, Wenonah High School, first place; Jonathan McPherson, Fairfield Industrial High School, second place; Miss Annie Halten, Parker High, third place; Miss Daisy Baldwin, Hooper City High School, fourth place; Miss Barbara Jean Ensley, Parker High, fifth place; Hiawatha Dew, Praco High, sixth place; Miss Mildred Louise Blocker, Brighton High, seventh place and Miss Verdelle Tipton, Ullman High, eighth place. Winners in the elementary schools division were Virginia McCain, Hooper City High School and Ardeen White, Lewis School. These two pupils received medals. In the high school division the eight students were awarded tuition scholarships.

Judges for the contest were Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Miss Vivian Bell and H. W. McElrath.

Birmingham, Ala.

Awards Winners Essay Entries Come From 21 States

Ltored P.4 Dec. 3-7-52

Birmingham

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— A new record of 107 entries from 21 states has been set in the second annual National Scholastic Essay Contest, which closed Feb. 15, under the sponsorship of the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism. A total of 79 secondary school girls and 28 boys wrote 1000 words each on the subject "What I Want to Do in Life." They competed for $200 in cash prizes to be awarded at the Headliner Week Awards Banquet at Lincoln, April 25.

In addition to 13 southern and border states, six northern and western states sent entries. These were California, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Kansas. The 1951 contest drew 101 entries from 19 states.

Trenton Girl Wins Prize In National Contest

Ltored p.1 Dec. 2-26-52

FORT MADISON, Ia.—A 17-year-old girl in Trenton, New Jersey, who hopes to use her father's "shining example" to help expand opportunities for other young colored people, has won third prize in a nation-wide letter-writing contest.

Miss Elsie Nelson, 115 Kirkbride Avenue, won the $100 award in a high school competition on the subject, "How Can I Help Expand Opportunities in America?" The contest was sponsored by the Sheaffer Pen Company and was entered by more than 2200 students from every state, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Miss Nelson is the daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Nelson, who as a youth in Philadelphia wanted to become an Episcopalian minister, but had no money to finance his education.

In her prize-winning letter to Mr. Shaeffer, president of the pen company, Miss Nelson described how her father found the opportunities that enabled him to go to college and eventually become a minister. Then, as a respected and successful member of the community, her father was able "to help expand opportunities for the people in his congregation, outsiders, and his family."

"Through his experience," wrote Miss Nelson, "I can illustrate the many opportunities which are open to young people, and help to give them an improved outlook for the future."

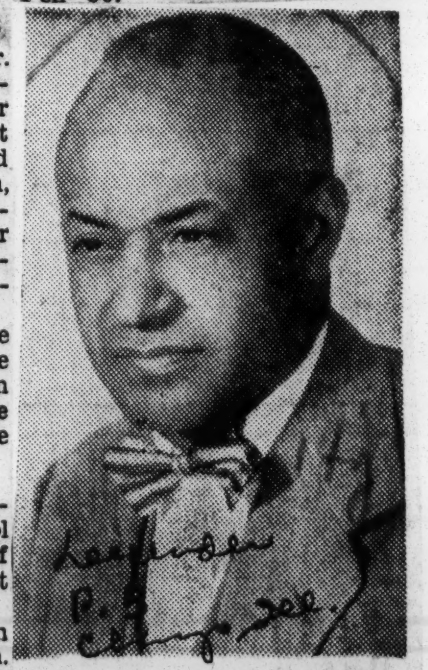
An excellent student, Elsie attends Trenton Central High School and will rank in the upper fifty of her class when she graduates next June.

She is the youngest of six children of the Reverend and Mrs. Nelson. After graduation from high school, Elsie intends to enter Jersey City Medical Center and become a physiothterapist.

The Reverend Nelson retired from the ministry last month at the age of 76. Born in Philadelphia and reared in Camden, he has been an Episcopalian minister in Trenton for many years. He attended Temple, Columbia, and Princeton universities and graduated from General Theological Seminary in New York City.

Wins Writing Prize

Miss Elsie Nelson, 17-year-old senior at Trenton High School, Trenton, N.J., last week, won a $100 third prize in a nation-wide letter-writing contest sponsored by Schaeffer Fountain Pen Pen Co.



GETS HONORARY DEGREE. — Editor of Color magazine, Dr. I. J. K. Wells, is awarded the degree of doctor of letters by Allen university, Columbia, S. C., at special Founder's Day convocation marking school's 82nd anniversary. Dr. Wells was awarded an honorary doctorate by Lincoln university, Pa., in 1938, for his work in education.

RITES BEST LETTER.—Guest star of Trenton's station WBUD community service program recently was Elsie Nelson, 17, senior at Trenton high school, who won $100 in a national high school letter-writing contest sponsored by the Sheaffer Pen company. Elsie was interviewed by WBUD news director, Harry Alleva, and read over the air her prize-winning letter on the subject, "How Can I Help Expand Opportunities in America?" The daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles W. Nelson, 115 Kirkbride avenue, Trenton, N. J., Elsie used her father's "shining example" in creating his own opportunities as the basis for her letter.

Edith Audain Only Negro Teacher In School For Gifted Children

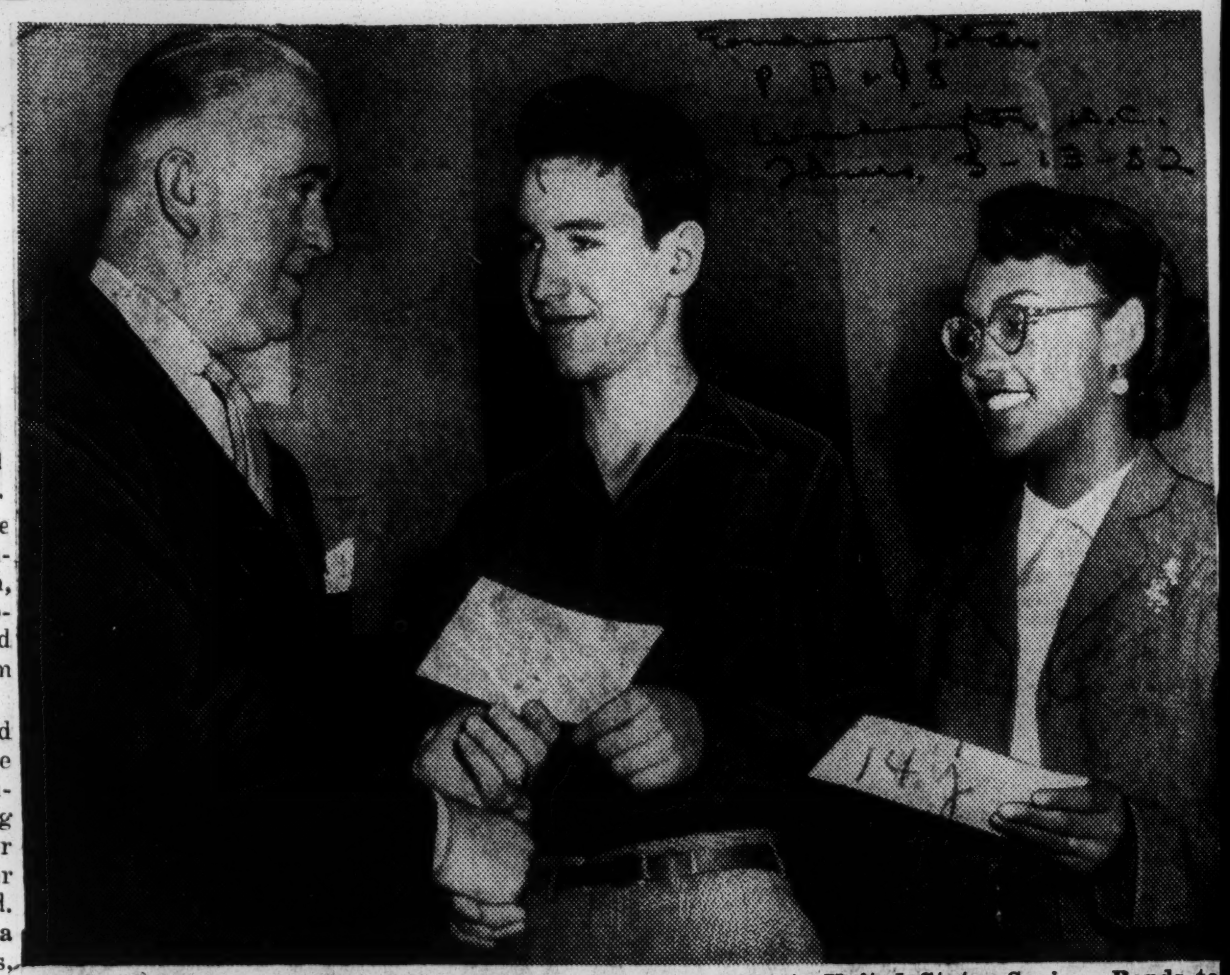
NEW YORK— (Global) —Edith Audain, a recent graduate of Hunter College, and Basileus of Epsilon Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, is the only Negro faculty member of the Hunter College Elementary School for gifted children. This position distinguishes Miss Audain as a young woman of unusual ability and talent; for, only those graduates who stand in the upper bracket are awarded this honor.

The talented young woman recently served on a UNESCO panel whose discussions centered around education in foreign countries. ple from all over the world. She paid high compliments to her Principal, Dr. Florence N. Brumbaugh, whom she said never loses an opportunity to give visitors first-hand acquaintance with her classroom work.

Enrolled in the school is no child with an IQ under 130. "It is like teaching a group of college students," said Miss Audain, adding that her instruction period is never interrupted by a child wanting her to explain the meaning of a word.

"I never have to re-define a term, or under any circumstances, talk down or at the average public school child's level, and fascinating angle of my work is that my time never has to be given to teaching basic things in the 'three-R' category. That time can be devoted wholly to enrichment pursuits," she said.

This is the second year Miss Audain has taught at the school, and she said she felt it quite an honor to be asked to come back for another year. She aspires to be a teacher in the New York Public School system.



ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS—Commissioner Donohue presents United States Savings Bonds to Bert Zumoff of Coolidge High School and Miss Lottie Chase, Dunbar High, for their prize-winning essays on "Employ the Handicapped for National Security." The contest was sponsored by the District Citizens' Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped. Young Zumoff was given first prize. Miss Chase was second. —Star Staff Photo.

TWO YOUTHS WIN GOVERNMENT CONTEST IN VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—Two colored pupils were among seven winners of a contest of government sponsored by the Arlington League of Women Voters here.

They are Marguerite Smith and George Marshall, who, along with five other winners, earned a tour of the state general assembly and the Governor's mansion.

First Scholarship Winner Is Grad

DOTHAN, Ala.—James R. Griffin, executive director of the United Scholarship Fund Organization, USA, announced last week . . . "The first student to be supported by . . . the Donald Comer award and the USFO scholarship, Gloria Alyse Grant, of Windsor, N. C., was scheduled to be graduated this year from North Carolina State College.

Double Scholarship To Commemorate Regis Student

Denver, Colo. (NC) — What is believed to be the only scholarship in the United States that will educate a Negro and a white student at the same time is being established at Regis College here as a memorial to a Regis Negro student, a convert, who was killed in Texas while serving in the Army during World War II.

Honored on the scholarship is the late Walter Spring, boxer and star football back at Regis who enlisted while a junior at the college. He was scheduled to go on to officers' training at the time of his death, Dec. 17, 1942.

He was baptized May 9, 1941, in the Regis college chapel and was chosen as the college's most popular student in the 1941 Regis annual poll.

Under present plans, both the Negro and white recipients will be selected from different sections of the South. They will be supplied with books, tuition, board and room, and other necessary expenses. The scholarship fund goal is $20,000.

2 Africans Win 3 Fellowships

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Two African seniors at Lincoln University, Ngwobia Uka and Raphael Nwakoby, have been awarded a total of three fellowships for graduate study.

Uka, a native of Ohafia, Nigeria, won two awards for advanced study in the field of educational psychology. Nwakoby, also a Nigerian, received a graduate fellowship grant for study at the University of Notre Dame.

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Miss Barbara Thompson Named "Spirit Of Cotton"

Under the direction of Mrs. Ethyl Venson, substituting for her husband, Dr. R. Q. Venson, who is ill, The Cotton Makers Jubilect was held Tuesday evening at Ellis Auditorium and the Spirit of Cotton for 1952 was selected.

Chosen on the basis of her talent, personality, poise and talent was Miss Barbara O'Cele Thompson of Houston, Tex. Miss Thompson was selected after a round of speaking engagements, luncheons and other social activities by the judges: Attorney Benjamin Jones, Mrs. T. R. M. Howard and Mrs. 'Izzy' Rowe, wife of the noted ex-columnist now a New York police commissioner.

Competing against Miss Thompson were Miss Jane Holland, a student at Tennessee A. and I. University and Miss Minnie Pearl Henry of Little Rock, a student at Arkansas Baptist College.

As the Spirit of Cotton, Miss Thompson will go on a tour of major American cities including: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Houston and Atlanta accompanied by Mrs. L. C. Bates of the Arkansas State Press.

Miss Thompson qualified for the contest "finals" in Memphis on the basis of her winning, two months ago, the Spirit of Cotton Contest on the campus of Texas Southern. In the contest there which started with over 15 hopefuls she excelled relying heavily on her dramatic ability. She is incidentally, majoring in dramatics education at TSU.

While in Memphis, she was the house guest of Mrs. R. L. Flagg at 907 Mississippi Boulevard. She returned to school late Wednesday and will be in Memphis to commence her tour on March 27.

THE SPIRIT OF COTTON—Miss Barbara O'Cele Thompson was chosen "The Spirit of Cotton" Tuesday night at the Cotton Makers Jubilect held for the purpose of selection. A native of Houston, Texas, Miss Thompson is a junior at Texas Southern University and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Stevenson of Houston.—Photo by Williams.

St. Augustine's Student Elected By Mixed Group

RALEIGH, N. C.—Seven delegates from St. Augustine's College recently attended the annual regional Canterbury Conference at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Delegates were Misses Antoinette Williams, Maedell Wade, Annie Joe Peasant, and Marjorie Wilkins; Messrs. Theodore Fagan,

ARTHUR TAPLETT

Lloyd Parham and Arthur Taplett. Mrs. Hall and Mr. Lynch accompanied the delegation.

Arthur Taplett was elected vice president of the group. Taplett was also elected as delegate to the National Conference in Boston in September, and to the State conference to be held in April in Durham, N. C.

Among other colleges to be represented were Duke University, North Carolina State College at Durham, and East Carolina Teachers College.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCHOLAR—Miss Jean D. Woodson, a June graduate in the Department of Home Economics at Tennessee A and I State university, has been granted a General Education Board scholarship. Miss Woodson, who has a clothing and textiles major, was selected on the basis of her high scholastic average and the recommendation of the faculty and university administration.

High School Youth Serves As 'Governor' In Oklahoma Capitol

OKLAHOMA CITY—(ANP)—In a youth government sponsored by the Oklahoma State Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y group of the YMCA, Donald Simmons presided last week as governor at the State Capitol during a three-day meeting.

Simmons, a senior at Manual training High School in Muskogee, was elected by an overwhelming majority in the December meeting. Only 19 per cent of the 200 youths represented were colored.

Brown U. Makes Fellowship Grant To Dr. J. H. Franklin

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University has been named a President's Fellow of Brown University, it was announced Monday by the Office of Public Relations at Howard University.

The President's Fellowships are awards presented by Brown University through the generosity of an anonymous donor to deserving scholars in the United States for the general purpose of furthering scholarship and creative art. The results of their work must be of sound scholarship and of interest to the educated layman.

The awards are not to be used in connection with study for a graduate degree. Earlier grants have contributed valuable data which has been beneficial to medical research, architecture literature and general education methods.

DR. FRANKLIN, winner of a $4,500 grant, will do research on a book, "Southern Travelers in the North in the Nineteenth Century." In it he will focus attention on the fact that Southerners traveled widely and recorded their observations on life in the North. He will give special attention to their critical appraisal of Northern free labor, manufacturing, education, religion, family life, race relations, art, literature and music, with particular emphasis on the impact of the experience of travel on the mental climate that evolved in the pre-Civil War period in the South.

He will also try to determine the influence the experience of travel exerted on the manifestation of hostile attitudes toward the North in the years of intersectional strife and he will study the mental currents that have directed the South's actions.

Carrington Gets Honor At Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Walter Carrington of Everett, Mass., a senior at Harvard college, was recently electted one of three marshals of the Harvard class of 1952.

A position as marshal is the highest honor which can be bestowed upon a Harvard senior by his classmates. Three marshals are elected each year to serve for life as top officers for all alumni activities of their class. They hold permanent positions in the Harvard alumni organization.

At graduation, the marshals lead their class in the baccalaureate and commencement processions, receive the diplomas for their classmates at the graduation ceremony and hand over the senior class colors to the freshman class.

An American history major, Carrington this year has been president of the Liberal Union, one of the largest political clubs at Harvard. Last year he helped organize and served as first president of the Harvard chapter of the NAACP and this year was treasurer of the organization.

He is also a member of the Harvard debate council and last year won for that group the Coolidge Debate prize in a triangular debate with clubs from Yale and Princeton. He recently won a Boylston prize at Harvard in a speech contest.

He is the son of Mrs. Marjorie Hall of 10 Cedar Terrace, Everett, and a graduate of Everett high school.

Phila. Girl Met Kina At Oslo Univ

PHILADELPHIA

Miss Edna Thomas, 5323 W. Girard Ave., after spending a year at the University of Oslo, Norway, on an Institute of Better International Relations scholarship, told the AFRO that she had some very interesting experiences.

Among them were meeting King Haakon and Crown Prince Olaf, learning to speak Danish, skiing, serving as hostess for the Winter Olympic games, and touring of nine European countries.

Disagreeable Experience

Miss Thomas reports that she had only one disagreeable experience during her entire trip. She went into a candy store in Norway where they had licorice candy carrying the label n—r. She got in touch with the plant manager of the candy factory and when she told him the term was offensive to colored people the label was changed.

At the University of Oslo Miss Thomas took a graduate course in industrial and international relations. As a student, she said, she was able to see and hear things that tourists and visitors missed.

Because of this she was able to make a comparative study of life among the Norwegians. She heard students' reactions concerning the sending of troops to Korea, to injustices practiced upon colored citizens in the United States and other subjects of current interest. These reactions were gathered in short conferences with other students from all parts of the world, Miss Thomas reported.

Seeks Diplomat's Job

Diplomatic service employment is Miss Thomas's ultimate goal. She returned to the United States on the S.S. Stravanger Fjord, which docked March 26.

Miss Thomas resides with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary F. Thomas, and aunt, Miss Isabel Thomas at the Girard Ave. address.

During the 36-year school term she visited Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and practically all of Norway.

For recreation Miss Thomas learned to ski for, she said, everybody in Norway skis, skates, sails and swims. Walks into the forest for snacks at comfortable cafes are common practice throughout the heavy cold months she said.

"Despite the fact that I suffered a slight ankle sprain, I like skiing" Miss Thomas said.

MISS THOMAS

"I was selected as a hostess by the public relations department of the International Winter Olympics games committee. It was a thrill to be a hostess at such an event.

"Not only did I go fishing and sailing at the summer resort of Arendal in South Norway, but I visited a whale factory. I met Crown Prince Olaf at the Arendal resort. He is very athletic and mingles freely with his people.

"Because the economies of America and Norway are so different it is very hard for me to compare the two standards of living" she said. "The homes in Norway are very modern, with all kinds of modern conveniences and are extremely clean and beautiful. All of the heating, cooking and cleaning are done by electric appliances because electricity is so cheap.

"One of my greatest thrills was meeting Edith Sampson, the United Nations alternate delegate, when she came to Norway" she recalled.

Hampton Institute Faculty Member Earns Fellowship

BETHESDA, Md. (ANP)—A medical research fellowship last week was awarded to Albert T. Reid, a member of the faculty at Hampton Institute, for study at the University of Chicago.

Awarded by the National Institute of Health of the Public Health Service, federal security agency, the fellowship will be used to investigate problems of diffusion-controlled reaction in metabolizing systems.

Reid received $1,600 — the amount awarded to holders of master's degree.

The awards were made upon the recommendations of the fellowship boards of the National Cancer, Heart, Dental Research, Mental health, Microbiological, Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institutes, which together with the division of Research Grants comprise the National Institutes of Health.

The National Cancer Institute recommended Reid.

Awarded Degree

Dr. Hardy Liston, president of Johnson C. Smith University, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn. last Wednesday. This is the first time that the 133-year-old college has awarded an honorary degree to any colored person. The conferring of the degree on Dr. Liston was greeted with hearty applause by the all-white audience.

Smith U. Prexy Gets Citation

MARYVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Hardy Liston, president of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C., was awarded an honorary doctor of law degree Wednesday by Maryville college (white).

He is the first Negro to be so honored by the college. The presentations were made at the college's 133rd commencement exercises.

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Awards Business Scholarships

AT THE CLIMAX OF the Phi Gamma Delta Founder's Day banquet, Friday evening at the La Chateau Tea Room, Basileus Vernece G. Andrews, presented to Ulysses S. Donaldson, representing the Hubbard's Business college, a check for a scholarship for Miss Barbara Roberts, a student of the school. The scholarship is an annual award given by Iota chapter. —— Bannister photo.

New York Pastor To Get D.D. Degree

The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, who will be awarded the honorary D. D. degree by Wooster College.

Dr. Howard Lowery, president of the college Presbyterian school at Wooster, Ohio, said last week that the trustees of Wooster have been called in a special convocation to award the degree to the pastor of New York City.

The presentation of the degree to Dr. Robinson is based upon his country-wide work with students on American campuses and for his eminently successful world missions to students from which he recently returned. Mr. Robinson visited 16 countries.

Courier Scholarship—

C. Sylvester Whitaker, brilliant 17-year-old son of Pittsburgh morticians, Mrs. Edith Whitaker-Taylor and C. S. Whitaker, has won a $4,800 scholarship to Swarthmore (Pa.) College. He is a high school senior.

Classmates Cite Harvard Senior

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Walter Carrington of Everett, Mass., a senior at Harvard college, was recently elected one of three marshals of the Harvard Class of 1952.

A position as marshal is the highest honor which can be bestowed upon a Harvard senior by his classmates.

An American History major, Carrington this year has been president of the Liberal union, one of the largest political clubs at Harvard. Last year he helped organize and served as first president of the Harvard Chapter of the NAACP. He is also a member of the Harvard Debate council and last year won for that group the Coolidge Debate prize in a triangular debate with clubs from Yale and Princeton. He recently won a Boyleton Prize at Harvard in a speech contest.

Ex-Orleanian Wins Fellowship On West Coast

Mrs. Beulah McKay Marks, a native New Orleanian, is recent winner of a Special Education Fellowship of $750.00 for advance study in 1952-53 in the field of Teaching the handicapped child. The Fellowship, awarded by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc., was granted to only 10 selected people throughout the state of California—Mrs. Marks was one of them.

Mrs. Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Dickerson of London Avenue, is a graduate of the Valena C. Jones Normal School, received her B. A. degree from Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Science. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and president of the Donors Charitable Organization, and is presently employed by the Los Angeles City Board of Education as teacher at Compton Avenue School of which Mrs. Irene L. Lucas is principal. She formerly taught at Valena C. Jones.

Mrs. Marks plans to use the Fellowship at the University of Southern California.

Wins Top Prize For Oratory

LOS ANGELES—Seventeen year old Julian C. Dixon, of Dorsey high school, won the first of the four high school preliminaries in the Henry Clay Tournament of Orators sponsored by the Evening Herald-Express last Monday.

Young Dixon scored three firsts and a third to top a field of nine of the "finest" high school speakers in the 10 year history of the contest.

Dixon thus qualifies as the first of four high schools speakers for the city finals May 5 at Los Angeles City College.

Charles Hassell Is Real Scholar, Kids

A smiling youth, member of the Bud Billiken Club, walked off with the honors recently and became, reportedly, the first Negro to become a member of the National Junior Honor Society.

He is Charles Hassell, of 609 E. Columbia ave., Champaign, Ill.

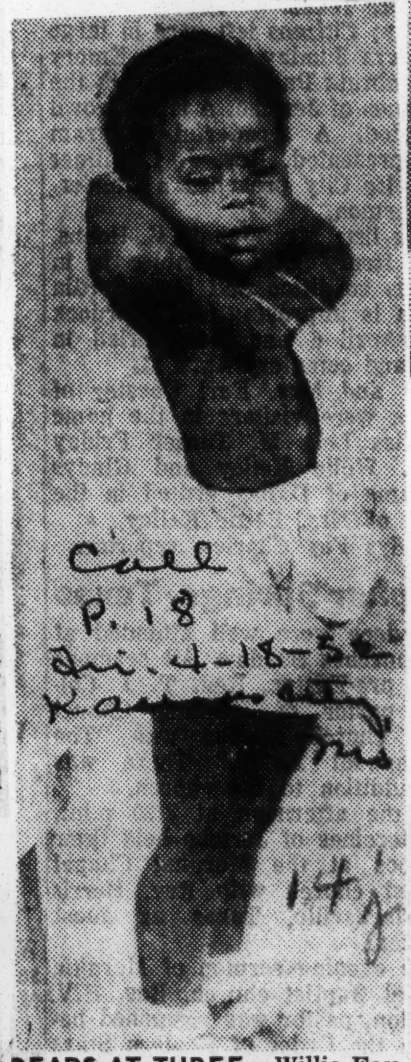
Charles takes his victory in true Billiken fashion — with modesty. He admits that it was work to earn a position on the honor society, and required hours of study, while other boys were playing, but now that he has copped the prize, he thinks it was worth it.

Sister, Shirley Hassell, has her chest poked out and is bragging on brother Charles' success. Mother Hassell is all aglow with pleasure.

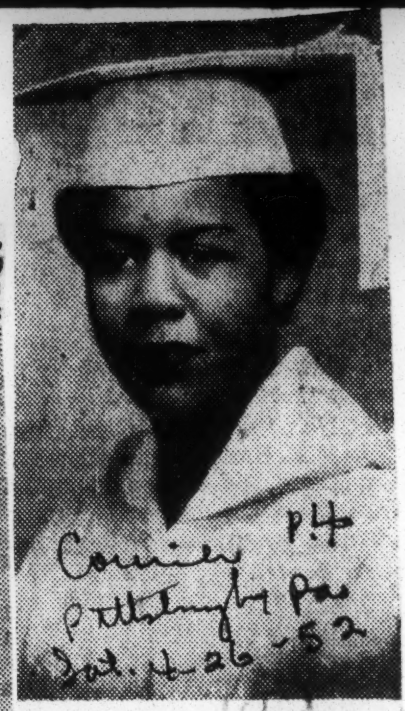
But Charles just smiles and says he's glad he won.

Wins Honorary Degree

The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, New York City, who will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at Wooster College, Wooster, O., at a special convocation. He is receiving the citation for his country-wide work with students



READS AT THREE.—Willie Fay Reeves, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Reeves, 710 S. Retta St., is able to read certain parts of the Bible, according to her parents. The child at nine months was talking and now she also recites poems. Her father states that Willie Fay can tell him addresses and telephone numbers that he fails to remember.



Brilliant—

Talented Shirley Patricia Rollins, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rollins of Chester, Pa., won a $2,250 scholarship to Trinity College, Washington, D. C., in competitive examinations.

Schoolmarm Wins $750 Fellowship

LOS ANGELES — Beulah McKay Marks, Los Angeles State College graduate and Compton Avenue School teacher, this week had the distinction of being the only Negro among ten persons throughout the state awarded fellowships by the California Congress, Parent-Teachers Association.

Winner of a special $750 education fellowship for advanced study in the field of teaching handicapped children, the popular socialite will pursue higher training in the above-mentioned specialized field at the University of Southern California this summer.

Active in civic and social affairs in the community, Mrs. Parks is a member of AKA Sorority and president of the newly-organized Donors Club.

Miles Teacher Gets Honor

MRS. MYRTLE WRIGHT BLISSETT—Supervisor of cadet teachers and professor of education at Miles College is scheduled to leave for Minden, Louisiana this week-end. Where she will be honored by the faculty, students, and P-TA of Webster High School on Tuesday, May 20, for the outstanding contribution she made to the school and community during the five years she taught there.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Blissett will deliver the commencement address to the largest graduating class in the school's history.

Mrs. Blissett is well known throughout the South in educational, religious, and social circles. She is a member of the executive board of the Eighth Avenue YWCA, a member of the Association of University Professors and is listed in 1952 edition of Who's Who among educators.

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In New Basic College

Fisk U. to Award 25 Scholarships To High Schoolers

NASHVILLE—Fisk University will award twenty-five scholarships, ranging in value from $325 to $800, in its Basic College for 1952-53, to outstanding students who are now completing their second or third year in an accredited high school. The scholarship awards, covering tuition or all expenses in the Fisk experimental program, have been made available through the Ford Foudation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Fisk University offers twenty tuition scholarships for freshmen (students graduating from high school this spring).

Examinations for Basic College scholarships and freshmen scholarships will be given in approximately thirty-five cities during March and April, 1952. All examinations will be given from 8:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. The examinations will include a general scholastic aptitude test and a test of ability in English and mechanics of expression.

Examinations will be given in the following cities:

CITY	TESTING PLACE	DATE
Atlanta, Ga.	Howard High School	April 21
Baltimore, Md.	Douglass High School	April 9
Birmingham, Ala.	Parker High School	April 4
Boston, Mass.	English High School	April 3
Chicago, Ill.	Du Sable High School	April 9
Cincinnati, Ohio	Walnut Hill High School	March 31
Dallas, Texas	Booker T. Washington High School	March 26
Houston, Texas	Phyllis Wheatley High School	March 28
Indianapolis, Ind.	Crispus Attucks High School	April 1
Kansas City, Mo.	Lincoln High School	April 4
Los Angeles, Calif.	Polytechnic High School	April 4
Memphis, Tenn.	Booker T. Washington High School	April 21
Mobile, Ala.	Central High School	April 2
Nashville, Tenn.	Pearl High School	April 25
New Orleans, La.	Booker T. Washington High School	March 31
Phoenix, Ariz.	Carver High School	March 28
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Fifth Avenue High School	March 27
Richmond, Va.	Armstrong High School	April 7
San Francisco, Calif.	Berkeley High School	April 7
Shreveport, La.	Booker T. Washington High School	March 24
St. Louis, Mo.	Sumner High School	April 3
Washington, D. C.	Dunbar High School	April 8
Roanoke, Va.	Addison High School	April 23

A first series of scholarships was offered last summer, and fifteen boys and twelve girls are pioneering this year in the Fisk Basic College. The Fisk program is planned for unusually capable students who can carry college work of high standard and can profit by beginning their college work a year or two years earlier than is possible in the conventional college. The best students will have an opportunity to advance to the bachelor's degree in five years, following the tenth grade, rather than six years, but the degree will still be awarded at the end of the regular senior year, and the program emphasizes high quality of achievement along with possible acceleration.

SUCCESSFUL. Misses Cherry E. Banks and Rosetta E. Jones of Dublin, Ga., who won $100 scholarships for their cooking talents in a contest sponsored by the 4-H clubs. Both are freshmen at the Fort Valley State College in Fort Valley, Ga., and are shown here with the president of the college, Dr. C. V. Troup.

PRIZE WINNER—Dr. Isidro deRieras, consulting psychologist with offices on Western avenue, has been announced the winner of the Huntington Hartford Foundation's $500-cash scholarship for creative writing.

Dr. de Rieras won the award for his psychological study, "Kala." Former Air Force pilot, the author-psychologist won his degree, doctor of philosophy, with a major in psychology, this month from USC.

Local wins creative writing prize

A handsome young local has been revealed as the winner of a $500-cash prize for creative writing, awarded by the Huntington Hartford Foundation, for a psychological study, "Kala," which combines the novel and poetic forms of writing.

Dr. Isidro de Rieras calls his new form of writing, a "noem," "because it embodies the characteristics of both the novel and the poem," he said.

A consulting psychologist, with offices at 2902 S. Western, Dr. de Rieras was this month awarded the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in psychology, from the University of Southern California. He entered USC upon his discharge from the Air Force in 1945 and was graduated in 1948, returning for graduate study. On the university campus, he was active in a number of organizations, including the Touchstone Players in whose stage and radio presentations he took part.

Dr. de Rieras is a native of Houston, Tex., where he went to high school. He holds membership in the U. S. Psychological Ass'n. and Psychological Research of America.

A. And I Senior Wins Scholarship

Miss Jean D. Woodson, has been granted a General Education Board scholarship according to the announcement made by Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State University. Miss Woodson is a June graduate in the department of home economics with a major in clothing and textiles.

Lincoln High Announces 2 For Honors

Priscilla Johnson of 3035 Reed Lane and Magnolia Williams of 4712 Hamilton have been named

study s... Miss Williams, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Norman, was a member of the National Honor Society and the Excelsior Club. She is going to attend Prairie View College in Prairie View.

At commencement, a $2,000 Kiwanis Club scholarship will be awarded to Calvin Stephens. "A Charter for World Education" will be discussed by a student panel including Kerbie K. Johnson, Mildred White, Jewell King, John Prothro, Reeper King and Nelwyn Jones.

first and second honor students in the graduating class at Lincoln Negro High School, P. 2
Commencement exercises will be held Friday at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium, 5000 Oakland.
Miss Johnson, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Johnson, was a member of the National Honor Society and the Excelsior Club and secretary of the senior class. She will enter Texas Southern University, Houston, in September to

31 Share In $100,000 Whitney Study Awards

NEW YORK—Thirty-one Negroes are among the 53 Opportunity Fellowship recipients announced Thursday by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000. Winners include:

Muriel Rogers Andrew of Detroit, Matthew Burks, Philadelphia, Miss.; Samuel DuBois Griffin, Ga.; James A. Emanuel, Chicago; Joseph T. Stewart, jr., New York City; Robert Blackburn, New York; John Henry Bustamante, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Yolande Hargrave Chambers, New Haven, Conn., and Mercer Cook of Washington.

John Percy de Jongh, St. Croix, Virgin Islands; Miss Frances Eleanor Dillard, Pittsfield, Mass.; Walter B. Flagg, Chester, Pa.; Miss Martha Zenia Flowers, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Vincent Gordon Harding, New York; Hollon L. Harris, Garden City Park, Long Island; James Theodore Harris, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Leon Higginbotham, jr., Trenton, N. J. M. Carl Holman, Atlanta; Benjamin Tanner Johnson, jr., Boston; Paul F. Keene, Philadelphia, Pa. and Miss Mary June McMechen, New York.

Miss Mary Leontyne Price, Laurel, Miss.; Miss Vivian Scott, Ramsey, Pontiac, Mich.; Gus T. Ridgel, Popular Bluff, Mo.; Haywood Rivers, Morven, N. C. Miss Esther Mignon Rollins, Washington; Miss Dorothy Ross, New York; Hubert Barnes Ross, Bridgeport, Conn.; Joseph T. Stewart, jr., New York, and Frederick Payne Willerford, Seattle, Washington.

Charles B. E. Freeman, Richmond, Va.; and Evelio Grillo, Oakland, Calif., were among six persons whose fellowships were renewed.

State Champion Oratorical Winner

Verneta Faye Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Smith, 515 South Kaw street, Bartlesville, Okla., won the State American Legion Oratorical Contest at Ardmore. She competed with eight contestants representing the eight congressional districts or 77 counties of Oklahoma.

She was awarded a silver medal, gold medal, and a $100 Saving Bond.

Verneta is president of the Junior class of Douglass high school and has held this office since 1947; secretary of her local Student Council and has been a member since 1947 also. She is recording secretary of the State Student Council, president of the St. Paul District Young People Association, secretary of the Greater First Baptist Sunday School, secretary of the Senior Red Circle, president of the Senior Y-Teens, secretary of the Douglassaires (chorus), majorette of the band, and hopes to be valedictorian next year.

MAGNOLIA WILLIAMS —Dallas News Staff Photo. PRISCILLA JOHNSON

Scholarship Award Is Won By Miss Jean D. Woodson

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State University, announces that a General Education Board Scholarship has been granted Miss Jean D. Woodson, a June graduate in the Department of Home Economics Education with a major in Clothing and Textiles.

MISS WOODSON'S selection was based upon her high scholastic average and the recommendation of the faculty and administration of the University. Robert W. July, Assistant Director of the the General Education Board, interviewed Miss Woodson, who is a resident of Nashville, and a graduate of Pearl High School.

She holds office in Kappa Delta Pi, National Honorary Society in Education; Alpha Kappa Mu, National Honor Society; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Student Council; Collegiate Counsellors, and Inter-Fraternity Council.

The purpose of these awards is to induce a limited number of the most promising graduating seniors to pursue graduate work preparatory to following academic careers. The selection is based on evidence of exceptional intellect, scholarship, imagination, and personality.

Dr. Franklin Named Brown University Fellow

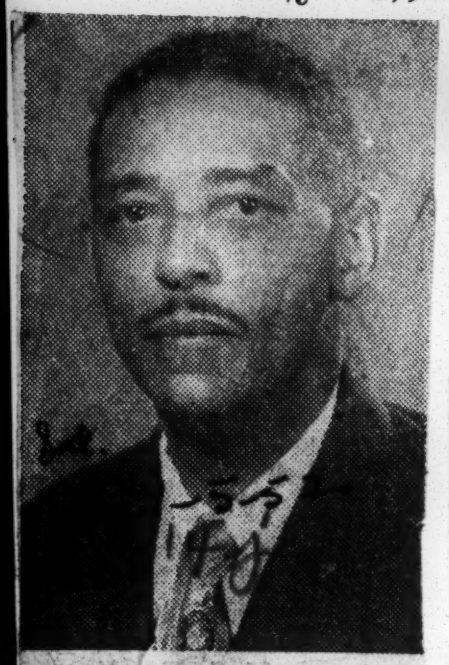
WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard university, has been named a President's Fellow of Brown university, it was announced this week.

The President's Fellowships are awards presented by Brown university through the generosity of any anonymous donor to deserving scholars in the United States for the general purpose of furthering a scholarship and creative art. The awards are not to be used in connection with study for a graduate degree.

Dr. Franklin, winner of a $4,500 grant, will do research on a book, "Southern Travelers in the North in the 19th Century."

A native of Rentiesville, Okla., Dr. Franklin was graduated as valedictorian of his class at Booker T. Washington high school. He received his bachelor's degree, magna cum laude, from Fisk university and his master's and doctorate degrees from Harvard university.

He has taught at Fisk, North Carolina college, Harvard university and the Salzburg in American studies.



CONFAB CONSULTANT — Dr. W. H. Brown, native of Atlanta, Ga., and holder of the Ph.D. from Ohio state university, last week became the first professor from North Carolina college at Durham to serve as Negro consultant at all-white Midwest City and Country conference. Dr. Brown is a specialist in educational evaluation and human relations.

Six Negroes Named To 1951 Honor Roll

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Six Negroes were among the 10 persons and five institutions cited last week for outstanding contributions to the Democratic way of life and placed on the Chicago Defender's 1951 Honor Roll.

The colored persons are:

O. O. Morris, executive of the Washington Park YMCA and the Wabash Avenue YMCA; Pfc. William Thompson, victim of the Korean War; Orestes Minoso, Chicago White Sox Baseball player; Monte Irvin, New York Giant baseball player; the Rev. Roland T. Heacock, minister of all-white church; and Lt. George W. Lee, Memphis, Tenn., civic leader.

The four white persons are: Rudolph Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera; Gov. Paul Devers, Massachusetts; Henry Ford II, of Ford Motor company, and Gen. M. Ridgeway, U.S.A. commander in the Pacific.

The five institutions are the University of Illinois, Drake university, St. Francis hospital, Notre Dame university, and National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Morris was named for setting the pace in 'Y' work in 1951 and for leadership in the building of new $1,500,000 Washington Park YMCA in Chicago.

Pfc. Thompson, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, for sacrificing his life in valor above and beyond the call of duty in the Korean war to uphold the ideals of Democracy.

Minoso for capturing the hearts of the nation fans and being voted American League "Rookie of the Year" by the Sporting News;

Irvin for helping spark New York Giants to National League pennant and seeking a seat in the New Jersey legislature.

Rev. Heacock for his work in promoting interracial understanding and good will;

And Lt. Lee for his fight against illiteracy and for rallying Negroes to register and vote in Memphis.

Also Bing for breaking down color bar in employment by hiring Miss Janet Collins as company's first permanent Negro ballerina;

Gov. Devers for hiring a colored secretary, Mrs. Ruth Williams, and pressing for better race relations;

Ford for using the vast Ford resources in the fight, against racism and urging fairplay in employment;

Gen. Ridgway for his order banning Jim Crow in the Pacific command and speeding up integration in units of the Army.

The University of Illinois for election of Miss Clarice Davis homecoming "Queen" by the student body and for honoring a Negro at its traditional "Dad's Day" celebration;

Drake university for withdrawing from the Missouri Valley conference because of treatment given football star Johnny Bright, who was injured in a game with Oklahoma A&M;

St. Francis hospital for practicing fair employment and intergration despite protests and walkouts;

Notre Dame university for expanding the principle of Democratic education and active participation in campus life of all races and creeds.

And the National Conference of Christians and Jews for its distinguished work in promoting brotherhood and denouncing intolerance.

Chicago Girl Bradley University Honor Grad

CHICAGO—Special—Miss Joan Edaire Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edouward Scott, 6030 Eberhart ave., recently returned from Bradley University

MISS JOAN E. SCOTT

in Peoria, Ill. where she completed her college training degree in three and one half years.

Miss Scott will return in June for the annual convocation. Salutatorian of her class at Englewood high school, she received a scholarship to Bradley. While in school she was a resident of Sisson House and was the first Negro to have residence on the campus.

She has served as secretary and later president of the Sisson House. Among her extracurricular activities were participation in the a capella choir, modern dance club, Women's Self Governing Board, Spanish club, YWCA, Canterbury club, and Interfaith Council.

Miss Scott was appointed to the Commission on Community Relations and the Scholarship Commission. She was recently initiated into Pi Gamma Mu, national honorary Social Science fraternity and has been a member of the Bradley Foundation of Scholars throughout her college career.

Elk's Scholarship Winner

Winning scholarships is not unusual for Miss Scott, she won the Elk's Oratorical contest in 1948. She also won second place in the AKA scholarship competition. Last summer she was chosen by the Episcopal church to go to Puerto Rico to do social work with the Sisters of the Transfiguration there.

She has given lectures on her work there. Bradley University has offered her a scholarship for graduate work. She is a member of Alpha Nu Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Langston Freshman Makes Good On Kerr Scholarship

Maurice Pearson, former member of the Boynton N. F. A. Chapter, and this year's winner of the Robert S. Kerr Scholarship, is making good in his studies an as agriculture freshman at Langston university. The Kerr Scholarship of $200 was awarded this year for the first time to the N. F. A. member who graduated from high school last year with the highest farmer training record and who wished to further his education in college. The scholarship is limited to freshmen in agriculture.

Like many other students, Pearson has been able to earn enough by working in the agriculture department to pay a large part of the expenses not covered by the scholarship. He is enrolled in 14 hours of work, which includes two agriculture subjects; chemistry, history, English, mathematics and physical education.

HEALTH

During the recent influenza epidemic 92 patients on the campus of Langston university were bed confined for from two to eight days. There were about fifty ambulatory cases. There were no serious complications and all patients are up at this time.

CONFERENCES

Miss Lenouliah Gandy attended a Defense Conference held at A. & M. college on January 16. Major emphasis of the conference was "Women's Place In Civil Defense."

Mrs. S. G. Washington and Miss Lenouliah Gandy will attend a conference of College Heads of Home Economic Departments and Head Teacher Trainers on Friday, January 25th, at the Capitol building. The problem under consideration is "Criteria for Selections of Institutions to Train Home Economics Teachers.

30 Howard Students Selected For Who's Who

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Some 19 men and 11 women students at Howard university have been selected among students for recognition in the 1952 edition of Who's Who in American colleges and universities. Howard university announced this week.

Students are selected on the basis of scholarship, student leadership, and participation in extra-curricular activities. Biographies of each person selected will be placed in the 1952 edition of Who's Who. The book is sent to businessmen and organizations as an aid in placement of college graduates.

To Study And Do Research In London

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, English professor at Hampton Institute, sailed for England on Feb. 15 where she will study and do research at the University College, University of London.

Dr. Woolridge holds a Carnegie research grant obtained through funds made available by the Foundation to Hampton faculty members to study the reception of works by Negro writers in European publications.

HER COURSES at the university will be in literature and English drama. Dr. Woolridge, who came to Hampton in 1945 from Louisville Municipal College, where she was chairman of the Division of Humanities, is grand basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. A scholarship from the sorority is being given to her for study.

After concluding studies in England, Dr. Woolridge plans to travel in France and other European countries.

FOURTEEN STUDENTS OF TSU made- Who's Who In American College and Universities. They are top row, left to right: Levi Stanmore, Joe Williams, Hazel Patton Jones, John D. Gardner, Laurena A. Bradford, James Race; Bottom row left to right; Ruth McCrane, Roxie White, Clara Grant, Garland E.Whitehurst, Marie Glover, Lloyd General, George E. Gamble. (Not shown is George Lee Alexander.)

30 Teen-Age Boys To Get Morehouse Scholarships

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morehouse College has received a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education to provide scholarships for a group of exceptionally able students to be chosen and admitted to the college before reaching 16 years of age, President Benjamin E. Mays has announced.

The grant enables Morehouse to participate in an experimental program launched last year by 11 other institutions throughout the country, designed to permit students to complete at least two years of college before reaching the age of liability for military service.

President Mays pointed out that the exceptional boy who completes the tenth grade at 15 may be able to finish his college work before being drafted into the Army at 18½.

Other Schools Participating

Those slightly older may also be able to complete their work because, if they are doing exceptionally well in their classes when 18½, they are likely to be given deferment by their local boards.

Other schools participating in the scholarship program include Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin, Chicago, Louisville, Fisk and Utah Universities and Goucher, Lafayette, Shimer and Oberlin Colleges.

Morehouse will offer 30 scholarships each for the academic years 1952-53 and 1953-54. The grants will range from $373 to $750, based on student need. The $750 scholarship covers all expenses—tuition, fees, board and lodging—for the boy who could not go to college without such aid.

Dr. Younge, Rev. Brown In 'Who's Who'

The current "Who's Who in the Midwest" just off the press lists the names of persons familiar to readers of The St. Louis Argus such as Rev. Russell S. Brown of 3967 Cook avenue, who is on the board of the Urban League; Donald Charpiot of 2916 Harper, who was director of the teen-age department of People's Art Center since 1942; and Dr. Walter A. Younge of 4317 West Belle place who is associate director of department of medicine at Homer Phillips hospital.

From St. Louis university, the following are newly listed: John E. Cantwell, Augustine G. Confrey, Anthony Czajkowski, Norman Dreyfus, Edwin Eigel, Clement Holland, Chester Lynzwiler, Bernard McMahon, Curtis Meyer, Haig Silvanie.

Newly listed are the following from Washington university: Zola K. Cooper, Leigh Gerdine, Samuel Marsh, Ralph M. McCugh, Frank McDowell, Wendell G. Scott, Park J. White.

Other well known business and professional men newly listed are: George Burbach, KSD manager; Donald Clark, Mid-Continent Banker-publisher; Henry Eddins of Laclede Gas Co.; Walter W. Dalton and John E. McCullough of Frisco R.R.; Erwin T. Koch of Mercantile Trust Co.; Laurence E. Mallinckrodt of Scruggs-Vandervoort & Barney; Harry L. Schaeffer of Mo.-Pac. R.R.; and B. H. Wells of Seven-Up Co.

Editors of 'Who's Who' explain that chances of making their pages are still exactly what they have been for the last 50 years—three-in-ten-thousand.

Halifax Girl At Grinnell College

GRINNELL, Iowa, — Miss Grace Edmondson, of Halifax, Va., began a semester's study at Grinnell College, Feb. 5. She is one of two students of Hampton Institute participating in an annual exchange student program held by the two schools.

Miss Edmondson is a graduate of the Halifax Training School class of 1950. She was valedictorian of her class and was active in various extra curricular activities of the school. She was winner of an Oratorical Contest and State President of the N.H.A.

Miss Edmondson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Edmondson and is a sophomore majoring in Sociology.

9-Year-Old Girl Charms Truman At Press Confab

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The youngest journalist of 3,520 students who gathered for the 28th annual convention of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, Miss Merlyn Lewis of the Bell School in Washington, D. C., last week charmed President Truman.

The Chief Executive posed with the talented Negro journalists, and accepted a copy of her school publication. Meryln's advisor was Stanley Jackson. She was one of the youngsters from 750 schools over the nation and several foreign lands present for President Truman's 15 minute address at the Waldrof-Astoria hotel.

His address closed the annual convention of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, under the direction of Dr. Joseph Murphy.

Negro scholars along with their sponsors were fully represented on panels. They also won medals for excellency in their school publications.

Mrs. Charlotte T. Brooks of Banneker Junior high, Washington, D. C., said one of her youngsters, Eleanor Holmes, editor of the school paper, appeared on television during the confab. The school paper, Banneker News, won second prize among newspapers of the junior high school class.

Also from Washington was Juanita Fletcher, Langley Junior high. Some 15 staff members of the Dunbar News, whose sponsor was Madison Tignor, attended. Included was Mercedes Williams, a member of the Roundtable Conference of Young Editors. Audrey Shields is editor-in-chief of the Dunbar News.

Winning first place in the senior high school was Trenton Central high in Trenton, N. P. Second place ratings went to Eastside high in Patterson, N. J. and Brigeton high of Bridgeton, N. J.

President Truman called for truthful reporting and the alleviation of propaganda and misleading information in the press.

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New York's Finest—For one week, lovely Dorothy Brooks, 16-year-old Bronxite, high school sudent, reigned as tops as one of the weekly winners in the New York Daily News' $6,000 search for the prettiest teen-agers in the New York City area. Parents are Mr. and Mrs. William W. Brooks, 959 E. 217th Street, New York City.—Chick Solomon Photo.

American Legion Oratorical Contest Winners

Miss Ann James receives a citation as first place winner of the sectional oratorical contest sponsored by the James Reese Europe and James E. Walker Post, American Legion, in Washington, D.C., last Friday night from Clifton Anderson, vice-commander, District Department. From left to right are Miss Edna Burrell, Cardozo, second place winner, Mr. Anderson, Miss James and Thomas Martin, Phelps, third place winner.

Trenton Girl Wins Prize In National Contest

FORT MADISON, Ia.—A 17-year-old girl in Trenton, New Jersey, who hopes to use her father's "shining example" to help expand opportunities for other young colored people, has won third prize in a nation-wide letter-writing contest.

Miss Elsie Nelson, 115 Kirkbride Avenue, won the $100 award in a high school competition on the subject, "How Can I Help Expand Opportunities in America?" The contest was sponsored by the Sheaffer Pen Company and was entered by more than 2200 students from every state, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Miss Nelson is the daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Nelson, who as a youth in Philadelphia wanted to become an Episcopalian minister, but had no money to finance his education.

In her prize-winning letter to Mr. Shaeffer, president of the pen company, Miss Nelson described how her father found the opportunities that enabled him to go to college and eventually become a minister. Then, as a respected and successful member of the community, her father was able "to help expand opportunities for the people in his congregation, outsiders, and his family."

"Through his experience," wrote Miss Nelson, "I can illustrate the many opportunities which are open to young people, and help to give them an improved outlook for the future."

An excellent student, Elsie attends Trenton Central High School and will rank in the upper fifty of her class when she graduates next June.

She is the youngest of six children of the Reverend and Mrs. Nelson. After graduation from high school, Elsie intends to enter Jersey City Medical Center and become a physiothterapist.

The Reverend Nelson retired from the ministry last month at the age of 76. Born in Philadelphia and reared in Camden, he has been an Episcopalian minister in Trenton for many years. He attended Temple, Columbia, and Princeton universities and graduated from General Theological Seminary in New York City.

Elizabeth Ann King Yazoo Essay Winner

YAZOO CITY (Special) — Elizabeth Ann King won first prize, a $25 war bond, and Marie McGraw placed second in the essay contest sponsored by the Central Medical Society on "Why the Private Practice of Medicine Furnishes This Country With the Finest Medical care."

Mary N. Pepper, Negro student at the Yazoo Training School, also won a $25 war bond for her essay.

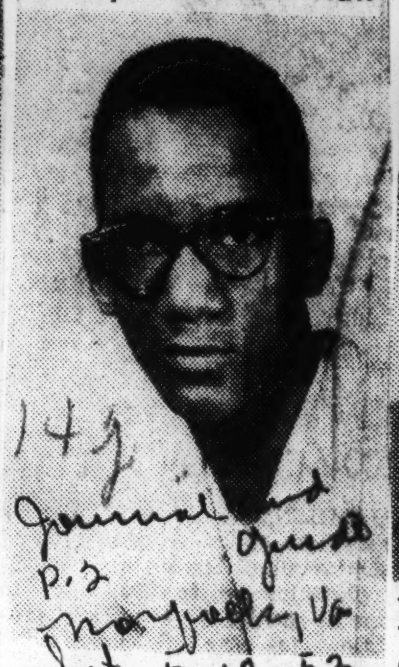
In connection with the contest with eight counties participating, a question and answer forum was held at the high school under the direction of Dr. R. J. Moorhead.

Mrs. Gilruth Darrington was in charge of the contest in Yazoo county.

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-26-52

Drake Relays Queen — Choice of Dubuque (Iowa) University's yearbook, "Key," staff for "queen" of the annual Drake Relays at Des Moines April 25 is winsome Miss Doris Lewis, a Dubuque senior from McDonald, Pa., and daughter by a previous marriage of Courier engraver Matthew Lewis and Mrs. Alzenia Kemp.

University of Virginia Accepts Honor Man



14 J
Journal and Guide
P. 2
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 5-17-52

Tilton Brinkley Jr., 19-year-old honor student at Lincoln University (Pa.) has been notified of his acceptance at the Law School of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Salutatorian of the June class at Lincoln, Brinkley, whose home is at 11 Emerson street, Douglass Park, Portsmouth, Va., is a winner of the Freshman Oratorical Contest, a freshman advisor and a student assistant in English at Lincoln. He is also a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and publicity director of the Lincoln Players.

WINS CARNEGIE GRANT — Willis L. Wright of the Southern University Division of Education, has received a Carnegie Grant in Aid to make a study of "Promotional Policies of Instructional Personnel in the Seventeen Land Grant Colleges." The study will be interested in the policies governing promotion from instructor to assistant professor; from assistant professor to associate professor and from associate professor to professor.

African Student Wins Award At Morehouse

Atlanta Daily World
Sat. 5-17-52

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first prize in the annual Webb oratorical contest held in Sale Hall Chapel at Morehouse College, was won by Goodwin A. Odenigwe, sophomore of Nigeria, West Africa.

Second prize went to John Simmons, a freshman of Atlanta; and two men tied for third, Ivory Lyons, junior of Durham, N.C., and M. B. Olatunji, sophomore of Ni-

Hands Across Sea Sets N. Y. Luncheon

Chicago Defender
P. 9 Late Home Edition
Sat. 5-10-52

NEW YORK — Dr. Mordecai Johnson is to be the principal speaker at the Hands Across the Sea Scholarship Award Foundation's third annual luncheon on May 17 to sponsor scholarships for graduates in the Virgin Islands

The affair is to be held at the Castleholm Restaurant, 344 W. 57th St. Other speakers are to be Dr. Robert C. Weaver and G. James Fleming. Dr. Frank Kingdon will be chairman at the luncheon.

Hands Across the Sea now is sponsoring two students at Howard University, the school of their choice. Scholarship funds are available for four years of college work to Lloyd A. Abel and Miss Gladys Richardson. Both are from St. Croix.

Howard U. Professor Gets $4,500

Argus
P. 7
St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard university, has been named a President's Fellow of Brown university, it was announced this week by the Office of Public Relations at Howard university.

The President's Fellowships are awards presented by Brown U., through the generosity of an anonymous donor to deserving scholars in the United States for the general purpose of furthering scholarship and creative art. The results of their work must be of sound scholarship and of interest to the educated layman.

The awards are not to be used in connection with study for a graduate degree. Earlier grants have contributed valuable data which has been beneficial to medical research, architecture, literature and general education methods.

Dr. Franklin, winner of a $4,500 grant, will do research on a book, "Southern Travelers in the North in the Nineteenth Century." In it, he will focus attention on the fact that Southerners traveled and recorded their observations on life in the North. He will give special attention to their critical appraisal of Northern free labor, manufacturing, education, religion, family life, race relations, art, literature and music with particular emphasis on the impact of the experience of travel on the mental climate that evolved in the pre-Civil War period in the South.

Clay County School Boy State Forestry Essay Contest Winner

Jackson Daily News
P. 1
Sat. 4-19-52

Pompey Green Scott of Lyon School in Clay County has been named winner of the State Essay Contest for colored seventh grade students. He was awarded the $75 prize by Governor Hugh L. White in the Governor's office on Wednesday, April 19.

Pompey Green successfully ... success over a large num... contestants all over the ... title of the essay was "How Mississippi Can Better Protect and Perpetuate Her Forest Resources"

A second place award of $50 went to Ethel Lee Phillips of Anguilla School in Sharkey County. Florence Alexander of Mt. Carmel School in Jeff Davis County was third place winner and was awarded the prize of $25.

The Mississippi Forest Service sponsored the contest with the ... purpose of helping the younger ... generation, as well as the older ... generation to realize the immense ... importance of our forest resources.

Prize money was made available by Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, the Mississippi Bankers Association and the Southern Pine Power Association.